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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1997

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PT. 9

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

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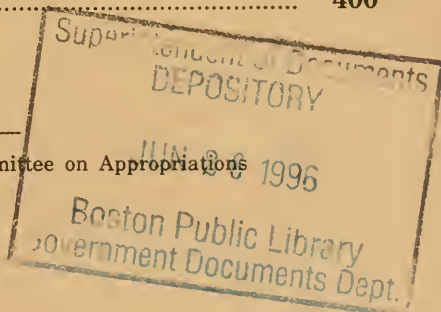
NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Livingston, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Obey, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

DEBORAH WEATHERLY, LORETTA BEAUMONT, JOEL KAPLAN, and CHRISTOPHER TOPIK,
Staff Assistants

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FDR Memorial Commission	400

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1997

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1997

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA FISH AND WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

WITNESS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Mr. REGULA [presiding]. The lead-off is my friend, Doug Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. It's my understanding that you proceed on a first-come, first-served basis on appropriations.

Mr. REGULA. That's right. Early bird gets the worm, as they say. Maybe no money, but a worm. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEREUTER. That's what I'm afraid of.

Mr. Chairman, I have a two-page summary about three specific requests, and I ask unanimous consent that my entire statement and summary be made a part of the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. And I'll summarize it.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and members of this subcommittee for past successes and for requests that you have acceded to that I've made in years previous.

The first area that I wanted to mention is the National AgroForestry Center which is located in Lincoln, Nebraska. I support the administration's request of a quarter million from State and private forestry funds for the Center. I'm also requesting the restoration of research funding to the Center at the previous level, \$1.1 million.

This funding is necessary to help ensure the continuation of vital research being conducted at the Center. The Center is a key element in the agroforestry research and technology transfer for the Forest Service. The Center's mission is to accelerate the development and application of agroforestry techniques to obtain more economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable ecosystems.

The Center seeks to increase the use of agroforestry in order to fulfill the following purposes, which are really unique to the Great Plains and western/midwestern States: make agriculture more sustainable, mitigate the adverse environmental side-effects of agriculture, convert marginal farmland to high-value tree crops and wildlife habitat, and enhance human environments.

Second—and I might say this is really the only forestry resource that exists in the State of Nebraska—we don't have many trees to start with, so they are very precious. We have had fairly good success, beginning in the 1930s, with planting trees that are adaptable to the climate that make sense—

Mr. REGULA. Do you have the—what's the name of it, Doug?

Mr. BEREUTER. Falc National Forest, for example?

Mr. REGULA. No, no, no, it's a private group.

Mr. BEREUTER. The Arbor Day Foundation?

Mr. REGULA. The Arbor Day Foundation.

Mr. BEREUTER. It's located in my district in Nebraska City, Nebraska, and they are doing very well.

Mr. REGULA. I send them money.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you. It's where I'd hoped to host, as a matter of fact, the European Parliament meeting last year. We had to cancel because of our schedule. The Lead Center Foundation, the lead Arbor Day Foundation Center, Conference Center, is really beautiful. This committee helped fund part of that.

Mr. REGULA. They do a great job of outreach.

Mr. BEREUTER. Secondly, the only National Park Service facility in my district is the Homestead National Monument of America located near Beatrice, Nebraska. I'd like report language directing the National Park Service to develop a general management plan for the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice.

I understand that this process normally takes several years and can be accomplished with base funded staff from the headquarters of that region located in Omaha. The only anticipated costs would be about \$15,000 for travel and printing of the general management plan. All I really need is the report language.

It is supported by the National Park Service personnel, the superintendent. They really need this in order to proceed to meet the goals that were established by legislation for the Homestead National Monument.

The third is a request related to Fish and Wildlife Conservation, a cooperative research unit at the University of Nebraska. I have made this request for seven years running. I understand that, in fact, the administration's request would indicate that one additional unit would be developed. I hope that it is allocated to Nebraska.

Let me give you a couple of the reasons. Nebraska's strategic location presents several very special research opportunities particularly related to migratory birds. Nebraska is one of only ten States without a cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit within the State. The Platte River in Nebraska is recognized as a major environmental corridor, especially as an internationally-significant staging area for migratory birds. We are located in the largest migratory bird pattern in the North America continent.

If any of you have seen any of the environmental organizations' studies of the Platte, you know that not only the goose and the duck migratory pattern is very impressive, but sandhill cranes are probably world-renowned in their use of the Platte and their gathering there each spring and fall.

The North American Waterfall Management Plan includes a protection of rainwater basin and the sandhill wetlands as critical nesting habitats for migratory waterfowl. Locating a cooperative research unit in Nebraska to develop useful information relating to these issues upon which to base critical management decisions is an urgent need. I, along with others, have supported the cooperative research program for many years. Although research efforts have been conducted in Nebraska by cooperative research units from other States, time and travel requirements have greatly limited the effectiveness, the depth, and the breadth of those efforts.

So, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, those are the three requests that I make, and I hope that you can favorably act upon them. I will be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. REGULA. Well, as you know, Doug, we don't know what we'll have. A lot of these things are going to be driven by the availability of the funding.

Mr. BEREUTER. I do understand, Mr. Chairman. I think that the least expensive of mine is the request for the management plan. But my top priority is the fish and wildlife unit, as I've pushed for it for seven years.

Mr. REGULA. That's why it's No. 1?

Mr. BEREUTER. It is.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Bereuter follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN DOUG BEREUTER
TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
APRIL 17, 1996

Summary of funding requests:

I. NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY CENTER

Request -- Support Administration's request of \$250,000 from state and private forestry funds
Support restoration of funding for the Agroforestry Center's Research Work Unit from the Forest Service Research fund

The Administration has requested \$250,000 from state and private forestry funds for the National Agroforestry Center at Lincoln, Nebraska. I support this request which is needed to ensure that the valuable research being conducted at the Center reaches those who will most benefit from the research.

I also request that funding for the research component of the Agroforestry Center be restored to its previous level of \$1.1 million. The \$500,000 reduction in research funding in FY96 has seriously impaired the research capabilities of the Center.

II. HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA

Request -- I am requesting report language directing the National Park Service to develop a General Management Plan for Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska.

III. FISH AND WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNIT AT UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Request -- I remain strongly supportive of the establishment of a new fish and wildlife cooperative research unit at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Administration's FY97 budget includes an increase of \$750,000 for the Cooperative Research Unit program. I am requesting an earmark of \$250,000 from this increase to establish a new cooperative fish and wildlife research unit at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

**STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN DOUG BEREUTER
TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
APRIL 17, 1996**

Chairman Regula, Congressman Yates, and members of the Subcommittee: I would like to begin by expressing my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before you to request funding for several projects of importance to the State of Nebraska.

I. NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY CENTER

NEED REQUEST: I support the Administration's request of \$250,000 from state and private forestry funds for the National Agroforestry Center at Lincoln, Nebraska. I am also requesting the restoration of research funding for the Center to the previous level of \$1.1 million. This funding is necessary to help ensure the continuation of valuable research being conducted at the Center.

REASON FOR REQUEST: The National Agroforestry Center (formerly the Center for Semiarid Agroforestry) was authorized by the 1990 Farm Bill, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act (FACTA). Section 1243 of the FACTA authorized an annual appropriation of up to \$5 million for the center. The National Agroforestry Center is a partnership of the Research, State and Private Forestry, and International Forestry branches of the USDA Forest Service. The Center conducts research on developing tree varieties, especially adapted to the Great Plains, that will enhance crop and livestock production, protect surface and groundwater quality, create wildlife habitat, and promote environmental goals. The Center is nationally and internationally renowned as the U.S. flagship for agroforestry due to its leadership in agroforestry research, development and applications.

The Center, located in Lincoln, Nebraska is a key element of agroforestry research and technology transfer for the Forest Service. The Center's mission is to accelerate the development and application of agroforestry technologies to attain more economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable ecosystems. To accomplish its mission, the Center conducts agroforestry research and interacts with a national network of cooperators to conduct research, develop technologies and tools, establish demonstrations, and provide useful information to natural resource professionals nationwide and globally.

The National Agroforestry Center is developing key partnerships with other agencies and institutions and catalyzing interdisciplinary teamwork. Since agroforestry bridges critical productivity, biodiversity, sustainability, and socio-economic issues, the National Agroforestry Center has become a focal point for interagency cooperation. The multi-agency initiative being developed includes the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Center seeks to increase the use of agroforestry in order to fulfill the following purposes:

- Make agriculture more sustainable
- Mitigate the adverse environmental side effects of agriculture
- Convert marginal farmlands to high-value tree crops and wildlife habitat
- Enhance human environments

II. HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA

NEED REQUEST: Report language directing the National Park Service to develop a General Management Plan for Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Nebraska.

REASON FOR REQUEST:

Homestead National Monument of America commemorates the lives and accomplishments of all pioneers and the changes to the land and the people as a result of the Homestead Act of 1862. This Monument was authorized by legislation enacted in 1936. However, a General Management Plan is needed to help ensure that Homestead is able to reach its full potential as a place where Americans can more effectively appreciate the Homestead Act and its effects upon the nation.

A General Management Plan is the first step in assessing and planning for new park development. The plan is used to identify the park's purposes, assess current situations, and plan new development and management directions. A General Management Plan also contains environmental and historical assessments. Public comment on the plan and proposed alternatives are required by the National Environmental Policy Act and other laws and policies. Before Homestead could embark upon any future projects, the General Management Plan process would have to be completed to ensure that mission-based objectives and public comment were properly considered. This process normally takes several years and it is my understanding that it can be accomplished with base-funded staff with available funds.

Homestead National Monument of America is truly a unique treasure among the National Park Service jewels. The authorizing legislation makes it clear that Homestead was intended to have a special place among Park Service units. According to the original legislation:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to lay out said land in a suitable and enduring manner so that the same may be maintained as an appropriate monument to retain for posterity a proper memorial emblematic of the hardships and the pioneer life through which the early settlers passed in the settlement, cultivation, and civilization of the great West. It shall be his duty to erect suitable buildings to be used as a museum in which shall be preserved literature applying to such settlement and agricultural implements used in bringing the western plains to its present state of high civilization, and to use the said tract of land for such other objects and purposes as in his judgement may perpetuate the history of this country mainly developed by the homestead law."

Clearly, this authorizing legislation sets some lofty goals. I am requesting report language calling for a General Management Plan which would begin the process of realizing these goals.

III. FISH AND WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNIT AT UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

NEED REQUEST: I remain strongly supportive of the establishment of a new fish and wildlife cooperative research unit at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. I have patiently requested funding for this cooperative research unit since 1990.

The Administration's FY97 budget includes an increase of \$750,000 for Cooperative Research Units through the U.S. Geological Survey's budget. This funding increase would provide additional funding to address critical natural science issues and allow the establishment of one new unit. I am requesting an earmark of \$250,000 from this increase to establish a new cooperative fish and wildlife research unit at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

REASON FOR REQUEST: Nebraska's strategic location presents several very special research opportunities, particularly relating to migratory birds. However, Nebraska is one of only ten states without a cooperative fish and wildlife research unit within the state.

The Platte River of Nebraska is recognized as a major environmental corridor, especially as an internationally significant staging area for migratory birds. The North American Waterfowl Management Plan includes the protection of the rainwater basin and sandhills wetlands as critical nesting habitat for migratory waterfowl. Locating a cooperative research unit in Nebraska to develop useful information relating to these issues upon which to base critical management decisions is an urgent need.

I, along with others, have supported the cooperative research program for many years. This is the seventh year in a row that I have expressed my strong support for this project and since 1991 I have testified before this subcommittee each year as an advocate for establishing a fish and wildlife cooperative research unit for the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. Although research efforts have been conducted in Nebraska by cooperative research units from other state's units, time and travel requirements have greatly limited the effectiveness, depth and breadth of these efforts.

Again, Chairman Regula, Congressman Yates, and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of these projects which are of great importance to Nebraska.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

TRIBAL ISSUES

TIMBER SALES

WITNESS

HON. TIM JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. REGULA. Okay, Tim?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I would ask consent that my oral testimony and statement be put in the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Well, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for this opportunity to express my request for funding several projects and programs affecting South Dakota. I appreciate the commitment that you and your staff have shown in the past in addressing my State's needs. For the sake of time, I'll just summarize South Dakota's request in the written testimony.

First, I'd like to take a couple of minutes to highlight a few of the major issues which impact South Dakota's Indian community and others across the country.

Throughout the debate over the Fiscal Year 1996 appropriations, tribes in my State expressed the impact of the serious reduction in Tribal Priority Allocations, or TPA funding, on tribal communities. TPA funds basic self-determination and self-governance programs on the reservations, such as road maintenance, scholarships, child protection, law enforcement, welfare assistance, and housing.

Under the Fiscal Year 1996 conference level, the TPA was reduced by 11 percent or \$85 million from 1995. This funding mechanism gives tribes the greatest flexibility to prioritize programs and to further tribal self-governance and self-determination outlined in the Indian Self-Determination Act. I believe that such severe cutting is unfortunate.

For Fiscal Year 1997, the President is requesting \$1.78 billion for BIA programs, \$211.1 million over the 1996 conference level. The greatest share of increase, 51 percent of the BIA operating budget, is directed at TPA to restore funds needed to provide basic tribal government operations and services. I strongly support these priorities.

Mr. Chairman, foremost in priority to South Dakota tribes is the education of Indian youth. Fifty-six percent of the American Indian population in this country is age 24 or younger. I support the President's request that the increase of \$43.5 million over Fiscal Year 1996 for school operations to maintain academic standards at BIA and provide safe transportation for an increased student enrollment.

I'm also in strong support of the efforts of tribally-controlled community colleges to take the lead in meeting the higher education and skills training needs of Indians. I support the request of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium for full funding for the tribally controlled colleges and approximately \$40 million for

Fiscal Year 1997 as authorized under the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, Federal expenditures for social programs continue to exceed investments for economic growth in Indian Country. The role of the Federal Government must be to encourage tribal self-sufficiency at every opportunity. Cooperative efforts like the Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative develop and support buffalo business ventures among its 40 tribal members. It serves as an ideal example of the type of investment the Federal Government can make to enhance tribal economies, and I support the request of \$6.63 million for bison enhancement projects in tribal lands.

The Federal Government must also continue its support of tribal self-governance through authority over law enforcement and tribal judicial systems on reservations. Many tribes lack the resources for adequate law enforcement and just administration in tribal courts. To this end, I am particularly supportive of the Yankton Sioux Tribe's request for increased funds for law enforcement at Yankton in light of the recent U.S. District Court District of South Dakota judgment in Yankton Sioux Tribe v. Southern Missouri Waste Management District. That ruling found that the exterior boundaries of the Yankton Reservation remain intact and mandated that the reservation boundaries be re-enforced. This increased area of criminal jurisdiction for the tribe and the Federal Government over Native Americans from 38,000 trust acres to 400,000 acres within the exterior boundaries. Neither the tribal police nor the BIA have anything close to the funding or trained personnel necessary to adequately police this newly expanded reservation area previously patrolled by the State, county and city police.

I've contacted Attorney General Reno to urge the appropriate cooperation among the Justice Department, the Yankton Sioux Tribe, and the State of South Dakota. But your attention to this would be very much appreciated.

I'd like to just touch base on a non-tribal need very quickly, Mr. Chairman. In addition to the funding necessary for our Indian projects, I want to thank you for the 1996 Interior Appropriations conference report directing the Forest Service to complete a study using an independent contractor on the merits of using tree measurement or scaled methods of selling timber and report the findings back in the subcommittee. I would urge that the committee includes language in this year's appropriation's bill requiring the Forest Service to complete that study at the earliest possible time to resolve the unsettled issue of how best to sell Forest Service timber sales.

So thank you again for this opportunity to appear before the committee, and thank you, as well, for your work on behalf of South Dakota's tribal members.

Mr. REGULA. We'll do the best we can.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Thanks again, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Johnson of South Dakota follows:]

ask unanimous consent that my oral statement and my written testimony be included in the record.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to express my support for funding several projects and programs affecting South Dakota. I appreciate the commitment your Subcommittee and its staff have shown in addressing my state's needs and for your efforts on behalf of my constituents. The funding that you provide is absolutely critical for the promotion of economic development, health and welfare, and protection of our natural resources.

For the sake of time, I will summarize SD's requests in my written testimony but I would like my entire statement entered into the record. First, I would like to take a few minutes to highlight a few of the major issues which impact South Dakota's Indian community and others across the nation.

While I certainly understand the constraints placed on Congress and this Subcommittee by our efforts to reduce the deficit, and as always I do not envy the difficult choices your Subcommittee has to make this year, I feel strongly that we cannot allow the current budget situation to force us to renege on our trust responsibilities to the Indian people of this nation.

Throughout the debate over FY 1996 Appropriations, Tribes in my state expressed to me the impact of the serious reduction in **Tribal Priority Allocations** (TPA) funding on tribal communities. **TPA** funds basic self-determination and self-governance programs on reservations such as

road maintenance, scholarships, child protection, law enforcement, welfare assistance, and housing. Under the **FY 1996** Conference level, the **TPA was reduced 11 percent** (-\$85 million) from FY 1995. This funding mechanism gives tribes the greatest flexibility to prioritize programs that further tribal self-governance and self-determination outlined in the Indian Self Determination Act, and I believe such severe cutting is misguided. **For FY 1997**, the President is requesting \$1.78 billion for BIA programs, \$211.1 million over the 1996 Conference level. The greatest share-of the increase, **51% of the BIA operating budget, is directed at TPA** to restore funds needed to provide basic tribal government operations and services, and I strongly support these priorities.

Mr. Chairman, foremost in priority for South Dakota tribes is the **education** of Indian youth. 56% of the American Indian population in this country is age 24 or younger. I support the President's requested **increase of \$43.5 million over FY '96** for school operations to maintain academic standards at BIA schools and provide safe transportation for an increased student enrollment--transportation that is vital to education in my rural state.

I am also in strong support of the efforts of **Tribally Controlled Community Colleges** to take the lead in meeting the higher education and skills training needs of Indians. I support the request of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium for full funding for the 29 tribally-controlled colleges at approximately **\$40 million** for FY 1997, as authorized under the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, federal expenditures for social programs continue to exceed investments for economic growth in Indian Country. The role of the federal government must be to encourage tribal self-sufficiency at every opportunity. Cooperative efforts like the *InterTribal Bison Cooperative*, which develops and supports buffalo business ventures among its 40 member tribes, serve as ideal examples of the type of investment the federal government can make to enhance tribal economies, and I support their request for **\$6.63 million** for bison enhancement projects on tribal lands.

The federal government must also continue its support of tribal self-governance through authority over **law enforcement**, and **tribal judicial systems** on reservations. Many tribes lack the resources for adequate law enforcement and just administration of tribal courts. To that end, I am particularly supportive of the **Yankton Sioux Tribe's** request for increased funds for law enforcement at Yankton in light of the recent U.S. District Court, District of South Dakota, judgment in *Yankton Sioux Tribe v Southern Missouri Waste Management District*. The ruling found that the **exterior boundaries** of the Yankton reservation remain intact and mandated that the reservation boundaries be re-enforced. This **increased the area of criminal jurisdiction for the tribe** and the federal government over Native Americans from 38,000 trust acres to 400,000 acres within the exterior boundaries. Neither the tribal police nor the BIA have the funding or trained personnel necessary to adequately police the reservation area previously patrolled by the state, county and city police departments. I have

contacted Attorney General Reno to urge the appropriate cooperation among the Justice Department, the Yankton Sioux Tribe, and the State of South Dakota, but I do not believe the resources currently exist for the tribe to successfully work toward adequate maintenance of law enforcement, and I urge the Committee to consider seriously the safety of Indians and non-Indians alike in this situation, and fund the Yankton Sioux Tribe's law enforcement efforts accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, while I have illustrated a few of the priorities for tribes, tribal organizations, and other Interior needs in South Dakota for FY '97, there are a number of equally meritorious programs in need of support that I have not mentioned. I will contact the Subcommittee in support of those programs which I feel should be brought to your attention in the coming weeks.

NON-TRIBAL NEEDS

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the funding necessary for our Indian people, I am also requesting appropriations for several other important projects and programs. My requests are detailed in my written testimony but I did want to take this opportunity to thank you for including language in the FY '96 Interior Appropriations Conference Report directing the Forest Service to complete a study, using an independent contractor, on the merits of using tree measurement or scaled methods of selling timber and report the findings back to your Subcommittee. Last year I asked that you review the language included in past appropriations bills regarding scaled versus tree measurement sales because I do not think that the past policy of the Subcommittee is appropriate on all Forests. Personally, I

am satisfied that the Forest Service can adequately make the determination about the appropriate method of selling timber sales and should be encouraged to sell scaled sales when appropriate. However, I recognize that a consensus on this issue does not exist and that the study will help the Subcommittee make a final decision on this issue. I urge you to include language in this year's appropriations bill which requires the Forest Service to complete the study at the earliest possible time to resolve the unsettled issue of how to best sell Forest Service timber sales.

Thank you again for this opportunity to appear before you to discuss the critical Interior funding needs in South Dakota.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to express to you my support for funding of several projects and programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the US Geological Survey, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service which affect the state of South Dakota. There are nine federally recognized tribes in South Dakota, whose members collectively make up one of the largest Native American populations in any state. At the same time, South Dakota has three of the ten poorest counties in the nation, all of which are within reservation boundaries. I certainly understand the constraints placed on Congress and this Committee by our efforts to reduce the deficit, and as always I do not envy the difficult choices your Committee has to make this year. Nevertheless, we still have pressing Tribal and non-Tribal needs that must be addressed. I will divide the remainder of my written testimony into segments based upon general subject areas of BIA administration, as well as a listing of non-tribal needs. The Subcommittee has already heard from most if not all of those listed below.

TRIBAL NEEDS

Under the FY 1996 Conference level The **Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA)**, which funds basic self-determination/self-governance programs on reservations such as road maintenance, scholarships, child protection, law enforcement, welfare assistance, and housing, was reduced 11 percent (-\$85 million) from FY 1995. This funding mechanism gives tribes the greatest flexibility to prioritize programs that further tribal self-governance and self-determination outlined in the Indian Self Determination Act, and I believe such severe cutting is misguided.

For FY 1997, the President is requesting \$1.78 billion for BIA programs, \$211.1 million over the 1996 Conference level. The greatest share of the increase is directed at TPA to restore funds needed to provide basic tribal government operations and services. 51% of the President's request for the BIA operating budget has been designated for TPA, and I strongly support these priorities.

Additionally, I commend the Clinton Administration on their efforts to increase efficiencies at the BIA and ensure that federal funds go directly to benefit people in need. In 1996, over 1,700 positions within the BIA were eliminated, including 500 at the Central Office. While BIA had begun the process of downsizing and providing a portion of the savings to Tribes as "**tribal shares**", the 1996 Conference report did not make the savings available to tribal programs. I would encourage the Committee to reconsider this avenue of funding for tribal programs, and reinvest savings from downsizing into tribal communities in need.

EDUCATION

Foremost in priority for South Dakota tribes is the education of Indian youth. 56% of the American Indian population in this country is age 24 or younger. Consequently, the need for improved educational programs and facilities, and for training the American Indian workforce is pressing.

In 1996, School Year 1996-1997 funding is held basically near the 1995 level, \$31.2 million below the budget request, despite a projected five percent increase in enrollment. Because of this reduction, I am concerned that, in the upcoming (1996-1997) school year, schools will lack the necessary funds to meet State and regional accreditation standards. I support the President's requested increase of \$43.5 million for school operations to maintain academic standards at BIA schools and provide safe transportation for an increased student enrollment, transportation vital to education in my rural state.

Tribally Controlled Schools have seen great progress and achievement in the education and retention of Indian students since Indian control of federally funded schools began in 1966. 15 primary and secondary schools in South Dakota are tribally controlled grant or contract schools.

I support the Yankton Sioux Tribe's request of \$20.042 million to complete construction of the Marty Indian School, including \$14, 042,000 for site development and construction of the school building itself, and \$6,000,000 for dormitories and additional support facilities. Marty Indian School had been awaiting repair since a 1983 needs assessment. Because of BIA school construction backlog, subsequent assessment of the school in 1993 indicated that it is no longer economically feasible to simply renovate the facility, and that reconstruction is eminent.

Additionally, I cannot state strongly enough my support for the *Tribally Controlled Community Colleges*. Simply put, the tribal colleges in my state and those across the country are success stories and they deserve more funding from the BIA. I support the request of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium for full funding for the 29 tribally-controlled colleges at approximately \$40 million for FY 1997, as authorized under the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Federal expenditures for social programs continue to exceed investments for economic growth in Indian Country. I feel strongly that the role of the federal government must be to encourage tribal self-sufficiency at every opportunity. While a solid educational base is invaluable to that end, I believe the BIA must prioritize programs which develop infrastructure on reservations and enhance economic growth for tribal communities.

An excellent example of federal investment in tribal self sufficiency is *The Intertribal Bison Cooperative* (ITBC). The ITBC is a cooperative, composed of 40 member tribes located in 17 states, with 100% of its funds going toward development and support of Indian and tribal buffalo business ventures, apportioned between tribal projects and funding for the ITBC national office. I strongly support the ITBC's request for continued funding of \$6.63 million through the BIA for bison enhancement projects on tribal lands. Seven tribes in my state (Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Flandreau Santee, Lower Brule, Sisseton-Wahpeton, Standing Rock, and Yankton) are members of the ITBC and would benefit from this funding. The ITBC has made important and impressive strides since its inception in 1991 and has developed exacting criteria to evaluate tribal projects and applications, and cooperative membership continues to expand.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the Chairman of the BIA's recent actions relative to the ITBC. The BIA has distributed previous years' ITBC funding to non-ITBC member tribes at the discretion of the BIA, based on the unclear appropriations language of previous years. Since these funds were secured through annual appropriations at the request of the ITBC, I believe this action by the BIA violates the intent of the Appropriations Committees. I am requesting that your Subcommittee specifically identify "ITBC designated projects" as the recipient of appropriated funds for FY '97 and future appropriations.

HEALTH

I support the Yankton Sioux Tribe's request of \$9.2 million for construction and \$2 million for operating costs to re-open the *Wagner IHS Health Care Facility* inpatient services which were closed without sufficient and required notice in 1992. In addition to a dramatic reduction in the availability of care for this rural region, closure of the inpatient services has led to losses in Medicare/Medicaid third party collections exceeding \$600,000 so far, which I believe the IHS can ill afford.

I also support a number of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribes' health related priority funding requests for FY 1997, including: \$185,000 for final design and implementation of a reservation-wide rural water system; \$247,200 to maintain the tribal ambulance program, a basic health necessity that has not been included in the IHS budget for FY 1997; and \$215,000 for the development of a new solid waste management system.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has also requested funding for the development and maintenance of a solid waste facility. I support the tribe's request of \$1 million for the project.

Additionally, I believe the Rosebud Sioux Tribe's request of \$1,735,062 adequately reflects their unmet health related needs, including funding for the Community Health Representatives program, the tribal ambulance service which transports a minimum of 9500 patients per year, and the tribe's alcohol program which provides inpatient and outpatient services. I support full funding of the tribe's request.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/TRIBAL COURTS

The federal government must continue its support of tribal self governance, authority over law enforcement, and tribal judicial systems on reservations. Many tribes lack the resources for adequate law enforcement and just administration of tribal courts.

I am particularly supportive of the Yankton Sioux Tribe's request for increased funds for law enforcement at Yankton in the face of the recent U.S. District Court, District of South Dakota judgment in *Yankton Sioux Tribe v Southern Missouri Waste Management District*. The ruling found that the exterior boundaries of the Yankton

reservation remain intact and mandated that the reservation boundaries be re-enforced. This increased the area of criminal jurisdiction for the tribe and the federal government over Native Americans from 38,000 trust acres to 400,000 acres within the exterior boundaries. Neither the tribal police nor the BIA have the funding or trained personnel necessary to adequately police the reservation area previously patrolled by the state, county and city police departments. I have contacted Attorney General Reno to urge the appropriate cooperation between the Justice Department, the Yankton Sioux Tribe, and the State of South Dakota, but I do not believe the resources currently exist for the tribe to successfully work toward adequate maintenance of law enforcement, and I urge the Committee to seriously consider the safety of Indians and non-Indians alike in this situation, and fund the Yankton Sioux Tribe's law enforcement efforts accordingly.

I also support the Oglala Sioux Tribal Public Safety Commission's request for full funding for equitable police officer salaries under the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990, increased detention facility staff, and communications equipment. The OST Public Safety Commission provides law enforcement for the Pine Ridge Reservation, the second largest reservation in the nation. This reservation has an unemployment rate near 85% and an alcoholism rate estimated between 65-85%. The extreme underfunding of law enforcement in the FY 1996 Conference placed the safety of Indians and non-Indians in South Dakota in extreme jeopardy. With anything less than even the most basic funding level, this vast, rural reservation will remain inadequately patrolled.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

There are roughly 4.5 million acres of land in trust for Indians and tribes in South Dakota. Indian culture has always involved reverence for land, and I believe the federal government needs to encourage a sound conservation relationship between tribal and non-tribal lands through full funding of tribal environmental protection and resource management efforts.

I specifically support the Rosebud Sioux Tribe's request of \$510,000 for the continued management of the over 1 million acres of tribal land and resources, including wildlife and agriculture.

I also support the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's request of \$500,000 for the planning and development of fisheries, wildlife enhancement and mitigation throughout the reservation.

While the above outline does prioritize the funding requests of many tribes and tribal organizations in South Dakota for FY '97, there are a number of equally meritorious programs in need of support that I have not mentioned. I will be contacting the Subcommittee in support of those programs which I feel should be brought to your attention in the coming weeks.

NON-TRIBAL NEEDS

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the attention the Committee has given to South Dakota's needs in recent years. In addition to the funding necessary for our Indian people, I am also requesting appropriations for several other important projects and programs.

D.C. BOOTH HISTORIC FISH HATCHERY

I continue to strongly support the D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery in Spearfish, South Dakota and appreciate the support this Subcommittee has given to the facility in the past. The past support of this Subcommittee has allowed the hatchery to be completely rehabilitated over the last four years. Included in the \$3.9 million rehabilitation was construction of a public use and education center which includes a handicapped fish viewing and study area. Also included is a one-of-a-kind 10,000 square foot National Historic Fishery Records and Archive Center. The Center will be used by historians, educators, students and researchers from throughout the U.S. and the world, and is a truly unique and innovative facility. The D.C. Booth site is located in a major tourist area on the Yellowstone route visited by 150,000 persons annually with public use increasing by 20% annually. With the rehabilitation effort nearly completed, the D.C. Booth Fish Hatchery urgently needs \$300,000 for operating funds. Without this funding essential functions at the Hatchery will not be possible. I strongly support this funding request and am hopeful that this Subcommittee will continue its support of the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery by approving these critically important funds.

FOREST SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely proud of the management of the Black Hills National Forest. As I have reported to this Subcommittee previously, I believe the Black Hills National Forest is the crown jewel of the National Forest System and an outstanding example of multiple use management. The timber program on the Black Hills National Forest makes money for the United States -- every \$1.00 spent on the timber program generates \$2.00 in revenues. In addition, the timber program accomplishes management that is necessary to reduce the risk of insect epidemics and forest fires, as well as providing an essential component of the Black Hills economy.

I am concerned that the timber program on the Forest has not been funded closer to the forest plan level in recent years, and I support this Subcommittee's efforts to rebuild the Forest Service's timber sale program. I am also concerned that the Black Hills National Forest has been unable to maintain an adequate level of timber sale "pipeline" volume. The timber sale pipeline is vital to the stability of the timber sale program and I urge the Committee to give priority to funding that will ensure pipeline restoration.

In this time of declining budgets, I believe the Forest Service should consider funding timber sale programs on those units with the most competitive costs and highest levels of accomplishment. The timber sale program in Region 2 of the Forest Service has one of the lowest costs in the western Regions of the Forest Service, and one of the highest levels of accomplishment. The Region's efforts should not go unnoticed or unrewarded.

Finally, last year I asked this Subcommittee to carefully review the language included in committee reports accompanying recent appropriations bills relative to scaled sales versus tree measurement sales. I want to thank you for including the language in the FY '96 Interior Appropriations Conference Report directing the Forest Service to complete a study, using an independent contractor, on the merits of using tree measurement or scaled methods of selling timber and report the findings back to your Subcommittee. Personally, I am satisfied that the Forest Service can adequately make the determination about the appropriate method of selling timber sales and should be encouraged to sell scaled sales when appropriate. However, I recognize that a consensus on this issue does not exist and so I request that the committee require the Forest Service to complete the study at the earliest possible time to resolve the unsettled issue of how to best sell Forest Service timber sales.

PARK SERVICE

Finally, I would like to reiterate my concern for inadequate budget for our National Park Service facilities. The deteriorating level of service and basic infrastructure in our National Park System is alarming. Our South Dakota National Park units, including Mt. Rushmore, the Badlands National Monument, Jewel Cave National Monument, and Wind Cave National Park, are of particular concern to me. Declining budgets and declining personnel levels threaten citizen access to these facilities. Maintaining these units to allow a continued quality experience is a high priority for me. I appreciate all that the Subcommittee has done in the past to help our National parks, and I look forward to your continued devotion to this important issue.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

I also want to thank you for rejecting the proposal submitted by the Administration last year to terminate USGS's Water Resources Research Institutes program. I urge you to support funding for this vital federal/state water research and education partnership. The \$4.5 million appropriated in FY 1996 provides the core resources for the network of 54 water resources research institutes at the land grant colleges in each of the 50 states. This network links faculty and students with interests in water resources at virtually every institution of higher education in the country. The core federal investment is augmented by state and local government as well as private sources to create a program that leverages the federal investment eleven times over. As you may know, last year the 54 institutes generated approximately \$65 million from all sources to support their research, education, and information transfer activities. I would urge you to increase funding for this important program in the USGS budget.

Thank you again for this opportunity to submit testimony on the critical Interior funding needs in South Dakota. I do not envy the tough budgetary decisions facing you, however I hope that my requests will be considered favorably.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WITNESS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. REGULA. Peter?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much, I understand that my entire statement will be entered into the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I also want to thank the Chair and all the members of the committee. During my 11 years in Congress, this subcommittee has been very generous to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and that's the purpose of my testimony today.

Mr. Chairman, coming from the Midwest, you understand that in the Midwest, parklands is what water is to western States, a very scarce commodity. Acre for acre, Indiana's only national park, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, has more visitors per acre than most national parks including Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon.

My first request would be for demolition funds. I would like to express my serious concern about abandoned buildings scattered throughout the park and to ask for a special \$4.4 million appropriation to deal with this severe problem. The abandoned structures were acquired by the National Park Service decades ago through a lease back reservation of use program.

Abandoned structures are a constant drain on park resources. They must be monitored and protected from vandals and vagrants.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1996, there will be 103 vacant buildings scattered throughout the Indiana Dunes. Funds are urgently needed to demolish these structures.

In 1988, the Indiana Dunes unveiled plans to reopen Goodfellow Camp for use as an educational facility. My request for this year is for \$400,000 that would enhance Goodfellow by providing a workspace for group projects, audiovisual, computer and laboratory facilities for students at the overnight camp.

I also wanted to discuss land acquisition for a moment. At this time it is unclear, obviously, how Fiscal Year 1996 land acquisition funds will be distributed among the parks, but it must provide funds for continued land acquisition at the National Lakeshore. I seek \$5.5 million for Fiscal Year 1997 land acquisition funds to allow the Indiana Dunes to acquire high-priority properties in hardship cases.

As you know, from my previous testimony, the Park Service is the recipient of numerous hardship requests from homeowners within the authorized boundaries of the park who are pleading to be purchased. Many of these individuals are elderly and have no possible buyer but the National Park Service.

The Park Service estimates that hardship cases will cost approximately \$1 million. There is also great need to acquire the Crescent Dune property, the subject of last year's testimony. The parcel is considered a high-priority property acquisition by the National

Park Service and for its owner, the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

The Park Service estimates \$3.7 million will be needed to acquire Crescent Dune. Additional high-priority properties are expected to cost \$870,000.

Finally, I wish to express my strong support for President Clinton's budget request to increase funding for the Indiana Dunes operations by \$790,000 to cover a full-time equivalent increase of seven employees and provide for increase maintenance needs. Park interpretative programs now reach less than 10 percent of visitors and law enforcement personnel contact less than five.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize the constraints that you're under with this committee. I appreciate your courtesy today and the courtesy and generosity in the past.

Mr. REGULA. Just one question. Is there any possibility using either State and/or local funds that could match what we do?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I would not be able to answer that question now. I'd be happy to get to the committee in writing on that. I've not made any enquiries beyond—

Mr. REGULA. Well, more and more, because of the limitation on what we have available, we try to leverage whatever we do with State and local funds. Of course, it gives the communities a stake in it too.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, one thing that I would point out relative to Crescent Dune again, is owned by, the local utility company. Within the past 12 months, they have made a donation of property that they owned to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as I sit here, I do not know what the value of that property is.

They have also entered into an agreement with the Park Service relative to other properties they continue to own, but which the National Lakeshore will now enjoy an easement for. There is clearly economic value attached to that.

The utility company asked nothing in return from the national government through that donation. And, again, that's within the last 12 months.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Visclosky follows:]

PETER J. VISCLOSKY
1ST DISTRICT, INDIANA

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
CONGRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST
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Testimony of
Representative Pete Visclosky

Before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

April 16, 1996

Thank you, Chairman Regula, Mr. Yates, and members of the Interior Subcommittee, for giving me the opportunity to testify before you today on the Fiscal Year 1997 National Park Service budget and, specifically, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Park lands are much to the Midwest what water is to Western States; a very scarce commodity that, when found, is used to the last drop. Acre-for-acre, Indiana's only national park, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, has more visitors than most national parks, including Yellowstone, Yosemite and the Grand Canyon. Last year, 1,750,000 people came to take advantage of the Lakeshore's 15,000 acres. In 1994, the Indiana Dunes held more than 3,000 education programs for 82,600 elementary school children. The park's Dunewood campground is full nearly every summer weekend.

My requests for Fiscal Year 1997 focus primarily on how we maintain the integrity of the Indiana Dunes under such rigorous use by the public.

Demolition Funds:

First, I would like to express my serious concern about abandoned buildings scattered throughout the park and to ask for a special \$4.4 million appropriation to deal with this severe problem. The abandoned structures were acquired by the National Park Service decades ago through leaseback and reservation of use programs. As the leasebacks expire, the buildings are vacated and become the full responsibility of the Park Service. Abandoned houses are a constant drain on park resources. They must be monitored and protected from vandals and vagrants. Funds, staff time and materials invested in these structures are wasted resources. Unfortunately, to protect park visitors and neighbors, significant resources must be put toward securing and monitoring the structures.

Park officials are struggling to find other equitable and legal options -- including extending some leasebacks -- to lighten the load in the near future. There are, however, more than 65 vacant residential structures awaiting demolition. By the end of Fiscal Year 1996, there will be 103 vacant buildings scattered throughout the Indiana Dunes. Funds are urgently needed to demolish these structures.

Based on quotes received for seven of the structures, the Park Service estimates demolition will average \$32,400 per house. I am asking for an appropriation of \$4,434,300 to demolish 103 vacant structures. The funds will also cover removal and proper disposal of asbestos, and above and underground storage tanks at some sites. Any funds we can invest today in demolition saves federal dollars in the future.

Goodfellow Camp:

The Goodfellow Camp is an excellent example of how urban parks often recycle old facilities and put them to public use. The Goodfellow Camp was established in 1941 by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation. The 675-acre 'camp' had been operated by the Gary Works' Good Fellowship Club and the Gary Works' Welfare Association as a residential and day camp for employees and their families. The camp ceased operation in 1975 and was subsequently acquired by the National Park Service.

In 1988, the Indiana Dunes unveiled plans to reopen Goodfellow for use as an educational facility. Funds supported by this subcommittee in Fiscal Year 1995 financed current construction of overnight facilities at Goodfellow for use by middle school and high school students.

My request for this year, \$400,000, would enhance Goodfellow by providing a project workspace equipped with audiovisual, computer and laboratory facilities for students at the camp. The workspace will support in-depth educational opportunities for middle school, high school, special needs education and adult education groups. The workspace will complement Goodfellow's high-quality outdoor environment.

The Rostone House:

I am seeking \$24,000 to stabilize the Rostone House, an historic structure located within the Indiana Dunes. These funds are an important step towards a substantial public/private partnership in restoring and maintaining all Century of Progress homes within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The 1933 Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, Illinois, featured home and industrial arts. Modern materials, building methods and innovative home appliances were exhibited, all utilizing new techniques of

design, construction, and prefabrication. At the close of the exposition, Robert Bartlett, a real estate developer, barged seventeen demonstration homes across Lake Michigan to Beverly Shores, Indiana. Of the houses moved, only five remain: the Armco-Ferro-Mayflower House; the Weiboldt-Rostone House; the Florida Tropical House; the House of Tomorrow; and, the Cypress Log House. These Century of Progress homes are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1980, the five homes were purchased by the National Park Service. Over the years, the Park Service and local organizations proposed different options for the homes. Lack of funding, complicated by staggered leaseback expirations, prohibited all but the bare minimum of preservation efforts. In 1993, the five homes were placed on the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana's "Ten Most Endangered Landmarks" list.

In response, the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana promoted the Century of Progress homes as candidates for the National Park Service's historic leasing program, which offers long term (up to 99 years) leases to the general public for certain historic buildings owned by the National Park Service. Under this program, private individuals would renovate a house according to specific guidelines in exchange for free rent. Work on an initial agreement is in progress for the Florida House.

There is hope that the Rostone House, which is streamlined in appearance, consisting of long, low, flat-roof rectangular forms, could attract a candidate for the historic leasing partnership. However, substantial work must be performed to stabilize the structure in the interim. An appropriation of \$24,000 would remove and replace existing roofing, repair roof decking, install parapet flashing and close all openings and windows. This is a valuable program and I hope the subcommittee will support it.

Land Acquisition:

At this time, it is unclear how Fiscal Year 1996 land acquisition funds will be distributed among parks. Still, I must request funds for continued land acquisition at the National Lakeshore. I am seeking \$5.5 million in Fiscal Year 1997 land acquisition funds to allow the Indiana Dunes to acquire high priority property and hardship cases.

As you know from my previous testimonies, the Park Service is the recipient of numerous "hardship" requests from homeowners within the authorized boundaries of the park who are pleading to be purchased. Many of these individuals are elderly and, having no possible buyer but the National Park Service, are forced to maintain their property on a very limited income. The Park Service estimates hardship cases will cost approximately \$1 million. There remains a great need to acquire the Crescent Dune property. This parcel is considered a high priority property acquisition by

the National Park Service and by the property's owner, the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. The Park Service estimates \$3.7 million will be needed to acquire Crescent Dune. Additional high priority properties are expected to cost approximately \$870,000.

Indiana Dunes Operating Budget:

Finally, I must express my strong support for President Clinton's budget request to increase funding for Indiana Dunes operations by \$790,000 to cover a Full Time Equivalent (FTE) increase of seven employees and to provide for desperate needs at the park. Flat budgets in recent years are causing park services to erode. In the past year, educational services to children had to be cut back drastically -- from 82,000 children served in 1994 to 50,000 children in 1995 -- simply because the resources were not there to administer the programs. In addition, increased maintenance needs at the Dunewood Campground, the new Treemont picnic area, the Inland Marsh Overlook, and the West Unit hike/bike trail require added FTE's. Currently, there are 15,250 annual visitors for each FTE. Park interpretive programs reach less than 10 percent of visitors and law enforcement personnel contact less than five percent. The additional \$790,000 is critical if the Indiana Dunes is to continue providing a unique outdoor environment for the American people.

In closing, I greatly appreciate the assistance the Subcommittee has provided in the past and am grateful for your consideration again this year.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

STEEL INDUSTRY HERITAGE PROJECT**WITNESS****HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Mr. REGULA. Bill?

Mr. COYNE. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Your statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. COYNE. Thank you.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today and the committee regarding the Steel Industry Heritage Project. I'm here today to ask the subcommittee to include \$500,000 for continuation of the Steel Industry Heritage Project in its Fiscal Year 1997 Interior Appropriations Bill.

I also want to thank the members of the committee, and you, Mr. Chairman, for the support for this important program in the past years. The Steel Industry Heritage Project was authorized by the Congress to conserve the industrial and cultural resources of southwestern Pennsylvania. This region, once the steel-making capital of the world, now contains many historic and cultural resources which are of national significance. The Steel Industry Heritage Project was established to preserve important artifacts from this era and to educate Americans of the important period in our Nation's history.

The Steel Industry Heritage Project has also been included for designation as a national heritage area in H.R. 1280.

Since Fiscal Year 1989, the Steel Industry Heritage Project has received congressional appropriations to develop a heritage area in the seven counties of southwestern Pennsylvania.

Congressional appropriations of National Park Service funds for the Steel Industry Heritage Project have leveraged considerable State and local support for this effort. This investment has led to many important accomplishments including the development of more than 35 miles of rail-to-trails projects, preservation of the last steam-driven rolling mill of its type in the world, development of a collection of rare industry documents, establishment of a photographic archive with more than 15,000 historic prints, images and photographs, and a collection of the oral histories of many residents and workers from the region.

Since 1993, the Steel Industry Heritage Project has been working with the National Park Service to develop a management plan that lays out a strategy for conserving the nationally significant steel industry of that region.

I hope that the subcommittee will include \$500,000 for the Steel Industry Heritage Project in its Fiscal Year 1997 appropriations bill. This money would be used for implementing the management plan, conducting an inventory of the historic and cultural resources in Armstrong County, and for continued National Park Service technical assistance.

I thank you for your consideration and your time and that of the committee today.

Mr. REGULA. Well, thanks, Bill. As you know, we've been putting money in within the constraints of our budget. It is a good project, and I like the fact that a lot of the local communities are involved. I'm sure that with the rails-to-trails that you've had a lot of local public interest and that leverages what we have given.

Mr. COYNE. Right. We've had good local cooperation, and that's committed to continue. The end of this next week we're going to open, in Pittsburgh, which is not a part of this project, the John Heinz Regional Historical Museum.

Mr. REGULA. Is that financed by the State?

Mr. COYNE. Actually it's financed for the most part by county and private donations from the Pittsburgh region.

Mr. REGULA. Well, I think in the future all of these type of things will depend on partnership efforts to be successful.

Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. COYNE. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Coyne follows:]

**Statement of the
Honorable William J. Coyne
Subcommittee on Interior
House Committee on Appropriations
Steel Industry Heritage Corporation
April 17, 1996**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am here before you today to request that the Subcommittee approve \$500,000 for continuation of the Steel Industry Heritage Project (SIHP) as part of the fiscal year 1997 Interior Appropriations bill.

The Steel Industry Heritage Project was authorized by the Congress under Public Law 100-698 to conserve the industrial and cultural resources of the steel industry in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Since FY 1989, the SIHP has received funding through Congressional appropriations to develop a heritage area in the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Washington, and Westmoreland.

This region, once the steel-making capital of the world, now contains many historic and cultural resources which are of national significance. The steel mills, coal mines, coke ovens, glass works, and railroads that made up the core of the industrial revolution in this country – and propelled the United States to its status as an economic and military superpower – are an important part of our country's history. So are the stories of the men and women who emigrated from dozens of different foreign countries to work in the region's mines and factories in search of a better life for themselves and their children. The Steel Industry Heritage Project was established to preserve important artifacts from this era and to educate Americans about this important period in our nation's history.

Congressional appropriations of National Park Service funds for the Steel Industry Heritage Project have leveraged considerable state and local support for this effort. In conjunction with federal funds, the SIHP has received over \$2.75 million from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, \$50,000 from local governments, and more than \$3.5 million from private sources or foundations. The SIHP has also received \$1,237,000 from other Federal

sources, including NEA, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Defense. In all, the NPS investment has generated a match of more than 275 percent by other sources.

This investment has led to many important accomplishments, including the development of more than 35 miles of rail-to-trails projects; preservation of the 48-inch mill, the last steam-driven rolling mill of its type in the world; redevelopment of the historic Bost Building as the main visitor's center for interpreting the Homestead Strike of 1892; documentation of the major steel-producing sites within the Pittsburgh region; development of a collection of rare steel mill documents; establishment of a photographic archive with more than 15,000 historic prints, images and photographs; and the collection of the oral histories of many residents and workers from the region.

Since 1993, SIHP has been working to develop a management plan that lays out a strategy for conserving the nationally-significant steel history of the region. The Management Plan weaves together cultural and historical resources in a way that makes our heritage visible, exciting, and accessible. This heritage area will have a major effect on the regional economy by promoting tourism and economic development. The plan documents the region's historic legacy, describes a vision for interpreting this legacy, and sets out an implementation strategy, including specific projects and costs.

The Steel Industry Heritage Project expects to be designated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a new State Heritage Area, and the SIHP has been included for designation as a national heritage area in H.R. 1280, legislation that would establish national heritage areas across the country.

I am requesting that the Subcommittee approve \$500,000 for the Steel Industry Heritage Project in fiscal year 1997. This money would be used for implementing the management plan I have just described, conducting an inventory of historic and cultural resources in Armstrong County, and for continued National Park Service technical assistance.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**SANDY HOOK UNIT, GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION
AREA****CHURCH OF THE SEVEN PRESIDENTS, LONG BRANCH
HISTORICAL MUSEUM DISMAL SWAMP****NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY COOPERATIVE
RESEARCH****OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES****WITNESS**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

Mr. REGULA. Okay, Frank, we're ready to go.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, how are you?

Mr. Chairman, I have a full statement that—

Mr. REGULA. It will be made part of the record.

Mr. PALLONE. I was going to try to summarize it real briefly.

First of all the Sandy Hook unit of Gateway National Recreation Area is in my district. They have requested \$4.2 million for park operations.

But beyond that there are several infrastructure needs that really should be addressed, if possible, this fiscal year or over the next few fiscal years.

One is that a shore protection, beach replenishment project was done there in 1989. After five or six years, there is a need to do replenishment again. So I ask for the cost of that. The estimate would be about \$24 million. I don't know if it has to be done all at once, but I did mention in my testimony the need to do a new beach replenishment project there. Otherwise Sandy Hook becomes cut off and there's no access any more. Plus it's important for the beach because it's a huge beach that people use in the summer from the New York metropolitan area.

In addition to that, the Park Service has come up with a feasibility project to restore historic structures at Sandy Hook at Fort Hancock. If I could get about \$150,000 in Fiscal Year 1997 to do a feasibility study on that, I think that we could get a really great public-private partnership together to restore some of those buildings.

The other items I've mentioned under Sandy Hook are basically infrastructure needs: bike path, utilities rehabilitation, new entrance to the park—which gets very backed up in the summer season. These are things that the committee has, I believe, looked at before. We haven't been able to get funding for them. If there's some way that we could start the process of getting the funding for some of those infrastructure needs, I would certainly appreciate it.

There's also a request for a historical project, the Church of the Seven Presidents in Long Branch. This was one of the sites that was identified by a national survey as one of the most endangered, if you will, historical structures in the country. If we could get a

small amount of money to help with the rehabilitation of that facility.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund, I don't have specific requests for earmarks there, but I would like to see as much money as possible put into that program. I have two projects, Dismal Swamp in Edison and Milltown projects also in my district. I'm not looking for any earmark, but I know that those projects would not be funded unless there was considerably more funding in the Land and Water Conservation Fund than there was last year. So my request generally is to see if we can get significantly more funding for that program.

The only other thing, funding-wise, I wanted to mention is at Rutgers University. We do not have what's called a cooperative research unit. We're one of five States that do not. If we could get that designated with a small amount of seed money, it would allow Rutgers to tap into a lot of other research programs and research grants that come under your jurisdiction.

I don't know if you're familiar with this at all, but they really feel that they are sort of behind the curve in not having that kind of designation at Rutgers.

The last thing which you've heard from me about probably for ten years now—or maybe for eight years now—is the OCS moratorium. I guess, you and I do not agree on that.

Mr. REGULA. Well, that's a bit of a catch-22 because you like the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mr. PALLONE. Exactly, but not strictly. I knew you were going to catch on that. But there's other sources of funding too, right?

Mr. REGULA. That's the biggy, though.

Mr. PALLONE. That is the big one, that's true.

But in any case, I, of course, advocate the continuation of the moratorium and hope that the subcommittee will go in that direction as they have for the last few years.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you very much. You know we have short rations. In 1996 we were \$1.4 billion under 1995, and that means we really have got to squeeze. Wherever possible, I look for partnership packages with State and local participation.

Mr. PALLONE. Right.

Mr. REGULA. I think that that's the future in a lot of these projects.

Mr. PALLONE. Yes, and particularly that one at Fort Hancock with the rehabilitation of the historic structures. I think that with a small amount of Federal funds we could definitely attract private interests to come in there and restore those buildings.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. PALLONE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Pallone follows:]

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STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE FRANK PALLONE, JR.
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
APRIL 17, 1996

INTRODUCTION

Thank you Mr. Chairman and Mr. Yates for allowing me to testify today in support of Interior Department projects that are of great importance to me and my district.

As you know I represent a densely populated, coastal district that is very environmentally conscious. Not only does the Sixth District contain significant natural and historical resources, it is also home to Rutgers University -- New Jersey's state university. As a result, we have very diverse needs with respect to public lands.

In my testimony today, I will be addressing Fiscal Year 1997 funding requests for the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area and the Church of the Seven Presidents at the Long Branch Historical Museum. In addition, I would like to discuss protection of the Dismal Swamp in Edison, New Jersey, designation of a National Biological Survey Cooperative Research Unit at Rutgers University, and continuation of the moratorium on Mid-Atlantic Coast offshore oil and gas lease sales.

SANDY HOOK UNIT, GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

We are very fortunate in the Sixth District of New Jersey to be home to the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area (NRA). The Gateway NRA is visited by some 9 million people each year and Sandy Hook attracts around 3 million of those visitors annually. These people come from all over the New Jersey-New York-Philadelphia metropolitan area to take advantage of Sandy Hook's bathing beaches, fishing areas, and historic structures. The park provides an opportunity for people of all economic backgrounds to enjoy a day at the shore.

Like many National Parks, Gateway/Sandy Hook relies on line item spending appropriated by Congress. I am therefore requesting \$4.2 million for park operation at Gateway/Sandy Hook for Fiscal Year 1997.

In addition, I would like to make requests for several improvement projects at

Gateway/Sandy Hook for Fiscal Year 1997. These projects are necessary to continue to provide visitors at Gateway/Sandy Hook with modern facilities and to maximize access and use of the historic and natural resources available at Sandy Hook.

Shore Protection

Winter storms have severely eroded ocean beaches on Sandy Hook. At this point, tides are washing over the roadway near the entrance to the park. Without the necessary beach nourishment in the "critical zone" at Sandy Hook, the hook will be breached by the competing wave action of the bay and the ocean.

I strongly urge the Subcommittee to consider an appropriation of \$24 million for beach nourishment for the "critical zone" at Sandy Hook in FY 1997.

In addition, a 30 foot section of the historic sea wall located opposite to Officers' Row in the Fort Hancock complex collapsed during a storm last month. Unfortunately, this has added to the critical situation of shore protection at Sandy Hook.

I am in the process of requesting emergency funds for the temporary stabilization of the sea wall. The sea wall will require permanent stabilization, however, in order to maintain its viability in the future. For this purpose, I request that \$150,000 be appropriated in FY 1997 for re-stabilization of the historic sea wall at Sandy Hook.

Fort Hancock Historic Structures

The history of Fort Hancock as an important military site goes back to the Revolutionary War. The original fort was built during the War of 1812. In 1895, the U.S. Army established Fort Hancock to protect vital shipping lanes into New York Harbor. After World War II, the Fort was used as the site for anti-aircraft guns and later as a Nike missile installation. The Fort was deactivated in 1974.

In 1982, the U.S. Department of the Interior designated all of Sandy Hook as a National Historic Landmark. The Fort area is administered by the National Park Service as part of the Gateway National Recreation Area.

The Park Service has envisioned a very progressive, adaptive re-use plan for Fort Hancock which would employ the participation of public and private entities in the rehabilitation and re-use of Fort Hancock's historic facilities. The study that I am asking for would evaluate potential uses for the existing buildings and investigate possible funding mechanisms that could be pursued in order to minimize the need for federal funding.

I strongly believe that an investigation into a public-private partnership for rehabilitating Fort Hancock will allow the Fort Hancock facilities to be preserved while at the same time enhancing the current recreation, historical interpretation, and environmental education activities at Sandy Hook.

I would therefore like to request that the Subcommittee provide \$150,000 in FY 1997 for a "market analysis" of plans to rehabilitate and preserve the 62 historic structures within Fort Hancock through a public-private partnership.

Bike Path

I would also like to request \$2.5 million in FY 1997 for planning and construction of the North/South bike path as envisioned in Gateway's General Management Plan.

When completed, this trail will connect all major features along the length of Sandy Hook. The North/South trail will also join the Sea Bright Trail and the proposed Bayshore Trail which will run almost half the length of my Congressional district.

Utilities Rehabilitation

According to the Park Service, the utility systems on Sandy Hook are antiquated, some systems having been installed as early as 1898. As a result, the utilities at Sandy Hook are subject to frequent malfunction and are in dire need of rehabilitation. The Park Service has informed me that there are recurrent failures in the electrical system and that existing phone lines are often out of service. In addition, the water distribution system and waste water collection systems contain numerous leaks from old faulty lines which include asbestos and lead joints. These water systems do not provide adequate pressure for fire fighting and may create environmental and health safety concerns.

I would therefore like to ask the Subcommittee to provide \$400,000 for the preliminary design study of a project to rehabilitate deteriorated utilities at Sandy Hook, including the water and wastewater systems and the electrical and telecommunications systems.

New Park Entrance

There is also much needed work to be done on the entrance to the Sandy Hook unit in order to provide more effective means of handling increased traffic at the park. The existing entrance plaza needs to be replaced in order to eliminate lines at the park entrance. In addition, the existing Ranger Station which was constructed in the early 1960s needs to be replaced or rehabilitated in order to handle an increase in visitation. Finally, the road that winds through the park -- Hartshorne Drive -- needs to be resurfaced and its drainage improved.

For planning of these activities, I hope the Subcommittee will seriously consider providing \$200,000 in FY 1997.

CHURCH OF THE SEVEN PRESIDENTS

I would next like to direct the Subcommittee's attention to a project that is very

important to me because it highlights the role my hometown of Long Branch, New Jersey has played in the history of our country.

Built in 1879, the Long Branch Historical Museum has had seven United States Presidents, from General Ulysses S. Grant to Woodrow Wilson, worship on the premises of the former church in which it is housed. In addition, other great historical figures have walked its corridors, including George W. Childs -- the editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and George Pullman -- the great inventor of the pullman car.

The Museum is a landmark of tradition and historical significance, requiring minimal funding to provide an important snapshot of history for generations to come.

I, therefore, respectfully urge the Subcommittee to give favorable consideration to a \$60,000 appropriation for the Church of the Seven Presidents at the Long Branch Historical Museum for FY 1997. This small amount of federal funding would provide necessary monies to match private contributions for rehabilitation of the building, including structural support and roof repair. Since the Museum is listed on the National Historic Registry, funding for the project is authorized pursuant to 16 USC Sec. 462(f).

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Although I am not requesting any specific funding for land acquisition for my district under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) in FY 1997, I would like to urge the Subcommittee to support the highest possible funding level for this program in the coming fiscal year.

The LWCF is important to me for two reasons. First, I am continuing to working with the Fish and Wildlife Service on ways to protect the Dismal Swamp in Edison, New Jersey. The Dismal Swamp is a significant wetland habitat located in a very densely populated portion of my district. Because this habitat is so unique to this portion of my district, my constituents and I believe it is worthy of assistance through the LWCF to help protect it from the mounting pressures of urban development.

I am also seeking funding, through the LWCF, to protect open space and historic structures in Milltown, New Jersey. This is an extremely worthy project which, I firmly believe, will receive federal funding provided that Congress provides sufficient appropriation to the LCWF.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNIT, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Currently, New Jersey is one of only five states that do not contain a Cooperative Research Unit. These units were originally designated as part of the Fish and Wildlife Service and were recently placed under the jurisdiction of the National Biological Survey when that entity took over the research functions of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The lack of a Cooperative Research Unit has hindered the ability of my state to participate in research activities that can only be carried out by a Cooperative Research Unit. As you know, New Jersey is home to 5 National Wildlife Refuges, the Pinelands National Reserve, three Wild and Scenic Rivers, and numerous other natural areas that would be invaluable resources for scientific research.

Rutgers, New Jersey's state university, which is located in my district, is ideally suited for a designation as a Cooperative Research Unit. I hope that the Subcommittee will give its most serious consideration to designating Rutgers as a cooperative unit in FY 1997.

CONTINUATION OF THE MID-ATLANTIC OCS MORATORIUM

Finally, and most importantly, I request that the Subcommittee continue to prohibit the Department of the Interior from expending any funds for any activities related to a Mid-Atlantic Coast offshore oil and gas lease sale, including the preparation or conduct of preleasing and leasing activities.

Because of its sensitive ecosystem, I am a strong opponent of oil and gas drilling off the coast of New Jersey. New Jersey's marine environment has suffered enough over the years: sewage sludge dumping, illegal medical waste disposal, and the dumping of dioxin laden dredged sediments. In the summer of 1988 alone, New Jersey lost some \$800 million as a result of coastal environmental problems.

I strongly urge the Subcommittee to reaffirm its support for the moratorium by including the necessary language in the Fiscal Year 1997 Interior Appropriations legislation.

CONCLUSION

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Yates, and members of the Subcommittee for your consideration of my requests and your kind assistance in years past. I look forward to working with the Subcommittee on these and other important proposals throughout the 104th Congress.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

THE PRESIDIO
OCS MORATORIUM
MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE
MARK PROCESSING CENTER
HETCH HETCHY

WITNESS

HON. NANCY PELOSI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. REGULA. Nancy?

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning.

Mr. REGULA. Good morning.

Ms. PELOSI. Thanks for the opportunity to be here this morning.

Mr. REGULA. You're here clutching to vote for the bill.

Ms. PELOSI. It's possible, it's possible. [Laughter.]

Mr. REGULA. Well, that's progress.

Ms. PELOSI. Well, we haven't seen it yet, have we? Whatever the next version of it is, I'm certain you're going to work it out, Mr. Chairman, and have a good resolution of it.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're trying hard.

Ms. PELOSI. I feel confident to have your leadership.

Mr. REGULA. I need the magic of the bible story about the fishes and the loaves that could feed 5,000.

Ms. PELOSI. Well, I'll be praying for you. [Laughter.]

As you know, Mr. Chairman, because of your leadership, the committee has been very generous in the past to my request. I appreciate your good work and the funding that has made so many projects possible in the San Francisco Bay Area and in California. I'm again requesting funding for the Presidio as a top priority. We're very near Senate consideration of the Presidio Trust bill. As you know it passed the House 317-111 and enjoys bipartisan support. You have very generously visited, and you understand the issue. It is my hope that before we start the next fiscal year, we'll be able to utilize the authority of the trust legislation in a cost-effective manner lowering the overall costs of the Presidio as a national park.

I, too, want to join my colleague, Mr. Pallone, in supporting a continued moratorium in energy development off the—in my case—the environmentally-sensitive areas of the California coast.

The appropriations committee has upheld the moratorium for many years, and I would hope that that would continue because it is important to our environment and our State's economy.

The Mojave Desert Preserve, the request in the President's budget is for \$1.9 million. I support the request with the intent of the California Deserts Protection Act which designated the preserve as a unit to be operated as a National Park Service unit.

A small request, relatively speaking, \$239,000 for the Mark Processing Center. The Mark Center is responsible for creating and maintaining a database for the salmon tagging information col-

lected on the West Coast. This would provide fishery managers with information on the hardest impacts on the variety of West Coast salmon stocks.

If you were in California these days, Mr. Chairman, you would see a great deal in the press about what's happening in terms of salmon. These additional funds would allow the Mark Center to merge tagging data with harvest statistics in order to track, compile, and utilization information concerning the impact on various species some of which are now endangered and perilously low in number. This is very important to the environment and to the fishing industry in our State.

Mr. Chairman, you have in the past brought up the issue of Hetch Hetchy. The President's budget calls for the payment of \$575,000 by the city of San Francisco. The President's budget uses an excepted energy regulatory commission formula that is employed for such projects. As you know, the city is willing to pay more, but agrees that it should be based on a standard that is applied broadly to other similar projects. So we'll be going up to \$597,000. And I just mention that, was it \$30,000—no, since it was an issue that interests you.

Once again, I want to thank the committee's consideration of my request and hope that you will be helpful.

Mr. REGULA. Do you support Jim Watt's idea of putting Hetch Hetchy back to its natural state?

Ms. PELOSI. No. I know that comes as a surprise to you. [Laughter.]

Then again, he said that the second coming was imminent. If that were true, then I could buy into a number of his proposals. But since I'm not absolutely certain, I'm not ready to make that stand.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much. Thank you. [The statement of Ms. Pelosi follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE PELOSI
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your time today and for the opportunity to present my Interior Appropriations requests for fiscal year 1997.

This Subcommittee has been very generous in the past and I appreciate your good work and the funding that has made so many projects possible in California and in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Presidio \$25 million
National Park Service

Presidio funding is a top priority since we are very near Senate consideration of the Presidio Trust bill (HR 1296) which would create a private-sector model for management of the Presidio's leasable properties. HR 1296 passed the House on September 19 by a vote of 317 to 111 in an expression of the strong, bipartisan support that exists for the Presidio Trust.

Chairman Regula and many members of the Subcommittee have visited the Presidio and come away from their visit with a renewed understanding of the complexities that a Trust could address. I support the amount of funding recommended in the President's budget -- \$25 million -- for operation and maintenance of the Presidio.

It is my hope that a Presidio Trust will exist before the start of the next fiscal year and be positioned to utilize this funding in a cost-effective manner that will lower the overall cost of operating the Presidio as a national park. In anticipation of this, no long-term leases are being negotiated by the Park Service; everything is currently "on hold."

OCS Moratorium
Minerals Management Service

I support the continued moratorium on energy development off the environmentally sensitive areas of the California coast. California currently produces almost 3.4 billion barrels of oil from on-shore sources. According to the California Division of Oil and Gas, only 726 million barrels would be available from the Outer Continental Shelf. This amount of oil is not worth the damage that could result from oil drilling, along with the loss of billions of dollars to the state annually in tourism.

The Appropriations Committee has upheld the moratorium for many years and I would hope that the same good judgement will prevail this year in support of our environment and the state's economy.

Mojave National Preserve
National Park Service

\$1.9 million

The President's Budget requests \$1.9 million for operation of the Mojave National Preserve as a unit of the national park system. I support this request, in keeping with the intent of the California Desert Protection Act which designated the Preserve as a unit to be operated by the National Park Service.

Mark Processing Center
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

\$239,000

You may have read about the recent salmon crisis on the Pacific coast involving the winter run chinook salmon. This is a serious issue that must be addressed, both in order to preserve the species and to protect our economy. I request that \$239,000 be identified from the Fisheries program budget of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to fund the activities of the Regional Mark Processing Center.

The Mark Center is responsible for creating and maintaining a database of the salmon tagging information collected on the West Coast. The U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Commission has asked the Mark Center to enhance its database by merging harvest statistics of salmon with the tagging information.

This would provide fishery managers with information on the harvest impacts of a variety of West Coast salmon stocks. Last year's appropriation of \$150,000 was insufficient to upgrade the data program to accomplish this important goal. These additional funds would allow the Mark Center to merge tagging data with harvest statistics in order to track, compile and utilize information concerning the impacts on various species, some of which are now endangered and perilously low in number.

Hetch Hetchy
National Park Service

The President has included a requirement for payment of \$597,000 by the City of San Francisco to the Department of Interior for its use of the Hetch Hetchy water system within Yosemite National Park. There have been attempts to extract a larger amount from the City, based on an arbitrary figure that is higher. The City of San Francisco is willing to reimburse the Yosemite Management Fund, but the cost should be based on a standard that can be applied broadly to other similar projects. The President's budget uses an accepted Federal Energy Regulatory Commission formula that is employed for such projects and I urge the Committee to resist efforts to increase the amount.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee. I appreciate your consideration of my requests today and hope you will agree that they are important and worthwhile.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

NATIONAL PARKS
NATIONAL LAKESHORES

WITNESS

HON. BART STUPAK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. REGULA. Okay, Bart?

Mr. STUPAK. Well, thanks, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to talk to you a little bit about some of the projects in my district.

As you know, we have two national parks and we have two national lakeshores that I would like to spend a little time on.

But if I may deviate a moment from my testimony, because, it's my understanding that while you have jurisdiction over the national forests. The appropriations for the timber sales really comes out of this committee.

So I'd like to revise my testimony. I've been waiting for a response from Secretary Glickman about the Hiawatha National Forest in my district. We entered in, by we I mean everybody, the first ever forest management plan for 50 years, and we just completed the first decade. We have found, especially in the last five years, that the agreed upon cutting in the national forest—Hiawatha National Forest, is 40 percent less than what we agreed upon. So in other words, we formed a contract with the government, and the government said, "We will provide you so many board feet," like 71 million board feet per year to cut in this national forest. What we are finding is that the government is failing to live up to it, which is putting a strain on the private forests, on the State forests, and really on our industry thereby driving up the price of stumpage. So I'd like to elaborate a little bit more, maybe amend the testimony on that issue.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection we will accept an amendment to the testimony.

Mr. STUPAK. We're hoping to have a meeting with Secretary Glickman and others on that real soon to try to address that issue.

Mr. REGULA. Let's suspend for a moment. Is there anything that limits the Forest Service in the way of a cut? I think that you need to talk to Secretary Glickman and the Forest Service. It's not anything what we're doing that's restricting what they can do.

Mr. STUPAK. No, but they have come back, in some informal discussions, and they more or less said that they had cut back on the money available for timber sales. We're saying that that's not really the problem. The problem is we're used to having foresters. We now have anthropologists and everything else. You look at a forest management plan and they say that that's not their priority.

Mr. REGULA. You've identified the problem.

Mr. STUPAK. So, we've asked for the background of these people. How many foresters did they have in 1986 as opposed to 1996? I think that if we document that—they do not have an appreciation for what's going on. And if you have no interest you don't follow through on the commitment. That's what we think is happening—

not that this committee is doing things wrong, we think that the commitment is not there.

So that's a battle we've been dealing with.

But let me, if I may, talk about Isle Royal Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park, Sleeping Bear Dunes and Pictured Rocks.

Sleeping Bear Dunes Lakeshore is located in the northwestern corner of the lower peninsula. It's basically sand dunes. I support the President's request of \$2.45 million. In addition to that, again, we support the President's proposal. We have a lot of canoeing on the Platte River there. We have found a real serious problem with parking, to the point that the State is starting to crack down on parking along the State highways that go through this national lakeshore. So we're going to ask for some additional funding for expanding parking. We hope to have a proposal for you a little bit later. But I support the President's proposal of \$2.45 million.

Isle Royal National Park and the Keweenaw National Park—Isle Royal, as you know, Mr. Chairman, is in the western Lake Superior. Basically it is a summertime park. In the winter the only thing you are going to find is gray wolves and moose. But the President has asked for \$2.3 million, and again, I would support that.

Keweenaw National Park has sort of made the list of being one of the national parks, one of two that are in very bad conditions as far as the facilities for the rangers and everything else. What's happened in northern Michigan, we have joined in with the homeowners' association and others and started like a trust fund for the Keweenaw National Park and greatly improved those quarters. That's a private-government partnership to improve the living conditions and to keep the cost to the Federal Government down. It's working out extremely well.

With that in mind, when you look at the Keweenaw National Park, which is one of our newest national parks, the administration's only requested \$270,000 because it is in the infant stages. I'd like to see the funding go up to \$600,000. It is necessary to provide for additional rangers and technical assistance and preservation grants.

The Keweenaw Park, I think, is unique, in that with a new park—and you said it earlier, we have a problem with funding these parks. For every dollar that the Federal Government puts in, we have two dollars at the State and local level. So if we could get \$600,000, that's really about \$1.8 million. What most of that money would go for is preservation. This year we've had record snowfall in northern Michigan, like 300-plus inches up on the Keweenaw peninsula. Many of these buildings we'd like to preserve for this park are basically falling and crumbling from the weight of the snow that we have.

So that's what it's for and there is a degree of urgency there. I urge that the committee look favorably upon the \$600,000 knowing, of course, that every dollar we put in there will be two dollars matched.

Pictured Rocks Lakeshore is on the southern shore of Lake Superior. It's made up of beautiful ancient forests and a rocky shoreline. The President has requested \$1.2 million. Again, I would support that. But in addition, keeping in mind your earlier comments, I

would ask that this committee consider putting in legislation that I have. In 1966, when Congress created the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, they said that they shall build a road through this park. It's never been done. It's going to cost \$13 million to build this road.

I'm asking the committee not to build that road. You're taking it through some very prime, beautiful area at \$13 million for 13 miles. We have a county road H58 that will serve the purpose. What we're asking for is that we change that language and allow the Park Service to work with the county road commission and improve H58 and save everyone a lot of money without destroying the natural beauty of this Pictured Rocks Lakeshore.

I understand that's a request that may not normally come before the committee, but I'm concerned that we have a shortened legislative time here—maybe about 45 legislative days left. So if we could put that in the committee report. I have the language available, it's attached to my testimony. I certainly would appreciate the committee looking at that.

And one other, if I may. The Coast Guard and the Fish and Wildlife Service own Whitefish Point Light Station. They want to divest themselves of this property. Again, we have the legislation all drafted. It would go to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to Great Lakes Historical Shipwreck Museum and Whitefish Point Bird Observatory.

I realize it might be a little strange to come before this committee, and ask that that transfer be done. I understand that it can be done with waivers from the Rules Committee. I have language attached to my testimony, and I'm willing to work with the Rules Committee to get that thing past. Again, it's for the reason that we're of a limited time.

Last, but not least, we've identified in the past, in previous testimony, the need to identify uncapped mines. These are underground mines where you have mine shafts. I'm not asking to do anything more than just identify—

Mr. REGULA. Are they on private property?

Mr. STUPAK. Abandoned. Well, both. On both public and private. Northern Michigan was home of the iron boom in the early 1800's and has copper mines all over. We mined the heck out of northern Michigan, and what happened is these mining companies have basically gone out of business and they reverted back to the local jurisdictions, being the township or the county or the State of Michigan. No one really knows where the shafts are. About once a year we lose one of our youngsters who are out exploring in the woods and falls through an abandoned mine shaft. We really don't have a good location of where they are. We can't warn people to stay away. We don't know where they are. So there are old maps available. It would take some effort. We've done this out West, but we've never done this in the Midwest where we do have copper mines. So we've asked that you look favorably upon that request.

And again, we have language for every one of these because it's things that we have advocated before. We ask that you look favorably upon it. You spoke about the fishes and loaves with Ms. Pelosi—with the Pictured Rocks and the \$13 million, I think that I can save you some money there. With the Keweenaw National

Park, for every dollar we put up we get two dollars from State and private. We are making those fishes and loaves work in northern Michigan, we just need a little help from you.

Mr. REGULA. That's what the partnerships are designed to do. Thank you very much.

Mr. STUPAK. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Stupak follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN BART STUPAK
BEFORE THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
APRIL 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to talk to you about funding for parks and projects in my district. As you may know, my district has two national lakeshores and two national parks, in addition to sizable National Forest Service - nearly two-thirds of the 2.5 million acres in Michigan - and Fish and Wildlife Service land holdings.

First, I would like to request the Subcommittee support funding for the National Park Service properties in my district: Isle Royal National Park, Keweenaw National Historical Park, Sleeping Bear Dunes and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore is located in the northwest corner of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Sleeping Bear stretches from Benzie County up into northern Leelenau County, a substantial area in my district. The lakeshore includes large sand dune shores along Lake Michigan and numerous trails for hiking and camping. I would like to support the President's request for \$2,454,000. In addition, the lakeshore is facing inadequate parking facilities near the mouth of the Platte River. With the current move towards user fees, visitors are necessary for the survival of Sleeping Bear Dunes, so I ask the Subcommittee for additional funding for the expanded parking.

I would like to request full funding for both Isle Royale National Park and Keweenaw National Historical Park. Isle Royale is a primitive rustic island located in Western Lake Superior and is home to moose and grey wolves. I fully support the President's funding request for \$2,393,000. I have testified before this Subcommittee previously about the Keweenaw National Historical Park, a park commemorating the copper mining that made Michigan's Upper Peninsula the nation's leading copper mining region in 1800's. Keweenaw is unique in that it requires two dollars of state and local matching funds for every dollar federal dollar that is received. Although the Administration has requested \$270,000 dollars, I would like to ask the Subcommittee to raise the funding level to \$600,000. This higher funding level is necessary for Keweenaw to provide additional rangers, technical assistance and preservation grants.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, located on the southern shore of Lake Superior, is made up of beautiful ancient forests and picturesque rocky shoreline. I fully support the President's request for \$1,257,000 for the Pictured Rocks.

In addition, I would like to ask the Committee adopt a provision that would save the government money while saving precious environmental resources. When the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was created in 1966, Congress adopted a provision requiring the National Park Service to build a new scenic road along the lake. Such a road would destroy beautiful acres of forest while costing an estimated \$13 million. I've introduced legislation to delete the mandate for the Park Service to build this road and, instead, allow the Park Service to upgrade

the an existing county road which runs through the park that provides adequate access to park visitors. I understand the Resources Committee would normally act on this request, but due to the shortened legislative calendar this year and the need to stop the engineering, planning and designing of this road, I ask this Subcommittee to include this provision. My proposal has the support of both local officials and the National Parks and Conservation Association. I pledge to work with the Chairman to gain a waiver from the Rules Committee on this point. I have enclosed a copy of this legislation with along my testimony.

Second, I would like the Subcommittee to transfer a piece of property from the Coast Guard to the Fish and Wildlife Service and two private non-profit entities. This provision transfers the Whitefish Point Light Station property from the Coast Guard to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Great Lakes Historical Shipwreck Museum, and the Whitefish Point Bird Observatory. In addition, this transfer is supported by the township and county governments. I understand that Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has primary responsibility for this legislation; however, I must emphasize the short legislative calendar. I have enclosed proposed language with my statement and will strongly support a waiver from a point of order from the Rules Committee.

Third, I would like to ask the Subcommittee to adopt a provision that would take the important step in identifying and capping abandoned mines on non-federal and non-tribal lands. States need assistance in identifying uncapped mines to avoid health, safety and environmental risks to citizens residing near these hazards. This provision would create authority for the appropriate governmental agencies to undertake an inventory of abandoned mine sites.

Unfortunately, in many states, these inactive sites -- whether shut down or abandoned-- are only discovered after tragedy strikes. A few years ago, a 16 year old boy from Iron County, Michigan, died after falling into an abandoned mine shaft. Previously to this tragedy, a young girl was killed when she fell into a similar mine in Houghton County, Michigan. We have a responsibility to prevent such loss of life and to eliminate the threat these uncapped mines pose to our citizens.

While some inventories have been conducted, they have been conducted primarily in western states and have not covered the scope necessary to fully address the problem. In response to recent tragedies regarding deaths earlier this year, Robert Uram, Director of the Office of Surface Mining has publicly stated and I quote, "... the best advice we can offer people is simply to stay away from abandoned mines." However, people cannot stay away from these abandon mine shafts if they're not made aware of their location. My provision calls for a comprehensive inventory of abandoned hard-rock mine sites on all lands. I have enclosed my proposed language for this provision.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify today. I appreciate any help that you and the Subcommittee can provide for these very essential projects.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**NATIONAL PARKS
FOREST INVENTORY
TRIBAL ISSUES**

WITNESS

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF MINNESOTA**

Mr. REGULA. Jim.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to come before you and plead my case. You exhibit enormous patience in going through this process, and I appreciate it very, very much.

Mr. REGULA. Well, there are a lot of good projects here Jim, yours and many others and we just have to make some tough priority choices.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I understand the constraints that you have, and I have never complained in the past over the priority the committee that has ultimately had to choose. And we understand that.

If I might just pick up on Mr. Stupak's last statement about mine shafts. We share the iron ore mining in North America. In fact, since the—

Mr. REGULA. Did you do your's in deep shafts?

Mr. OBERSTAR. At the turn of the century and up until the mid-1950s, we had a number of active, underground mines. My father worked 26 years in the Godfrey underground.

Those mines had the richest ore. They had 64 to 70 percent iron content ore.

Mr. REGULA. How deep?

Mr. OBERSTAR. Six hundred feet was our deepest. Copper mines in Upper Peninsula Michigan are as deep as 2,000 feet. In the Vermillion Range, the northern-most range, the deepest shaft was 2,000 and those mines are just inherently dangerous. The ore was rich and high-quality. Direct-shipping ores went directly to the furnace. It was very low in sulphur and very low in silica, very high in iron content. Some manganese which of course added to the desirability for steel making, which you well know from your end of the steel valley.

But those open mine shafts are a terrible hazard. We've dealt with them differently in Minnesota. The State legislature has addressed that matter in a different way.

We've shipped four billion tons of ore from Minnesota and the Upper Peninsula in 100 years of iron ore mining.

Mr. REGULA. Are you still producing?

Mr. OBERSTAR. Yes, we're still producing. It's a low-grade ore called taconite which is a gray, flinty rock harder than granite and has to be processed into a pellet, a marble-sized pellet that is 64 percent iron uniform silica and improves the productivity of the blast furnace. You can get a sheet of steel in four hours instead of what used to take eight hours.

Mr. REGULA. These are in open pit mines now?

Mr. OBERSTAR. These are open pit mines now. We've completely abandoned and shutdown the underground mines.

My appeal—I have six items here. One is the Grand Portage National Monuments. The Grand Portage band of Indians ceded property to the Federal Government in the 1950s to establish a monument to celebrate the fur trade with the understanding that a historical center would be built. That historical facility has been designed with the direct, specific appropriations from this subcommittee, but it has not been built. At one time there were two Congresses in which this subcommittee approved appropriations to build the visitors' center, and the other body, incredibly, did not act upon that request, and it fell through cracks in conference.

The \$3, little over \$3.5 million for that visitors' center would be a tremendous boon as tourism grows along the north shore and help the Grand Portage Band, which is small, but desperately poor.

Voyaguers National Park, I'm proposing a \$2 million acquisition of the remaining landholders within Voyaguers National Park. The condition of these folks, the big guys got paid off. Boise-Cascade and other big landholders, resort owners, all got bought out in the first five years after establishment or enactment of the park legislation and before it was established. The little guys are sitting around, and they don't know what to do—can they pass the land on to their heirs? Should they make improvements? Should they let the place deteriorate? The Park Service says we're willing to buy it. Many places they've negotiated a price, but they can't move.

Mr. REGULA. We're going to run out of time, Jim, and you have quite a list here.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I have—I urge you to keep the funding for the forest inventory and analysis program. That benefits our Superior Chippewa National Forests, which are above cost. They're not below-cost operations. These are above cost. The Government gets every penny-plus from the forestry operations on these two national forests, and the basis for keeping those competitive is the forest inventory and analysis program.

Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in my district is the poorest of the Indians, along with the Grand Portage. They don't have big-time Indian gaming. I used to come to this subcommittee and ask for funds for schools and other facilities. The other reservations have done very well with gaming. They don't need that support now. This one does. The Fond du Lac elementary school, elementary through high school is a shambles. You wouldn't, ghetto kids wouldn't walk into this. Inncity ghetto kids wouldn't sit in a school like this. This is desperate.

And the other items, the tribal community college, and then support for the 1854 territory ceded lands, these funds have, in effect, bought peace and understanding and a managed environment for fishery and other wildlife resources. Funding in the past has been vital to that process. Please continue the level of funding in the future.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thanks for your coming here.

[The statement of Mr. Oberstar follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JAMES L. OBERSTAR
OF MINNESOTA
THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

April 17, 1996

MR. OBERSTAR: MR. CHAIRMAN, Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to once again have the opportunity to request appropriations for natural resources and Native American programs of critical importance to my district and the State of Minnesota.

I. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Grand Portage National Monument

For many years now, the Subcommittee has heard me make the strong case for construction of a visitors' center at Grand Portage National Monument. The existing Information Center at Grand Portage is woefully inadequate to deal with the burgeoning number of visitors to this premier site for the interpretation of fur trade history. The plans include an information center, an exhibit gallery, an extensive artifacts display, a library, an audio/visual presentation center and administrative areas. Each year of delay in construction of the planned facility increases the ultimate cost of the facility. I ask that the Subcommittee provide \$3.65 million for construction of a long-overdue visitors center at Grand Portage National Monument.

Voyagers National Park

For the past several years, Voyageurs National Park has suffered from an unfunded land acquisition program. There are many willing sellers, but no funds to buy the land. While the Park is still a "young" unit, our investments to date have unquestionably brought Voyageurs closer to maturity and promise envisioned at its establishment. In order to protect as well as realize the full potential of the considerable federal investment in the unit, I request that the Subcommittee provide \$2 million for a land acquisition program at Voyageurs National Park.

Kettle Falls Hotel is a unique historical hotel within the boundaries of Voyageurs National Park. The operation of the hotel is an important destination for recreationists who use the park year-round. I ask that the Subcommittee provide \$1.5 million for renovation and development purposes at Kettle Falls Hotel.

II. U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Forest Inventory and Analysis

The USDA Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station is responsible for Forest Inventory and Analysis in the North Central Region. As mandated by the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the Forest Inventory and Analysis objective is to periodically inventory forest land to determine its extent, condition, and volume of timber and supply and demand. The information provided by the inventory is vital to resource management and planning. I respectfully request from the Subcommittee, that full FY 1996 funding levels be maintained for the North Central Forest Experiment Station.

III. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Fond du Lac Ojibwe School

The Subcommittee is very familiar with the deplorable condition of facilities at the Fond du Lac Ojibwe School. Sadly, Fond du Lac children are still attending classes in temporary trailers and an adapted prefabricated agricultural building in violation of all applicable building codes and BIA space guidelines. These facilities are beyond renovation and there is a desperate need for a new facility. This request is by far, the highest priority to the Fond du Lac Band.

Fond du Lac has proposed construction of a new Fond du Lac Ojibwe School. The school would serve pre-K through 12th grade children. I ask that the Subcommittee direct the Department of the Interior to amend the Fond du Lac Band's P.L. 100-297 school grant agreement and provide \$9 million for construction.

Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College

The Fond du Lac Tribal College in my district is unique in the nation; the Fond du Lac Band has worked in conjunction with the State of Minnesota to establish an institution that is both a tribal college and a much-needed new unit in the state community college system. Fond du Lac, like other tribal colleges throughout the nation, however, still desperately needs and deserves full funding of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act if it is to continue to retain faculty and develop programs vital to the educational needs of its students and its community. I ask that the Fond du Lac Community College be appropriated at its full 1996 Fiscal Year authorized level.

1854 Authority

I, and the people of Minnesota, are very appreciative of the Subcommittee's support in the past years for the 1854 Authority. That support has allowed the peaceful and mutually productive management of

natural resources in the northeastern Minnesota lands ceded by the Chippewa in the Treaty of 1854. The funding provided by the Subcommittee to date has allowed the 1854 Treaty bands to develop the administrative, enforcement and judicial structure necessary to effectively regulate their members' off-reservation rights. The 1854 Authority's funding request for Fiscal Year 1997 will both maintain that structure and allow the bands to expand its natural resource program. I ask that the Subcommittee continue to provide base funding for the 1854 Ceded Territory. And, in addition, the 1854 has identified the need for \$349,000 to allow implementation of the long range resource management plans based on sound biological data for the protection of natural resources within the 1854 ceded territory.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my list of funding requests for FY97. I understand the severe fiscal constraints under which you must work this year, and I greatly appreciate your past support of the natural resources and Indian programs benefitting Minnesota and the nation. Your continued support will allow proper stewardship and preservation of the abundant natural resources of northeastern Minnesota.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

WITNESS

HON. FRANK D. RIGGS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. REGULA. Next on our list, Frank Riggs. Frank?

Mr. RIGGS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. How are you doing this morning?

Mr. REGULA. Good.

Your testimony will be made a part of the record.

Mr. RIGGS. Okay.

Mr. REGULA. If you can summarize, it will be helpful.

Mr. RIGGS. Absolutely.

Mr. REGULA. We're getting backed up here on Members.

Mr. RIGGS. Well, I can be very, very brief, Mr. Chairman. I would like you and the subcommittee to consider including in the Fiscal Year 1997 bill the continuing annual moratorium on OCS leasing.

Mr. REGULA. I understand that one.

Mr. RIGGS. You know all of our arguments.

Mr. REGULA. I've heard them.

Mr. RIGGS. I see Ms. Lofgren is joining us.

And, of course, the only thing I'd like to point out is that, of course, we fully debated this, as you very well recall, in the full committee last year, actually put it to a vote with the outcome being 33 to 20 to continue the moratorium on OCS leasing activities. We'll just simply note that our action in extending the annual moratorium complements California State law, the California Coastal Sanctuary Act, which was enacted in 1994 by the California State legislature and Governor Wilson, which permanently bans oil and gas leasing in all California State tidal runs, tide-lands, rather, I should say.

So I would appreciate again your consideration this year. As the Representative—and I'll boast for just a moment here—of the north coast, I represent 300 miles of coastline, probably more, I think, than any other Member of the California congressional delegation.

I, again, appreciate the opportunity to be with you this morning and the opportunity to ask your consideration.

Mr. REGULA. Well, thank you. The good thing is that what's down there isn't going away. If we have a crisis, we might consider getting some of those resources. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIGGS. We're certainly willing to work with you under those circumstances, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. I know Californians are very restrained in their use of petroleum resources. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIGGS. Well, I want to point out, though, as we discussed last year at some length, we have a very important tourism industry in northwest California. We truly believe that the prospect of offshore oil leasing and drilling would threaten that growing industry.

Mr. REGULA. I understand.

Mr. RIGGS. So we would like you to look at other coastal areas of the United States, if you must. [Laughter.]

And, again, thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Mr. RIGGS. All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Riggs follows:]

**TESTIMONY OF REPRESENTATIVE FRANK D. RIGGS TO
THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR,
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

APRIL 17, 1996

CHAIRMAN REGULA, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY.

I AM HERE TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AND THE MANY OTHER CALIFORNIANS WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE EXPANSION OF OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF (OCS).

SPECIFICALLY, I REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE INCLUDE IN THE FY 1997 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS ACT THE SAME OCS LEASING MORATORIUM AS IN RECENT YEARS.

AS YOU WILL RECALL, THE FULL HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE VOTED LAST YEAR 33-20 TO CONTINUE THE MORATORIUM ON OCS LEASING ACTIVITIES. THE FEDERAL ACTION COMPLEMENTS THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL SANCTUARY ACT, ENACTED IN 1994 BY THE

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR WILSON, WHICH PERMANENTLY BANS OIL AND GAS LEASING IN ALL STATE TIDELANDS.

AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF 300 MILES OF THE NORTH COAST OF CALIFORNIA, I AM KEENLY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS PROVISION TO COASTAL COMMUNITIES. THE FISHING AND TOURISM INDUSTRIES IN MY DISTRICT ARE DEPENDENT UPON A HEALTHY AND VIBRANT SEASHORE. WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE NORTH COAST IN THE DOUBLE DIGITS, THE OCS MORATORIUM HELPS TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF A NATURAL RESOURCE THAT PROVIDES A STEADY STREAM OF JOBS.

CALIFORNIA'S TOURISM AND RECREATION INDUSTRY IS THE STATE'S LARGEST EMPLOYER. COASTAL TOURISM GENERATES OVER \$27 BILLION ANNUALLY AND ACCOUNTS FOR THOUSANDS OF JOBS. IN ADDITION, THE FISHING INDUSTRY IS THE PRIMARY EMPLOYER FOR MANY SMALL COMMUNITIES UP AND DOWN THE STATE. THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OFFSHORE ALASKA, WASHINGTON, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA ALONE IS TOO GREAT TO PUT AT RISK FOR THE SMALL AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED RECOVERABLE OIL IN THE PROTECTED AREAS.

THE SPECTER OF DAMAGING OIL SPILLS EFFECTING THE DELICATE BALANCE OF WILDLIFE AND FAUNA IS OF GREAT CONCERN TO ALL CALIFORNIANS. FURTHERMORE, THE ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION CAUSED BY ADDITIONAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT COULD IMPACT

PROTECTED MARINE AREAS IN BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL WATERS, INCLUDING SANCTUARIES, SEASHORES, RESERVES, PRESERVES, REFUGES, UNDERWATER PARKS, AND AREAS OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

THE LEASING RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN IN PLACE SINCE 1982 WITHOUT ANY PERCEPTIBLE IMPACT ON NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY. EXISTING LEASING RESTRICTIONS LEAVE MORE THAN THREE-QUARTERS OF THE NATION'S UNDISCOVERED, ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE OFFSHORE RESERVES OPEN TO EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT. THESE RESTRICTIONS AFFECT LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT OF TOTAL WORLD OIL RESERVES. IN FACT, PROVEN RESERVES IN THE CALIFORNIA MORATORIUM AREAS WOULD ONLY LAST THE NATION ABOUT 41 DAYS AT CURRENT RATES OF CONSUMPTION.

I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE SUBCOMMITTEE CONTINUE THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF MORATORIUM IN THE FY 1997 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL. THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO REVERSE FIFTEEN YEARS OF WISE NATIONAL POLICY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM**WITNESS****HON. PETER DEUTSCH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Deutsch?

Mr. DEUTSCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have pretty extensive testimony that I'd just like to submit for the record.

Mr. REGULA. It will be, without objection, part of the record.

Mr. DEUTSCH. What I would like to focus on is an item in the administration's budget of a specific line item, which the administration is calling the "Everglades Restoration Fund." The administration has \$100 million that they've put in their budget for that.

Mr. REGULA. Let me ask you, you have \$200 million in the farm bill.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Right.

Mr. REGULA. Isn't that going to keep it going for quite a while?

Mr. DEUTSCH. It really won't. I think it's a really good question that you're asking. The administration's estimate—and this is a real number—for Everglades restoration is \$1.5 billion. So the \$200 million that was in the ag bill is clearly a down payment.

Mr. REGULA. But on the short term won't that money cover the spending required? You can only spend so much a year based on people, staff, et cetera.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Right.

Mr. REGULA. It would seem to me that that \$200 million would keep you going for at least the next fiscal year.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Again, I think operationally—and I'd be happy to spend time with your staff. I just spent some time this morning with Katie McGinty from the White House in terms of going over this stuff, and actually spoke with some people in south Florida as well this morning before I came here before the committee. I don't believe that's accurate. I believe that if there were a billion dollars in this year's budget, we could efficiently spend a billion dollars.

And in terms of the time aspect of this, I mean, you're familiar with the Everglades Restoration Project—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. DEUTSCH [continuing]. Which this committee has funded at lesser levels, but higher levels than most other issues in increased funding. I mean, this committee has acknowledged Everglades restoration is a critical issue. It's a bipartisan issue. There's a time factor in the degradation. I mean, there is a plan that's out there to spend \$1.5 billion, which is obviously a lot of money, but—

Mr. REGULA. How much will Florida contribute?

Mr. DEUTSCH. Again, you know the issue. You ask some good questions. Florida, the State of Florida, as well as industries involved, are making significant contributions. You can argue the exact percentage, but the reality is probably about a 50/50 Federal/State-type match. I represent three counties, Broward, Dade, and Monroe County. Even local government has increased property tax to the actual maximum of their ability to do actual land acquisition programs. The South Water Management District, all their funding

comes from property ad valorem taxation, is at their max to do land acquisition. They are coordinating with the Federal Government which projects they're going to buy, which projects the Federal Government is going to buy. So a lot of this is going on.

Mr. REGULA. Staff advises me that we're trying to get maps and a breakout of what local government will do.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Right. And, again, I'd be happy——

Mr. REGULA. We don't have it yet.

Mr. DEUTSCH. This is the first formal request. I would be happy to provide as much information as I possibly can, and——

Mr. REGULA. Well, keep in touch with the staff.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Again, your questions are very, very, very much on point. I think that's something that the burden is sort of on not just me, but others who are supportive. I know Congressman Goss and Congressman Shaw are very much involved in this as well. And I don't know if they've personally made presentations as well, but this is not——

Mr. REGULA. This covers a wide spectrum. You get the Corps of Engineers; you get the USGS——

Mr. DEUTSCH. Right.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. Of course, involved; the Park Service.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Correct.

Mr. REGULA. There's a lot of coordination to make this whole thing work well.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Right, and I guess that's why I have a long list of things and a long list of other items.

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. DEUTSCH. The only thing I really wanted to focus, though, is this new line item. This subcommittee, as I said, as you well know, has been very good. There's a bipartisan effort on the subcommittee to do Everglades restoration. I would focus that the job is not done. I mean, the \$200 million is a significant amount of money, but at \$1.5 billion it's a drop in the bucket. The bucket's not full, and a drop in the bucket only goes a little bit of the way.

I'd also very quickly mention that there is one request which is also a bipartisan request dealing with the Seminole Tribe of Florida on a water issue that they are requesting, which is something I've been supportive of, as well as all the Members of the south Florida delegation.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, well, we'll look at all of them.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Deutsch follows:]

PETER DEUTSCH
20TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND POWER

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
TRADE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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TESTIMONY OF REPRESENTATIVE PETER DEUTSCH
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

April 17, 1996

Thank you, Chairman Regula, for this opportunity to emphasize the importance of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative, and the Department of Interior's partnership with the State of Florida and its people. I also wish to thank the committee for its support in the past and bring you up to date on present and future needs.

SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION INITIATIVE

Strong Bipartisan Support

In South Florida, the environment is the economy. The Florida Everglades is a cherished national treasure, and restoration of this endangered ecosystem is one of the most important investments we can make.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, profound changes to the natural flow of water from Lake Okeechobee southward have disrupted the natural flow of water that nourishes the ecosystem through Florida Bay. Drainage of large areas of South Florida land for agricultural and real estate development has resulted in a shortage of fresh water, a collapse of bird populations in Everglades National Park and local fisheries in Florida Bay. Restoration of this national resource is critical to Florida's tourism economy and to the basic quality of life that makes South Florida a hub of domestic and international commerce. While we will never be able to return the Everglades to its original state, we can restore part of the ecosystem by reconfiguring the water delivery systems and retaining water which is now lost to the Atlantic Ocean.

It has been an extraordinary year for the Everglades. Through strong support from key leaders in both the House and the Senate, we have expanded our bipartisan base that is critical to our success in South Florida. I look forward to strengthening and expanding this base even further in the year ahead.

*South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
April 17, 1996*

Everglades Restoration Fund -- \$100 million, NPS

The Administration's Everglades Restoration Initiative is one important way to accomplish this. Once again, the Everglades is ranked as a "priority investment" for FY'97. This year, the plan also calls for accelerated restoration through establishment of an "Everglades Restoration Fund." This initiative proposes to appropriate \$100 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund each year through FY 2000. Monies from the fund would be used primarily to acquire land needed to restore natural hydrologic conditions throughout the entire Everglades ecosystem.

Of the \$100 million request for FY'97, \$18 million would be used for land acquisition at Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve. Under PL 101-229, the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, and PL 100-301, the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition Act, the National Park Service is acquiring land needed to preserve wildlife habitat and restore fresh water flows to the park.

\$75 million of the fund would assist the State of Florida or the Army Corps of Engineers with purchasing land within the Everglades Agricultural Area, the C-51 and Stormwater Treatment Area 1E projects, and the Water Preserve Areas. These areas are critical to storing water in the East Everglades and reestablishing the link between Lake Okeechobee and lands to the south.

Finally, \$5 million of the fund would be used to increase storage capacity in areas east of the park commonly known as the "transition lands." These lands provide a transition zone for dynamic storage that is essential to restoring natural flows to the lower end of the Everglades ecosystem through Taylor Slough into Florida Bay. National Park Service assistance to the state is authorized through FY'95, and I am working with other members of the Florida delegation to extend this authority.

As the committee is well aware, the recently enacted Farm Bill allocates \$200 million for Everglades restoration. The best science already indicates the potential wise investment of at least this amount over the next year. Although the Farm Bill is a significant downpayment on the federal share of restoration costs, the ultimate public investment in this national treasure will far exceed \$200 million.

Seminole Tribe of Florida -- \$2.89 million, BIA & NPS

On behalf of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, I support their request that the committee appropriate \$2.89 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for activities related to the Tribe's Everglades restoration initiative. This initiative is endorsed by the federal South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force. These funds will be used to begin a nine-year, \$63.43 million project to construct a comprehensive management system that will

**South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
April 17, 1996**

treat water flowing from upstream agricultural lands. The Seminole Tribe's Big Cypress Reservation is located at a pivotal transfer point for water directly entering the Big Cypress National Preserve, and ultimately, Everglades National Park. The initiative is crucial to providing a clean water supply to the Big Cypress Reservation and to the success of the multi-agency effort to restore the Florida Everglades.

An Equitable Distribution of Cost

Although the federal government has made a significant commitment of public funds, it should not bear the full cost of Everglades restoration. In fact, the state, local governments, and private entities are already sharing approximately half the costs. In the spirit of this balanced approach, these entities are now being asked to do more. That is why I support a greater role for Florida's sugar industry proposed by myself and a bipartisan group of members from both chambers. I also strongly support this aspect of the Administration's plan, and I urge the committee to weigh this issue carefully as it looks toward an equitable distribution of costs.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you again for this opportunity. I look forward to continuing our work to preserve one of America's most cherished national treasures.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

DOE—FOSSIL ENERGY R&D

WITNESS

HON. MIKE DOYLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. REGULA. Mike?

Mr. DOYLE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. It's a pleasure to be here this morning with you.

My testimony today is going to focus primarily on the Department of Energy programs in this subcommittee's jurisdiction, and in my written testimony I get into some detail, but I will keep my oral remarks brief.

Mr. REGULA. Sure. Yes, that will be made part of the record.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

I want to begin by thanking you and members of the subcommittee for your efforts to preserve the important energy-related research that's just a small part of your broad jurisdiction. As a member of the House Science Committee, I've had extensive opportunity to review the Department of Energy's R&D accounts that fall within this subcommittee's jurisdiction, and I have some specific guidance which I'd like to offer regarding these programs. But, first, I would like to make just a general comment on the structure of these programs.

Unfortunately, the relationship between fossil energy and energy conservation programs has become an "either/or scenario." And the irony of this situation is that the missions of these two programs are somewhat complementary. Perhaps it would be possible for this subcommittee to include some sort of language which would put the idea of a combined program, or at least an integrated implementation of programs, on the table. I strongly support DOE's efforts to integrate these applied energy programs with each other, as well as the Department's basic research activities.

On the fossil energy budget, recognizing our overall budget constraints and the agreement worked out between this subcommittee and the authorizing committee, I do reluctantly support the 10 percent overall reduction in funding. I know that the motivation for this reduction does not lie within the subcommittee, and I want you to know that I'm greatly appreciative of your maintaining core programs within the current funding environment that we're living in. I hope you'll be able to preserve the request of \$348.5 million for fossil R&D.

Beyond specific funding issues, there's the general issue of the merger of PETC/METC in Bartlesville into a National Energy Technology Center. I've been supportive of this process and have been generally happy with its progress, but there's still some areas which need to be addressed. Foremost is the selection of a director. It's been roughly a year since the merger was announced, but the time frame for selection process remains unclear. We've already completed one budget cycle without a director in place, and I believe that fossil energy has suffered due to the lack of an advocate within DOE with hands-on contact with the field operations on a day-to-day basis. I think the most telling result of this absence of

leadership has been the priorities set within the fossil energy budget. Thus, I would like to suggest an alternative funding scenario for the fossil accounts, one which has slightly different priorities but retains the same bottom line. I've attached a comprehensive list of increases and offsets for the subcommittee's consideration.

The final fossil energy issue is the management structure that will incorporate the \$5 million transfer for materials partnership which was transferred to DOE as part of dismantling the Bureau of Mines. My recommendation is that this facility be incorporated into the National Energy Technology Center management structure and not be an autonomous or singular entity in the field.

And, finally, I would also urge the subcommittee to include \$500,000 in funding for the Steel Industry Heritage Project under the National Park Service's statutory contractual assistance. A number of my western Pennsylvania colleagues will be sending the subcommittee a letter in support of this project which will explain in greater detail our support for the initiative.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for the opportunity to testify.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you. You could be helpful with the authorizing legislation, as you know.

Mr. DOYLE. And I will be. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Doyle follows:]

Testimony of Representative Mike Doyle
before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
April 17, 1996

It is a pleasure for me to be here before you today.

My testimony today focuses primarily on the Department of Energy programs in this Subcommittee's jurisdiction. I want to begin by thanking the Members of the Subcommittee for their efforts to preserve the import energy-related research that is a small part of your broad jurisdiction.

As a member of the House Science Committee, I have had extensive opportunity to review the Department of Energy's R&D accounts that fall within this subcommittee's jurisdiction. I have some specific guidance I would like to offer regarding these programs, but first I would like to make a general comment on the structure of these programs.

Unfortunately, the relationship between the Fossil Energy and Energy Conservation programs has become an either/or scenario. People with limited knowledge of these programs have pitted them against one another, a situation which is working to the detriment of both. The irony of this contrived conflict is that the missions of these two programs are somewhat complimentary. Perhaps it would be possible for this Subcommittee to include some sort of language which would put the idea of a combined program, or at least integrated implementation of programs, on the table. I strongly support DOE's efforts to integrate these applied energy programs with each other, as well as with the Department's basic research activities.

On the Fossil Energy budget, recognizing our overall budget constraints and the agreement worked out between this subcommittee and the authorizing Committee, I reluctantly support the 10% overall reduction in funding. I understand that the motivation for this reduction does not lie with this subcommittee, and I am greatly appreciative of your efforts to maintain core programs within this hostile funding environment. Thus, I am hopeful that you will be able to preserve the Administration's request of \$348.5 million for Fossil R&D, although I must point out once again, Coal is being asked to take a disproportionate reduction compared to the Gas and Oil programs.

Beyond specific funding issues, there is the general issue of the merger of PETC, METC, and Bartlesville into NETC. I have been supportive of this process, and have been generally happy with its progress. There are still areas, however, which need to be addressed.

First and foremost, is the selection of a Director. It has been roughly a year since the merger was announced, but the time frame for the selection process remains unclear. We will already complete one budget cycle without a Director in place, and I believe that FE has suffered due to the lack of an advocate within DOE with hands-on contact with the field operations on a day-to-day basis. The most telling result of this absence of leadership has been the priorities set within the FE budget. Thus, I would like to suggest an alternative funding scenario for the fossil accounts, one which has slightly different priorities but retains the same bottom line.

Secondly, while we should continue our efforts to maintain for future use the core competencies that currently exists within the NETC. Specifically, I am proposing that this Subcommittee, along with other interested Congressional parties, work with DOE to develop mechanisms allowing the funding of Federal activities at the NETC by other governmental entities and the private sector.

While I believe that the FE budget deserves an overall increase, I recognize that budgetary pressure is going to cause severe harm to programs that have been well-managed, operated at or below cost expectations, and continue to meet their policy objectives. Thus, if forced to pick and choose between the various programs, there are some that I believe are the highest priority:

1. Program Direction: Both DOE Headquarters (HQ) and the NETC will have to meet their respective Strategic Alignment Initiative personnel reduction goals. By the end of FY 1997, federal staff at HQ and the NETC will be reduced by 150 FTEs - 98 positions at the NETC and 52 positions at HQ. However, the success of the NETC is contingent on adequate funding for the remaining FE staff.
2. Advanced Pulverized Coal-Fired Powerplant: It is essential that this program receives \$11.5 million to ensure the completion

of ongoing LEBS activities leading to the mid-1997 selection of at least one contractor for Phase 4 proof-of-contract testing.

3. Indirect Liquefaction: This program should be funded at \$7.25 million, which is \$3 million more than requested. Of this increase, \$2 million should be for continuing activities at La Porte, and \$1 million for in-house research at PETC.

4. Natural Gas Utilization: An additional \$2 million should be added to the Administration's request for the development of ITM syngas technology.

I have attached a comprehensive list of increases and offsets for the subcommittee's consideration. (see Attachment 1)

Regarding the Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Program, I urge the Subcommittee to appropriate funding necessary to realistically complete the program mission. This primarily entails the complete development of cost-competitive SOFC materials & manufacturing processes, pressurized SOFC technology, and the demonstration of a commercial prototype 3MWe power plant.

While I believe that the best way to ensure the successful completion of this program would be to increase appropriations to adequately fund all three of the participants in SOFC Program. However, as with many other items in the FE budget, there simply isn't the funding necessary to do so. Thus, rather than have three underfinanced efforts, I am forced to suggest that the Subcommittee consider recompeting this Program from three participants down to two or one, so that there remains some chance of success. However, until a down-selection is competed, I urge the Subcommittee to ensure that DOE funds all participants at equal levels.

On the Advanced Turbine Program, I urge that funding be maintained in order preserve the core program in order to protect our competitive edge with this technology. It is important to note that our foreign competitors in this field are receiving significant support from their governments. We will be abdicating any hope of leadership, or even competitiveness, by underfunding the Advanced Turbine Program.

I also urge the subcommittee to include report language in two areas within the Crosscutting Advanced Research & Technology Development program. First, Congress should ensure that for FY 1997 all Materials and Biotechnology activities shall be implemented by DOE field operations, not by Headquarters. Secondly, in order to streamline operations and eliminate possible redundancy, the Historically Black College & University Education & Training Programs should, while remaining distinct, be implemented and conducted as part of the FY 1997 University Coal Research Program.

The final FE issue is the management structure that will incorporate the \$5 million for materials partnerships, which was transferred to DOE as part of the dismantling of the Bureau of Mines. My recommendation is that this facility be incorporated into the NETC management structure, and not be an autonomous and singular entity in the field. Being part of the NETC management framework would allow the Albany, Oregon facility to benefit from efficiencies in procurement and other areas, as well as preventing a rivalry between various field operations. It was the need to prevent such rivalries that was the driving force behind the unified management framework that resulted in the development of the NETC. Incorporating Albany into the NETC is consistent with this mission.

Briefly, in the Energy Conservation Program, I urge the continued support of the core programs, especially those concerning Natural Gas Vehicle R&D - both Engines and Storage - and the GAX heat pump partnership. Also, under Buildings R&D, I am hopeful that Subcommittee will show a strong commitment to the research being done on desiccant technologies.

Finally, I would also urge the Subcommittee to include \$500,000 in funding for the Steel Industry Heritage Project (SIHP) under the National Park Service's Statutory and Contractual Assistance. Originally authorized under Public Law 100-698 to conserve the industrial and cultural resources of the steel industry in southwestern Pennsylvania, the SIHP has received funding through this Subcommittee since 1989. This relatively small expenditure has leveraged considerable state and local support for this effort, and continued funding is necessary to see the SIHP implementation plan to its conclusion.

A number of my western Pennsylvania colleagues will be sending the Subcommittee a letter in support of SIHP, which will explain in greater detail our support for this initiative.

ATTACHMENT 1

Proposed FE Additions:

\$3 million for Indirect Liquefaction

The engineering scale facility at LaPorte, Texas is an essential link between bench-scale research and industrial-scale applications for the production of fuels and chemicals from synthetic gas. It is the only such Indirect Liquefaction facility available for both direct government and cost-shared public use. An additional \$2 million should be appropriated for activities at LaPorte, and \$1 million for PETC in-house R&D.

\$6 million for Advanced Pulverized Coal-Fired Powerplant

The highly cost-shared Low-Emission Boiler System (LEBS) projects contribute significantly to the technical competitiveness of U.S.-based coal equipment manufacturers, and will be used to deliver efficient low-cost electric power by the end of this decade. The additional \$6 million will be used to complete ongoing LEBS activities leading to mid-1997 selection of at least one contractor for Phase 4 proof-of-concept testing.

\$2 million for Natural Gas Utilization

Ionic Transport Membrane Technology (ITM) technology is being jointly developed and cost-shared by DOE-Argonne National Laboratory, AMOCO, Air Products, and Ceramatec. This revolutionary approach has received a R&D 100 Award, and promises to lower the cost of producing hydrogen, oxygen, and other important gases for industrial use. For FY 1997, an additional \$2 million should be appropriated to accelerate the development of this cutting-edge technology.

\$2 million for Program Direction - Salaries, Benefits & Travel

To cover actual costs relating to reduced staffing consistent with the goals of the Strategic Alignment Initiative. Despite this add-on, this line will still be \$1 million below FY 1996.

\$9 million for Program Direction - Contractor Technical & Management Support

To cover actual costs - taking into account reduced staffing consistent with the goals of the Strategic Alignment Initiative. Despite this add-on, this line will still be \$9 million below FY 1995, and will be barely sufficient to maintain contractor staffing at required levels.

Proposed FE Offsets:

- \$6 million for Oil Exploration & Production Supporting Research
Reduce Reservoir Characterization Efforts, National Lab/Industry Partnerships, and Technology Transfer activities to FY 1995 levels.
- \$4 million for Natural Gas Resource & Extraction
Reduce Drilling/Competition/Stimulation activities. and Environmental/Regulatory Technology Development to FY 1995 level.
- \$4 million for FE Environmental Restoration
Although the restoration at Wilsonville and other facilities is important, current budget constraints suggest that advance appropriations for this purpose should be deferred.
- \$2 million for HQ Program Direction - Contract Services
Reduce contractor support in accordance with Strategic Alignment Initiative goals.
- \$6 million for Program Direction - M&O Contract at Bartlesville Projects Office
As in prior years, funding for M&O contractor should be taken directly from within overall Oil Program appropriations.

Total Increases = \$22 million

Total Offsets = \$22 million

Total Net Cost = \$0

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY INTERPRETATIVE
CENTER****WITNESS****HON. BOB GOODLATTE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF VIRGINIA**

Mr. REGULA. Okay, Bob? Your testimony will be made a part of the record. I think we're pretty familiar with the issue.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Yes, I just want to briefly touch on this. I'm appearing today on behalf of the County of Roanoke, Virginia and surrounding communities in support of a request for funding in the amount of \$600,000 in Fiscal Year 1997 for the construction of an interpretative center on the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia, in Roanoke County. This is something that has been an ongoing desire of the Blue Ridge Parkway administration, as well as of the local area, for many, many years. This is really the third and final phase of an ongoing project that was begun by my predecessor, Congressman Olin, who secured funds from this committee back in 1986 for the construction of a spur road into the Blue Ridge village, which is a part of the Explore Park, a State park which adjoins the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Back at that time, in addition, there were funds appropriated for the initial work to be done on an interpretative center. Some initial work on selecting the site was done, but because the road took so long—in fact, they only began construction on the road last year after almost a 10-year delay—the money was reprogrammed by the Interior Department. We at this time are back seeking support to continue this project.

Mr. REGULA. Is it authorized?

Mr. GOODLATTE. At this point in time I do not believe that it is authorized, other than what was appropriated back at that time. Nothing has been done recently.

Mr. REGULA. We need to determine whether there's an authorization. It might be that the Resources Committee would have to take some action.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Well, we'll certainly look into that.

Mr. REGULA. Explore that.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Okay. In addition, the importance of this to the Virginia portion of the Blue Ridge Parkway is very significant. This is an approximately 200-mile stretch of the Blue Ridge Parkway on which there is no major visitor interpretation center. Roanoke Valley is the largest metropolitan area on the Blue Ridge Parkway, and it would be the logical point for many people to enter and exit the Parkway as well. Therefore, we would encourage some support for this on that basis.

The local government and the State government are willing to support this and are proposing that they pay one-half of the total amount, and are asking the Federal Government to support the other half of the construction cost. We are making inquiry right now as to what they can do.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Goodlatte follows:]

**Testimony of Representative Bob Goodlatte
Before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
on the Virginia Blue Ridge Parkway Interpretive Center
April 17, 1996**

I want to thank you Chairman Regula, Ranking Member Yates and the subcommittee for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Virginia Blue Ridge Parkway Interpretive Center. I am here to request that the committee appropriate \$600,000 in fiscal year 1997 for the construction of this center located on the Roanoke River Gorge in my district. My testimony will highlight information I have already submitted to your subcommittee.

This center is the third and final phase of ongoing project which includes Explore Park, a living history park, and the Roanoke River Parkway which links Explore to the Blue Ridge Parkway. This project has been a partnership involving federal, state and local governments and other committed institutions and agencies. The interpretive center lends itself to the same type of cooperative effort.

The center will introduce visitors to the Blue Ridge Parkway and the center's design will direct them to scenic vistas of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains. It will also direct people to viewing and sitting areas, hiking trails, and various exhibits and displays.

A major focus of the center will be the development and history of the Blue Ridge Parkway from a regional perspective. Themes will include geography, botany, history and culture. Interpretive displays will describe the significance of the natural water gap, historic migration and settlement routes, and the history of the area as a transportation hub, including the role of the railroads. Resources will come from the area and the National Park Service archives.

My constituents are requesting a total of \$2.05 million (50 percent of the \$4.1 million project cost) over a two-year period. As noted above, \$600,000 is being requested for fiscal year 1997. For fiscal year 1998, \$1.45 million is being requested. The \$600,000 would be used for planning, preliminary design and utility infrastructure. Next year's request of \$1.4 million would be used for architectural and engineering design and construction, including building, parking, and landscaping.

All area governments, chambers and travel groups have endorsed this project. It also has the financial support of local governments and private organizations in the area. The County of Roanoke has already made a sizeable contribution to the effort.

The National Park Service has expressed support for a Parkway interpretive center in the Roanoke Valley. The Blue Ridge Parkway Master Plan completed in 1976 was the first plan in which construction of a center to orient and educate visitors was

included. I will submit a copy of letter from Mr. Gary Everhardt of the National Park Service attesting to this fact.

The importance of this project to the economic development of the Roanoke Valley cannot be overestimated. I strongly urge you to support this worthwhile request.

Mr. Chairman, again I thank you for the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee and for your consideration of this matter.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

LWCF

WITNESS

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. REGULA. Zoe?

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Your statement will be made a part of the record.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So I will not read it. I would, however, like to submit Congressman Stark's statement for the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection it will be made a part of the record.

Ms. LOFGREN. He could not be here, and he wanted to testify also on behalf of the Don Edwards Wildlife Refuge. I know that you knew Don Edwards well in his many years here.

Mr. REGULA. Oh, yes.

Ms. LOFGREN. And the Don Edwards Wildlife Refuge is seeking \$10 million for the acquisition of the Bair Island, which is not in my district, but would be the last easily-restorable piece of wetlands for the wildlife refuge.

Years ago, actually in 1970, I was on the staff of Don Edwards, and I remember very well the effort that he put into this wildlife refuge, calling people every morning for years and years and years. It's really a credit to him, as well as the local community, that we've brought it off at all, getting the business community onboard and the local governments.

The citizens' group for the refuge has collected almost a million dollars in donations—

Mr. REGULA. I see that.

Ms. LOFGREN [continuing]. For the acquisition, which I think is pretty fabulous.

And the amount of wetlands in the Bay has declined—

Mr. REGULA. Will the State put in any money?

Ms. LOFGREN. I do not know whether they would or not, but I would be happy to check on that.

Mr. REGULA. I wonder if you'd check and see if there's any possibility of State money. We're trying to leverage every dollar we have wherever possible.

Ms. LOFGREN. Right.

We're hoping that this could also leverage some private funds—

Mr. REGULA. Right, right.

Ms. LOFGREN [continuing]. And we've done this without the private funds. So I think it's a fabulous project and really a credit to him. Even though it's not in my district, I'm here because I think it would be a great way to honor him. In three weeks we're going out for the ceremony, the renaming ceremony for Mr. Edwards, and he will be there. He dropped by the office yesterday to say how excited he was. It would be lovely to be able to give some good news.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Thank you for coming.
Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much.
[The statement of Ms. Lofgren follows:]

ZOE LOFGREN
16TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

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Testimony of
Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren
before the
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge.

This year, we are requesting \$10 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of Bair Island, a critically important component of the Don Edwards Refuge and the last easily restorable wetlands left on the Bay.

I have been involved with this project since 1970, when I worked on the Refuge authorization as a staffer for former Congressman Don Edwards. Mr. Edwards fought hard for this Refuge, calling committee chairmen every day for months at a time to secure support; helping local governments address zoning issues; and working with business and groups in the community to ensure that all the pieces were in place. This Refuge was Mr. Edward's dream, and I am grateful that we in the 104th Congress chose to rename it in his honor.

So many of you knew and respected Don Edwards for his insight and his honorable ways during his tenure here in the House. One way to honor his 32 years of distinguished service to this House and our country is to carefully consider funding for this important component of the Refuge renamed earlier this year in his honor. Because, indeed, the Don Edwards Wildlife Refuge is an enduring and concrete legacy that he has left for our country.

Fifty years ago, Bair Island encompassed 3000 acres of fertile tidal marsh, was home to several endangered species, and provided flood control, water filtration, clean air and all of the other benefits of wetlands to the Bay Area. It is now barren land, unused and cut off from the wildlife refuge by high levees. Removing these levees and restoring the wetlands is a high priority for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and a life-long dream for the thousands of community members who have dedicated time and money to the effort.

The Don Edwards Refuge hosts 300,000 visitors per year, including 10,000 local school children, and biologists from across the globe. My own children have visited the area, learning about the California clapper rail, the saltwater harvest marsh mouse, species preservation and nature.

The Bay Area community has really taken the initiative on the Refuge and has started a fund-raising effort of its own, collecting almost \$1 million so far. I hope that the Committee takes this local commitment into account when allocating funds. I also want to stress that by 1972, California had lost 91% of its historic wetlands. We need to do everything we can to preserve our unique and special wetlands for our children and grandchildren.

Don Edwards and the Bay community deserve our thanks for their strong support of the Refuge and they deserve to acquire Bair Island. I hope that the Committee responds with a commitment of its own by appropriating \$10 million to the project.

I thank you again for this opportunity to testify.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

LWCF

WITNESS

**HON. PETE STARK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

[The statement of Mr. Stark follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN PETE STARK

IN SUPPORT OF
THE ACQUISITION OF BAIR ISLAND FOR THE
DON EDWARDS SAN FRANCISCO BAY
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

APRIL 17, 1996

The residents of the Bay Area are deeply indebted to the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies for the years of support they have given to the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

This outstanding urban wildlife Refuge, established by Congress in 1972, plays host to 300,000 visitors and 10,000 local school children a year and provides important habitat for 82 species of waterbirds, 44 species of landbirds, 13 species of mammals, 63 species of fish and 41 species of plants. Its value to the people, animals and plants of the Bay Area cannot be overstated especially when one considers that the San Francisco Bay Estuary System has already lost a disturbing 82% of its wetlands.

We now have the opportunity to make a significant addition to the Refuge with the acquisition of Bair Island -- the largest remaining unprotected wetland area in the San Francisco Bay Estuary System and the single most valuable potential addition to the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

I strongly request that the Subcommittee appropriate \$10 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of Bair Island.

Bair Island is the last significant easily-restored wetland left on San Francisco Bay. The lands north of Bair Island have been developed for urban uses. The lands south of Bair Island are active salt evaporator ponds. Bair Island's addition to the Refuge would bring to fruition the hopes of the people of the Bay Area to return these lands to their former role in the Bay's ecosystem.

The Bay Area Congressional delegation has unanimously supported efforts to acquire Bair Island for the Refuge as have the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Again, let me stress how important the acquisition of Bair Island is for both humans and animals alike. I would like to thank the Subcommittee for the strong support they have given the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge over the years and strongly urge that they do all they can to secure the \$10 million in Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys needed to purchase Bair Island.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

JAMES A. GARFIELD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**WITNESS****HON. STEVEN C. LATOURETTE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. REGULA. Steve?

Mr. LATOURETTE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I, first, want to thank you for the opportunity to appear this morning. I'm here to talk a little bit about, and my written statement talks about, a request for operating expenses for Lawnfield, Ohio, which I know you're intimately involved with. I have a special affinity for Lawnfield in that it's the historic home of President James A. Garfield, who was the last fellow with a beard to represent Lake County, Ohio, and I'm now the next. [Laughter.]

This subcommittee, through a bipartisan effort, has been wonderfully supportive of this project, as you know. Over the last several sessions of Congress you have appropriated about \$11 million, including the \$3.6 million in fiscal year 1996.

Mr. REGULA. I think we're done with the capital.

Mr. LATOURETTE. That's correct. The last installment was last year's Fiscal Year \$3.6 million, which will be used for restoration of the main house. Restoration was started back with my predecessor, Dennis Eckerdt.

A couple of things I wanted to stress, though. It's a unique funding mechanism for the operation. It's a public/private partnership, which we're attempting to encourage between the National Park Service and also the Western Reserve Historical Society. As a matter of fact, President Garfield's great grandson, James Garfield, who lives three doors down, still cuts the grass. That's the type of community involvement.

What we're asking for is \$136,000 as an annual operating expenditure, which is one-third of what's anticipated to be required to operate the facility. The other two-thirds will come from user fees and donations from the Western Reserve Historical Society. This site is expected to draw 20,000 visitors annually, and the wonderful thing about Lawnfield, as you know, Mr. Chairman, is that although the home was built in 1832, it has the front porch where President Garfield announced he was being—

Mr. REGULA. I might say I've been there.

Mr. LATOURETTE [continuing]. Okay—he was going to seek the presidency, and also the telegraph office where he learned that he had been elected our 20th President. It also has the first presidential library. When we now have presidential libraries being built at \$7 to \$10 million of taxpayers' money, Eleanor Garfield, his widow, built the library after his assassination.

The other unique feature is that, unlike some of our other historical sites that have sort of retooled period pieces, all of the furnishings, books, and artifacts are originals that have been lovingly restored by the folks at Western Reserve.

Mr. REGULA. I know they had a lot of community involvement there.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Certainly.

Mr. REGULA. Without that, it would never have been preserved initially.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Well, that's correct. Since the Federal Government and this subcommittee and the committee have been so generous in helping with the restoration, it would be shame not to operate it now. We'd ask you to consider our request.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thanks so much.

[The statement of Mr. LaTourette follows:]

Congressman Steven C. LaTourette (R-OH)
Statement to the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
April 17, 1996

Funding for President Garfield's Home

I very much appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies on behalf of a request for operating expenses for Lawnfield, Ohio. This request is made so the public can enjoy the future operation of a national treasure in Mentor, Ohio -- the home of President James A. Garfield.

Over the last several sessions of Congress this project has been blessed by the strong support of the subcommittee, and in particular its current chairman, Ralph Regula of Ohio, who has been a longtime champion of the Garfield Home restoration project. Through strong bipartisan support, nearly \$18 million has been appropriated over the last several years for the restoration of Lawnfield, which was the home of President Garfield.

The restoration project dates back to the 102nd Congress and my predecessor, Congressman Dennis Eckert. I am pleased to report to the subcommittee that all of the hard work and effort over the years is about to come to fruition, as the multi-faceted restoration is nearly finished.

The splendor of Lawnfield lies not just in the beauty and history of this presidential home, but also in the unique funding mechanism which has allowed this project to proceed. The National Park Service and the Western Reserve Historical Society have embarked on a public-private joint partnership to undertake this massive restoration. These two fine entities are ready to team up again for the operating portion of Lawnfield.

The request we have made is for a \$136,000 annual operating appropriation. This sum represents just a fraction of the cost anticipated to be involved in the operation of Lawnfield. Prior to the restoration project, the Lawnfield site drew an annual visitor attendance of approximately 20,000. A like number of visitors are expected following the reopening of the site. The remainder of the operating costs -- about two-thirds of the costs involved -- will be obtained through user fees and the generosity of the patrons of the Western Reserve Historical Society. At a time when the federal government is attempting to "smartsize" and live within its means, we should applaud creative financing efforts such as that proposed for Lawnfield. Our request is that we provide a helping hand so this wonderful historical site can operate for the benefit of this and future generations.

The main Garfield home was built in 1832 and was a nine-room farmhouse. Over the years President Garfield's family made many additions; the farmhouse eventually became a sprawling, 29-room mansion. Included at the site is the front porch where President Garfield announced his intention to seek the presidency of the United States, as well as the telegraph office where he received news that he had in fact been elected our 20th president.

Restoration efforts began in 1992. Initial restoration has focused on the 102-year-old horse barn and carriage house, which has now been converted into a visitors' center. The visitors' center also contains an auditorium, gift shop and offices. In addition to the aforementioned restoration, the main home is also being renovated so that it may be restored to its original splendor. Contained in the main home is the very first presidential library, constructed by President Garfield's widow following his assassination. The library will house artifacts of our 20th president.

The Garfield presidential library differs from other presidential libraries in that it contains almost solely original artifacts. This includes the furnishings, books and fixtures, which have been lovingly restored by volunteer members of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

The final piece needed for the magnificent restoration project will be an annual operating appropriation to help pay for the costs of operation. As I mentioned earlier, this will be a shared burden, with the federal government asked to pick up just one-third of the costs. It is indeed, Mr. Chairman, a small investment that will reap huge dividends, as history will forever be maintained.

It has been said that our future is secure only when our past is preserved. Lawnfield, the historical home of President Garfield, is of great historical significance to Northeastern Ohio and to the United States. I respectfully ask that the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies embrace this project, and favorably consider our request.

Again, to you Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for your many years of commitment to this project and for the opportunity to present my case.

Mr. REGULA. The committee will suspend for a couple of minutes.
[Recess.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT**

WITNESS

**HON. CURT WELDON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Mr. REGULA. Curt?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today and appreciate your ongoing support. You have been a real key leader in efforts relative to the two programs I'd like to speak to today. These are national programs, and I think both have outstanding track records in taking relatively small amounts of Federal money and leveraging significant amount of private dollars.

The first is the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which I know you're familiar with. I would just tell you, in terms of leveraging, the Foundation has matched every dollar appropriated by this subcommittee with \$3.37 on the ground conservation. Over 10 years, they've multiplied \$45.7 million in appropriated Federal dollars to \$168.2 million in on-the-ground, cooperative conservation. The Foundation is involved in a wide variety of issues, seed money. It's very well supported by members throughout both caucuses.

I would just urge you to provide the \$6 million requested in the budget for Fish and Wildlife Service for this program. It's been a big help in my own State, but, more importantly, nationwide it's just had an outstanding track record. As you know, this was an original Republican initiative created by Republican leadership as a way to leverage private sector involvement, and it's just an outstanding success.

The second major issue I'd like to testify on behalf of is the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. As you know, Mr. Chairman, I serve as the Republican House Member on the Migratory Bird Commission; John Dingell is the Democrat. There are four of us from the Congress and the three Cabinet members who oversee funding that is used, partly from the sale of Duck Stamps to voluntarily preserve open space, and a small amount of appropriated dollars. This was really started and maintained by the late Sil Conte. It was one of his top priorities.

For Fiscal Year 1997, the program has an authorization level of \$30 million. The President has requested \$11.75 million as a part of the Fish and Wildlife budget. And I would urge your support for the maximum level possible.

As you know, I've taken great efforts to let Members know how these projects impact their own districts. Congress has now in the last year and a half become heavily involved in the selection process. This program is supported by the States, supported by farmers and private landowners, because there's no taking of land. Every-

thing that's done through this program is done voluntarily, and it's done with the cooperation of the States and the members who want wildlife refuges expanded. It's just been a tremendously positive program with a rather small amount of Federal money.

So I'm coming today not for any parochial concerns for myself or my district. These are two national programs that I feel very strongly about, and would just encourage your continued leadership. You were there when we needed you, and we appreciate that, and would ask you to again be the godfather of saving the funding for these two programs.

Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Thank you, Curt.

I'm getting an award Saturday from the Ducks Unlimited.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. They're big supporters, as you know, major supporters.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania follows:]

TESTIMONY OF REP. CURT WELDON (PA 7-R)
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee today. I want to focus my comments on two key programs in the Subcommittee's jurisdiction: the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. I support an appropriation of at least \$6 million and \$11.75 million respectively.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation produces one of the biggest "bangs for the buck" of any federal conservation program. Through its leveraging grants program, the Foundation has matched every dollar appropriated by this Subcommittee with \$3.37 for on the ground conservation. Over 10 years, they have multiplied \$45.7 million in appropriated federal dollars to \$168.2 million in on the ground cooperative conservation.

The Foundation creates bridges between the business, conservation, government, and local communities by forming partnerships between groups that often would otherwise be at odds with each other on environmental issues. In addition, they foster proactive, voluntary, cooperative approaches rather than "big government" command and control.

Federal seed money is essential to keep the government as a participatory player with the private sector to deliver these benefits. Without that federal investment, private funding would not be attracted, and we would see more conflicts on resource and environmental issues.

I know how tough the Subcommittee's job is -- but this is one of the best investments you can make to solve the problems and actually leverage private sector funds and participation to support natural resources. I strongly urge you to fund the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation at \$6 million as requested in the budget for the Fish and Wildlife Service. This will achieve results that are three times greater than what would normally be achieved in other line items from a relatively small investment in federal funds. Furthermore, by investing in the Foundation now, we may avoid fish and wildlife conflicts that might otherwise lead to far larger expenditures and significantly greater management problems in the future.

Let me give you an example: The Foundation has done 45 projects which address regional problems of concern to Pennsylvania. A total of \$1.35 million in federal funds have been invested in these projects, and leveraged with nonfederal funds to deliver \$7.6 million for conservation. Projects have ranged from playing a key catalyst role on Chesapeake Bay problems to operating the matching grant fund to design and build the environmental education center at the John Heinz National Refuge at Tinicum. Their contribution to conservation extends to the oceans as well. The Foundation is involved in stimulating a partnership with a major Pennsylvania corporation, Concurrent Technologies Corporation of Johnstown, to

help the Navy learn how to better avoid at-sea conflicts with whales.

The Foundation brings people together to forge proactive cooperative solutions and avoid government command and control regulation. They look over the horizon to head off potential problems, such as endangered species issues, that can be expensive for this Subcommittee and the private sector. This over the horizon expertise is widely recognized. For example, last year the Speaker asked the Foundation for some positive alternatives to the current approach to endangered species management. The Foundation responded to the request with some incentives to private landowners to enhance endangered species management. This approach actually creates incentives that would make having an endangered species on their land desirable to landowners.

Finally, I want to make a partisan observation. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation was created by Republican leadership. They embrace the conservative principle of private cooperative rather than regulatory solutions to environmental and resource issues and do more with less government. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a key solution, and we should strongly support it. I urge you to provide at least \$6 million in the Fish and Wildlife Service for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

In addition, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) is another example of a unique program which uses federal dollars to leverage private monies to preserve, protect, and enhance critical wildlife habitat. Unlike the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation which concentrates its efforts on a broad array of conservation initiatives, NAWCA was created to specifically address our Nation's declining migratory bird population. Habitat loss has played a major role in the decline of these birds. Funding from the NAWCA has led to the enhancement or preservation of over 7 million acres of prime North American wetlands habitat.

The program effectively offers an array of acquisition, restoration, and enhancement activities as solutions to protect wildlife based on wildlife habitat type, geographic area, and land ownership. The North American Wetlands Conservation Act reaches outside the normal sphere of partners typically involved in conservation projects to include major corporations, universities, local civic groups, and even individuals. In just a few short years, the program has undertaken over 400 wetland conservation projects in 42 states involving over 460 separate partners.

For FY'97, the program has an authorization level of \$30 million. This year, the President has requested \$11.75 million as part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service budget. I urge your support for the maximum funding level possible for NAWCA.

This program boasts a variety of desirable features that few other federal programs match:

- * The North American Wetlands Conservation Act is a non-regulatory conservation program that provides funds to enhance

and restore privately owned and public wetlands across the country.

- * This program is an economic generator. Migratory bird hunters and bird watchers generated \$19.5 billion in economic output during 1991. In many cases, this economic activity was vital to the incomes of rural Americans.
- * NAWCA provides an excellent return on a modest federal investment. Every dollar of federal money has been matched by nearly three dollars in private, state, and local funds making this one of the federal government's most cost effective conservation programs.
- * Farmers and other private landowners support the program, because on private land, work is only done with willing landowners and it allows them to restore wildlife and conservation values on their private lands.
- * The states support the NAWCA program. The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, which represents all 50 state fish and game agencies in the country, supports this program.
- * Congress is involved in choosing which projects get funded under the program. The final approval body in the project selection process is the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. That seven member body includes four Members of Congress.
- * The program stimulates conservation efforts from the non-federal sector. Because of NAWCA's incentives, \$191 million has been contributed for projects by over 400 non-profit, corporate, small business, state, and local entities.
- * Under NAWCA, habitat conservation work has occurred on breeding grounds and other habitat for waterfowl as well as 400 different varieties of other wildlife.

This program represents a reasonable, cost-effective approach to waterfowl and other wildlife habitat conservation. I urge you to do what you can to maximize the Subcommittee's financial support of the North American Wetlands Conservation program.

In closing, I want to thank you again for allowing me to testify before the Subcommittee today. I look forward to working with you and the Subcommittee in the future to ensure these two important programs are funded this year.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**APPALACHIAN TRAIL
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND**

WITNESS

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

Mr. REGULA. Nancy?

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to testify in support of the Appalachian Trail, the Historic Preservation Trust Fund, and the Farmington Wild and Scenic River program. It's a pleasure to be here for the 14th consecutive year. [Laughter.]

As you know, completion of the Appalachian Trail is actually within our reach and would be a fitting tribute to its founders and many users.

Mr. REGULA. Well, they have a strong friend on this subcommittee.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. That's right, they have, yes, absolutely.

With \$7 million a year, we can complete acquisition by the year 2000. This would represent flat funding for the third consecutive year, but prudently balances the importance of completing the project with limited resources.

Mr. REGULA. No question.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. I also want to reiterate my strong support for the Historic Preservation Trust Fund, which you have so consistently and steadfastly supported. Like many regions of the country, mine is blessed with many beautiful, old buildings, and through the Federal dollars, have been able to leverage literally millions and millions of dollars for restoration and preservation. This is a perfect example, really both of these programs are perfect examples of how the Federal Government can be so instrumental in assuring our future and the quality of life that our citizens will enjoy.

Mr. REGULA. It does leverage a lot.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Yes. And then most dear to me, after a 10-year struggle to include it in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, is the Farmington River in my district. It's hard to believe it took 10 years to do that, but you may remember because you worked very closely with me on this, and the staff was really terrific. This was the first effort that was made in New England to include—the first successful operative inclusion of a New England river in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It took us a long time to deal with the tradition of local government, local control, and local concern.

We do have now an excellent governance structure that's able to protect, conserve, and enhance this segment of the river. The National Park Service has been very ably staffed from its Boston office on this matter. We could not have done it without them. I have a letter that I want to leave with you in which the National Park Service agrees that we need a line item of approximately \$100,000,

so that we're sure to have the resources for their role in this coordinating council, because this segment of the river really reaches millions of people and will preserve a gem in a densely-populated area. So I will submit that letter from the Park Service, from the Department of Interior.

Mr. REGULA. Thus far, have they been giving you professional advice, the Park Service—

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Absolutely, absolutely, and it is key because this not only is a beautiful area, but this is also a tense area. The MPC, which is the Metropolitan District responsible for Hartford receiving its water, has a very big interest in this river. In fact, we got into this whole designation effort because we were unable to resolve—and this is such a good example of positive Federal action—we were unable to resolve the growing war between the small towns where the reservoirs were and Hartford that used the water. And out of this has come conservation plans, better water usage in the urban areas, preservation of the river quality, its recreational—

Mr. REGULA. Is the river used for drinking water any place?

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Part of it further up, another branch is diverted. We really got into this because we feared that Hartford had its eye on diverting the rest of this water. Now this has led to a whole focus on conservation, preservation, sound use, you know, an environmentally strong river—

Mr. REGULA. It's a recreational river.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Recreational, absolutely, fishing, canoeing, tubing, and it has come back strongly. We have the best river study that I think has ever been done on any river, certainly in the Northeast and maybe in the country, again funded primarily with Federal dollars because in the end it cost much more, but State dollars, private dollars, we've got everything in there. So we have very good management information now. We have a very good group, but that Federal person does help to keep everybody's eye on the ball, for this is a national program whose goal is river preservation and resource conservation. So he is invaluable, and we have had very, very intelligent, capable, strong leadership from the Boston office.

Mr. REGULA. That's good. Okay.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut follows:]

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Testimony by

The Honorable Nancy L. Johnson

before the

Appropriations subcommittee on Interior

April 17, 1996

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and colleagues, for giving me this opportunity to testify in support of the Appalachian Trail, the Historic Preservation Trust Fund, and the Farmington Wild and Scenic River. It is a pleasure to appear before you for the 14th consecutive year.

As you know, completion of the Appalachian Trail is within reach, and it surely would be a fitting tribute to its founders and many users to allocate sufficient resources to achieve this goal by the year 2000. To keep us on track to completion, I urge the committee to approve \$7 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for further acquisition of land and rights of way. This would represent flat funding for at least the third consecutive year, and prudently balances the importance of completing the project with limited resources.

I also wish to reiterate my strong support for the Historic Preservation Trust Fund which you have so graciously supported in the past. Like many regions of the country, ours is blessed with thousands of old, historic buildings and, through the Trust Fund, we are able to preserve them for future generations. I hope the committee will continue to endorse this very cost-effective program, which leverages large amounts of private capital with scarce tax dollars.

Finally, and most dear to me after a ten-year struggle to include it in the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System, is the Farmington River in my district. As part of the enabling legislation, Public Law 103-313, a citizens' committee was formed to guide the wild and scenic program and help oversee the long-term protection, conservation, and enhancement of the designated segment.

An active member of the Farmington River Coordinating Committee is the National Park Service, ably staffed by its Boston office. In order to fund the FRCC's operations and Park Service staff involvement for FY 1997, the Park Service's annual operating budget must reflect a line item of approximately \$100,000. In view of the important work of the Coordinating Committee, and the relatively meager amount of funding needed for its success, I urge the committee to approve this sum. I also ask unanimous consent that a letter that I recently received from the Park Service on this subject be included in the record.

On behalf of the people of my Connecticut district, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to present my views.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 Northeast Field Area
 U. S. Custom House
 200 Chestnut Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

March 27, 1996

(FDO.B-PDE)

Honorable Nancy L. Johnson
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of March 5, 1996, regarding the status of funding for the Farmington Wild and Scenic River. As you mention in your letter, this river is administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and local interests using a nontraditional approach which emphasizes local responsibility for river conservation. In accordance with the Upper Farmington River Management Plan and the designation legislation (P.L. 103-313, 8/94), routine management of the river is the responsibility of the Farmington River Coordinating Committee (FRCC). The FRCC's duties include the implementation of the Management Plan, public education, and oversight of State and local activities that could affect the Farmington's unique characteristics.

The National Park Service's responsibilities include participation as a member of the FRCC and implementation of Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (i.e. oversight of Federal activities that could affect the river or its outstanding resources). In addition, the designation legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, to offer to enter into cooperative agreements with the various members of the FRCC. According to this legislation, such agreements may include provision for financial and technical assistance to facilitate the long-term protection, conservation, and enhancement of the designated segment.

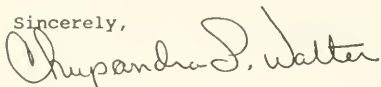
As your letter suggests, the appropriate and anticipated means of funding both the FRCC's operations and National Park Service's staff involvement is through a line item in the National Park Service's annual operating budget, or "ONPS." Without this funding, the Farmington designation represents an unfunded mandate to the NPS -- a situation unacceptable to all involved.

I applaud and will do all I can to support your efforts to provide funding for the Farmington. In addition, the "value added" to the project's likelihood of long-term success through the mobilization of

State and local support for the FRCC should not be ignored. We encourage all who care about the river and its resources to work with us in developing new approaches to river conservation that build on local initiative rather than depending on Federal support.

Thank you for your continued interest and support of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Stephanie J. Walter in cursive script.

Marie Rust
Field Director

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

GUAM'S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PRIORITIES

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE TERRITORY OF GUAM

Mr. REGULA. The gentleman from Guam.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good morning to you. Thank you for allowing me to testify on Guam's priorities for Fiscal Year 1997 appropriations for the Department of Interior.

For many years now, Guam has not requested any special assistance from this committee. Today I'm requesting what Guam has basically consistently requested for a decade, that is, Federal reimbursement for the educational and social costs of immigration to Guam due to the Compacts of Free Association, as authorized in Public Law—

Mr. REGULA. This is what we discussed in the past; right?

Mr. UNDERWOOD [continuing]. Yes, we have, right—992-39. I'm pleased that the President's Fiscal Year 1997 request includes \$4.58 million for compact impact reimbursement. I know that this has been crafted, this compromise has been crafted, with your support, with Mr. Yates' support, and I'm very appreciative of the support that you have given to it, as we've worked this process in conference for Fiscal Year 1996.

I want to just, for the record, emphasize that basically what we're talking about here is unrestricted immigration that is entirely legal. It's a new category of people called habitual residents, and the fact that they're able to come in huge numbers to Guam has led to a number of social and educational costs which is authorized for reimbursement.

I would also like to ask if the record could be kept open for perhaps a statement from the governor.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Okay, thank you.

And on one national program, as a former member of the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation, I'd like to express my support and appreciation for your support of the Historical Preservation Trust Fund. It's a kind of program that I've been personally interested in for the past couple of decades. Just to reiterate the point, Guam hasn't for the past 10 years requested any kind of special funding for its operations or anything; it's just looking for reimbursement for costs that have already been expended.

Thank you very much.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thanks for coming.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Underwood follows:]

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
STATEMENT ON THE FY 97 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
APRIL 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing me to testify on Guam's priorities for the Fiscal Year 1997 appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

For many years now Guam has not requested any special assistance from this committee, and today I am requesting what Guam has consistently requested for ten years--federal reimbursement for the educational and social costs of the immigration to Guam due to the Compact of Free Association, as authorized in Public Law 99-239.

I am pleased that the President's Fiscal Year 1997 request includes \$4.58 million for Compact-impact reimbursement. This funding is contingent on statutory changes that have been included in the appropriations conference report for Interior for FY 96.

I support the compromises that were agreed to in conference for the Department of the Interior for FY 96 regarding downsizing the Office of Insular Affairs, and I hope that the Committee will continue to view this compromise as good policy. I would be concerned about any effort to abolish the Office of Insular Affairs without providing for the needs of the territories in areas such as technical assistance.

Again, I wish to emphasize Guam's priority--reimbursement for the costs of immigration due to the Compact of Free Association. The amount in the President's budget, \$4.58 million, represents a minimum reimbursement to Guam.

Chairman Young, Chairman Gallegly, Ranking Member Miller and Ranking member Faleomavaega joined me in sending a letter on March 6, 1996 to Secretary Babbitt requesting an updated report to Congress on the impact of the Compact on Guam and other U.S. areas. This information will help Congress to continue our progress in addressing this issue and we hope that the Secretary's report details the full amount of costs that should be reimbursed to Guam.

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

March 6, 1996

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
 Secretary of the Interior
 U.S. Department of Interior
 1849 C Street NW
 Washington, DC 20240


Dear Secretary Babbitt,

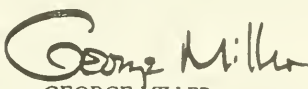
We are writing to urge the Department of Interior to issue an updated report on the impact of the Compact of Free Association as required by Public Law 99-239.

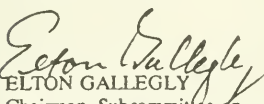
As you know, section 104(e)(2) of P.L. 99-239 requires that this report be submitted annually and that it detail the impact of the Compact on U.S. areas. In addition, this report is to recommend ways in which these consequences can be eliminated. We are aware of the efforts of the Department of Interior to acquire reliable data for this report and we urge you to continue to dialogue with the Government of Guam to develop mutually acceptable methodology for assessing Compact-impact.

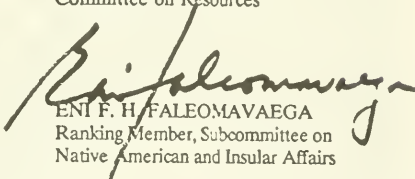
A report from the Department of Interior would be helpful as Congress continues to consider the policy issues related to the implementation of the Compact and Guam's request for reimbursement of educational and social costs incurred as a result of the Compact. Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to your reply.


Sincerely,


 DON YOUNG
 Chairman
 Committee on Resources


 GEORGE MILLER
 Ranking Member
 Committee on Resources


 ELTON GALLEGLY
 Chairman, Subcommittee on
 Native American and Insular Affairs


 ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA
 Ranking Member, Subcommittee on
 Native American and Insular Affairs


 ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
 Member of Congress

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET RIVERS NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

WITNESS

HON. SAM GEJDENSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. REGULA. Sam?

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I'll be brief, and I appreciate you making time for us.

Mr. REGULA. We'll put the statement in the record.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Yes, thank you. I just want to say you've been terrific on this issue, and I know you're trying to do a Heritage Corridor in your area.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I think we've finally got the Park Service on our side for the concept; just as the Smithsonian now recognizes that it needs to help establish centers around the country, it's the same thing with this. Not everybody's going to get to the wonderful National Parks that are such a great asset. We're, frankly, having great cooperation from the Interior Department. The local people have just done a fantastic job; they're staying within your appropriation limits. We've just got \$75,000, and they're waiting; if the budget goes through, they'll get the rest. The administration has requested \$200,000 for the next—

Mr. REGULA. That means you'll help us on the omnibus bill, so we can get the thing out of the way?

Mr. GEJDENSON. Well, it makes sense. I mean, it's just such a good product for everybody. We talk about decentralizing things and getting cooperation. I just want to tell one story I may have told before, but I like telling it because it shows how smart I am.

We started talking about this Heritage Corridor area, old factory mills and some of the colonial settings; we've got the place George Washington met Lafayette and the old mills and the rivers, and all that stuff, and just great stuff. So they're about to do their first walking weekend through this area, and they come and they show me their plan. You know, I have 59 towns and I think I've got like 53 now; about 25 of them really fit in this Heritage Corridor, and that's what's in there. So in 25 towns, really rural eastern Connecticut, some of these towns, 2,000, 3,000 people, they've got, I think, 52 walks, and I'm thinking to myself this is a disaster. I mean, these people are going to be—

Mr. REGULA. Fifty-two separate—

Mr. GEJDENSON. Separate walks.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. Organized walks?

Mr. GEJDENSON. Right, walks, tours of old buildings. We've got a number of National Register—Prudence Crandall house, you know, just incredible old Civil War—pre-Civil War stuff.

But I bite my tongue because I figure, you know, if you try to manage everything from Washington, you're going to undercut their ability to do their own creative work, and so knowing it's going to be—I just shut up because they've got to learn. They'll find

they were too ambitious, and next year they'll cut back. Every one of these was almost oversolicited. I mean, it was just astounding.

You know, we grew up with so much rural access, and then all of a sudden it disappeared; people bought it; people got worried about getting sued; developers did some of it. People just poured out. Each year they've expanded it, and I get to do three or four different ones. It's good politics, obviously, but I love to go places you normally don't get to see. They're doing a great job.

Mr. REGULA. What's the length of your corridor totally?

Mr. GEJDENSON. Well, I think it's about an hour's drive, about 60 miles long. It's two industrial river valleys, and the great thing is—I don't know about where you are—we've abandoned the rivers. I mean, you go down those rivers; you think you're in Montana without the Freeman [laughter]. Because the rivers were so polluted during that early industrial era people would build a gorgeous home facing the highway rather than facing a gorgeous bend in the river. It's back far enough—you know, you go through places like Willamanek which are old and sometimes beat-up industrial communities; you can't see anything but gorgeous—

Mr. REGULA. I presume that the result of the corridor is that the river is getting cleaned up.

Mr. GEJDENSON. The river is getting cleaned up. People are turning land over to open space in the corridor. Even the Highway Department, generally an enemy of access, redid an intersection in one of the towns which nobody could get to the river because the intersection made it impossible. We redid it. We now have a park along the riverside there which I don't think people have been to in a hundred years because there was no physical way to get there without darting across the road.

In Norwich we have a place called Uncus Leap, where the legend is that the British were chasing Uncus, who was a Mohegan, not the last of the Mohicans, which is upstate New York, but the Mohegans in our area; that he leapt off this great rock into the water to safety. I never took my kids there. It was overgrown. You couldn't get there. You didn't know what was private or public property. The company that owned about 10 acres around it cleaned it up. Local bulldozer guys came in, just volunteered—you know, this could have been a \$100,000 contract, if we tried to do it the old way. I don't think it cost them \$50.

Mr. REGULA. That's the beauty of the corridors, and we're trying to get one in my district, as a matter of fact; you get the local involvement.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Right, and they're not looking for a big paycheck or a fee to do it. They're volunteers that make it work.

We've now got canoe trips in places that you couldn't get down the rivers. It's just great, and great for the people. The kids come out.

We had Secretary Kennedy who came up and we did the Willamanek River. There must have been 500 canoes there. Of course, we were out front. I thought, again, of this nice quiet elderly man, you know; he's not that quiet, but he's up there in years, and he says, "Do you know how to canoe?"

I said, "Yes, I've canoed. So I'll take the back."

He said, "Sure."

He had apparently been part—well, his family owned some canoe-trekking operation. We took off and I was exhausted by the time we got to the end.

But it's a wonderful——

Mr. REGULA. We'll suspend for a couple of minutes.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Gejdenson follows:]

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
Statement of Representative
Sam Gajdenson
Concerning the
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers
National Heritage Corridor

April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ranking Member and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to testify today in support of the request of the National Park Service (NPS) for \$200,000 for the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers National Heritage Corridor in eastern Connecticut. I greatly appreciate the Subcommittee's support for funding the Corridor in Fiscal Year 1996.

I would like to commend you Mr. Chairman for your efforts on behalf of the Heritage Corridor concept over the past several years. As you are well aware, this innovative approach can assist local communities in protecting and promoting a wide range of nationally significant resources. Land remains in local ownership and local governments and residents retain full authority over all zoning and land-use decisions. Federal involvement is usually limited to providing technical assistance and a small amount of funding to help local entities meet their goals. While federal assistance is limited, it is vitally important because entities such as the Park Service have expertise in the areas of historic preservation, planning, recreational development and interpretation which can not be equalled at the local and state level. Federal funds work to leverage state, local and private resources which often significantly exceed the federal contribution.

The Quinebaug and Shetucket National Heritage Corridor is one of four in the nation. Designated in November, 1994, it covers 25 towns in eastern Connecticut stretching from Thompson in the north to Norwich in the south. This area has a rich Native American, colonial and industrial history as well as an incredible variety of natural resources and recreational assets. Unlike many other areas across New England, the history of the region remains evident on the landscape. The area's river valleys are dotted with textile mills which fueled the economy of the region, and the nation, for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The hills rising above the rivers continue to be covered with farms and town greens. Many of the mill villages and town centers are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as are more than 100 properties throughout the region. The Quinebaug and Shetucket rivers and

SAM GEJDENSON
70 DISTRICT
CONNECTICUT

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RANKING MEMBER
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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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AND OCEANS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE OVERSIGHT

their many tributaries offer a wide range of recreational opportunities for canoeists, hikers, bird watchers and others. In addition, this area contains some of the last large areas of open space and agricultural land between New York and Boston.

In Fiscal Year 1996, the Congress has allocated \$200,000 to the Corridor through the NPS. As I stressed at the outset of my testimony, Heritage Corridors are locally-based initiatives. In keeping with this premise, the Park Service is in the process of transferring these funds to the recently formed non-profit Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage Corridor Corporation. Unlike previous Heritage Corridors, the Quinebaug and Shetucket does not have a federally-appointed commission charged with developing and implementing a management plan. As a result, a group of dedicated local residents, who have been working in support of the Corridor for more than 6 years, has established a non-profit entity which will serve some of the functions of a commission. By transferring these funds to the Corporation, the Service is demonstrating a commitment to getting resources to the local level where I believe they can be most effective. It is important to note the Corridor Corporation must match the federal contribution on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The Park Service and the local group have developed a detailed work plan which will guide their actions over the remainder of the year. This plan will help us achieve the goals of the legislation establishing the Corridor and ensure we derive the greatest benefit from federal, state and local financial contributions. The work plan focuses on developing an overall management plan for the region which will identify historic, culture and natural resources, suggest methods to protect these assets, and develop and disseminate an interpretive vision of the region. In addition, the strategy developed by the Service and local partners calls for providing a series of small grants to support local projects which contribute to Corridor development.

It is important to note the Park Service is only making a portion of the \$200,000 allocation available to the Corporation in accordance with directions from the Appropriations Committee. Provided total funding in the National Recreation and Preservation account in the final version of the FY 1996 continuing resolution equals the level provided in conference report 104-402, the Park Service will allocate the remaining funds prior to the end of the Fiscal Year.

I urge the Subcommittee to provide \$200,000 for this important effort in FY 1997. This level is authorized by the statute which designated the Corridor -- Public Law 103-449 -- and has been requested by the Park Service. The law also requires local entities to equally match any federal contribution. The new Corporation is actively working to raise matching funds and the state and local governments are making important financial and in-kind contributions as well.

I appreciate your willingness to consider my request. The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers National Heritage Corridor will allow us to preserve, protect and promote a wide range of nationally significant resources in the eastern United States. I look forward to working with the Subcommittee on this issue in the coming months.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

WITNESS

HON. PETE GEREN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. REGULA. Okay, your statement will be a part of the record.

Mr. GEREN. All right, thank you very much.

I appear today on behalf of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which is an organization created by Congress and—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. GEREN [continuing]. One that's been funded over the years. We have in the Sportsmen's Caucus had an opportunity to work with them some. In fact, they made a presentation to us yesterday, and they're really doing excellent work around the country. Where so many of the groups that have tried to build habitat for fish and wildlife—you tend to have groups that gravitate toward the extremes, and you have the far right and the far left fight. The Fish and Wildlife Foundation has done a great job really in finding middle ground and bringing people together and have come up with some very innovative initiatives that have brought tremendous amount of private resources to bear. They've gotten groups to cooperate. They've gotten farmers to cooperate with environmentalists. They've gotten cities and water districts to cooperate with environmentalists and had some very innovative projects.

Another very appealing part of what they do, the law under the congressional guidelines requires a \$1 match for every dollar of Federal funds. They operate with a \$2-plus match. So for every dollar that you appropriate—

Mr. REGULA. Yes. Curt Weldon was here and made the case.

Mr. GEREN [continuing]. They put over \$3 actually into conservation. So it's a way to stretch Federal dollars in the environmental area.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. GEREN. And certainly that's important, but I think really where they are making their mark is bringing together previously competing groups. In the Mississippi Delta, for example, working with rice farmers, historically opponents of the environmental movement, they come up with some programs where the farmers can manage their rice fields during the winter months in a way that supports the migratory waterfowl. They've shown how that saves money for these farmers. So the Rice Foundation is now putting money into this effort, and some of these farmers, that have over the years fought any environmental initiative, actually have realized that this makes sense.

So it's a group that is very innovative in its approach, brought a lot of creative thinking, and has found some middle ground in working with previously warring parties, that I think most folks never knew existed. I think it's a great group and a great way to stretch Federal dollars as well.

Mr. REGULA. We'll do the best we can.

Mr. GEREN. All right. Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

[The statement of Mr. Geren follows:]

STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE PETE GEREN
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APRIL 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I am testifying on behalf of the **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation** and urge you to fund them at the \$6 million requested as part of the **Fish and Wildlife Service** budget.

Yesterday, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation made a presentation before the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus. As you may know, I have the honor to co-chair the Caucus with Don Young of Alaska. The Caucus, a bipartisan group dedicated to protecting the rights of Americans to pursue outdoor activities, boasts 204 members in the House and 47 in the Senate.

During this presentation, the Foundation arranged for a few of the groups that they have worked with to talk about projects dealing with wildlife management. Without the help and support of the Foundation, these organizations would never have been able to engage in these important projects. I will provide some detail of these types of projects later in my testimony; however, I first want to talk in general about the value of supporting the work of the Foundation.

I commend this Subcommittee for the excellent work that they have done to trim government spending. I know your task has not been easy, but I applaud your commitment to balancing our federal budget. In light of your efforts to balance our budget, I think programs like the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation are extremely valuable because of the private dollars they use to leverage federal tax dollars.

The Foundation delivers over \$3 of on the ground conservation for every \$1 appropriated to it by this Subcommittee. They stretch scarce federal funds to promote natural resource conservation and management further than any other organization that I am aware of. In these times of shrinking budgets, we can deliver more through support of the Foundation than through other sources.

Additionally, the Foundation works in partnership with the private sector to develop the best solutions to properly manage our natural resources. This is a welcome change to the Washington knows best mentality of many government programs in this area.

Finally, the Foundation has worked closely with many sportsmen's

organizations around our nation. Sportsmen were the first true conservationists in this country and continue to put their money where their mouth is to support conservation of our natural resources. The Foundation, through its programs, have brought these sportsmen groups together with environmental groups for work on projects of mutual interest. Whether its working with Ducks Unlimited and proponents of song birds, or the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and proponents of endangered species, the Foundation's hallmark has been to design projects supported by both constituencies.

Let me close by giving you some examples of the fine work of the Foundation in my own state of Texas. In Texas, the Foundation has funded over 80 projects, stretching \$4 million in federal funds to almost \$16 million of on the ground conservation. Some of these projects have included:

The High Island Sanctuary, one of the most important migratory bird landing areas in the country. This is the location where migratory birds come ashore after crossing the Gulf of Mexico during their annual spring migration from the tropics. This project was done in partnership with the petroleum industry and local environmental groups.

A Partners for Wildlife program that helped create and manage 75,000 acres of wetlands on private lands.

A program with the Rice Producers Federation to encourage rice farmers to manage their lands for wintering habitat for migratory waterfowl.

The Foundation does not engage in advocacy or litigation. Their grants are designed to draw participants into cooperative solutions, and specifically prohibit funding advocacy and litigation.

With this in mind, I strongly urge you to support the work of this organization and fully fund them in the Fish and Wildlife Service at the Administration request of \$6 million.

I appreciate your consideration and the opportunity to appear before you today.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST
ACID MINE DRAINAGE CLEANUP

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Schumer?

[No response.]

Mr. REGULA. He's not here.

Bill? We'll put your statement in the record.

Mr. CLINGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. If you'll summarize, it will help.

Mr. CLINGER. I sure will.

The first thing I really wanted to bring to your attention is a budget problem, and one that is, I think, causing some problems not just in my neck of the woods, but in a number of areas, which is the FA&O fire, administrative, and other construction appropriation level, which has been pretty low over the years. I gather that it's been averaging about \$12 million annually for the past five years. The President this year has requested a cut, to only do about half of that. It's estimated at about, there's a need to really deal with the project and maintenance backlog created by the underfunding of the FA&O account, would be about \$29 million.

Mr. REGULA. There's no question that all these maintenance needs are real.

Mr. CLINGER. Are really hurting.

Mr. REGULA. It's an easy thing to put off.

Mr. CLINGER. The one thing that really does seem to be sort of counterproductive, right now there's a limit, and I guess it's been there for some time, on minor facility construction of \$100,000. In talking with the Forest Service in my area, they would like to see that increase because what they are faced with. They're downsizing and they're trying to combine two facilities that presently are there, but with that limitation on it, they're going to really have difficulty combining. The ultimate savings would probably be about \$2 million, if they were able to combine those, but because of the arbitrary figure of \$100,000, they can't do that. So if that could be increased, it might ultimately result in a savings, if the thing could be increased.

I would just mention briefly three projects for the Forest Service since the Allegheny National Forest is entirely within my district, so obviously, that's my main pitch. In priority, the first priority would be \$150,000 for what is called the Willow Bay Recreation Area. This is the fourth phase of that project. This would finish the thing. It would include campgrounds, road improvement, campsite rehabilitation—

Mr. REGULA. Do you get heavy multiple use?

Mr. CLINGER. A lot, yes. We did a very major—

Mr. REGULA. Because you're close to population centers.

Mr. CLINGER. Yes, we get them from Pittsburgh, from Buffalo, from Cleveland, and so forth. It gets very heavy use across the board.

Mr. REGULA. Something that people don't recognize is that the National Forests are really——

Mr. CLINGER. Major recreation areas.

Mr. REGULA. They really are.

Mr. CLINGER. And this is the only National Forest in Pennsylvania.

Mr. REGULA. Is there any harvesting that takes place there?

Mr. CLINGER. Yes, yes, we do—we have the finest stand of black cherry in the world.

Mr. REGULA. Are they doing a good job of regeneration?

Mr. CLINGER. Regenerating it. It makes money for the Government. We really do quite well.

The two other requests would be \$112,000 for a Hearts Content Campground and \$150,000 for a Rimrock Recreation Area, but in that priority consideration.

The only final thing I would mention is the Office of Surface Mining's Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. I understand that the Little Toby Creek is one of 12 clean stream projects that have been developed in eight States to deal with issues of stream pollution from acid drainage. I would submit a request that that might be considered.

Mr. REGULA. Are the States doing some effort there, too?

Mr. CLINGER. They are, indeed, yes. So this is a joint effort.

Mr. REGULA. We're sure paying the price for our carelessness in years past, aren't we?

Mr. CLINGER. Unbelievable. I mean we're really paying and paying for the past.

Mr. REGULA. We heard testimony on the Everglades, \$1.5 billion.

Mr. CLINGER. I know.

Mr. REGULA. If we had just——

Mr. CLINGER. Realized what we were—the hole we were digging ourselves into.

Mr. REGULA. I know.

Mr. CLINGER. Anyway, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Clinger follows:]

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ON
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

Statement of
The Honorable William F. Clinger, Jr.
before
The Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior
April 17, 1996

Chairman Regula, Ranking Minority Member Yates, and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for providing me with the opportunity to testify today.

I will briefly discuss one piece of legislation and four priority projects (three of which are under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service and one under the Office of Surface Mining for a total of \$762,000) that I believe are worthy of your support.

The three projects are located on the Allegheny National Forest, the only National Forest in Pennsylvania. The Forest's 513,000 acres lie entirely within my district, in the counties of Elk, McKean, Forest, and Warren. With nearly one-third of the nation's population within a day's drive, the Allegheny is one of the most heavily used National Forests in the United States.

The legislation involves the dollar limitations on minor facility construction authority.

Let us first address the request for a change in legislation. I consider this to be a top priority for our consideration and support.

The level of funding provided in the Fire, Administrative and Other (FA&O) construction appropriation for the past 10 years has not allowed the National Forests to address current or future facility needs. For Fiscal Year 1997, the President has proposed funding of only \$6 million for this program.

Nationally, FA&O construction funding has averaged about \$12 million annually for the past five years. At this rate, it would take an additional \$29 million each year for the next ten years to just eliminate the backlog of projects that lack adequate funding.

In this time of budget austerity, I understand the need to appropriate dollars with discretion. But the funding of FA&O construction at arguably inadequate levels is actually preventing actions that would save money in the long run.

The problem lies in the funding authority level for minor facility construction on our National

Forests At present, there is a \$100,000 authority limitation per minor facility project funded by non-FA&O funds. This, coupled with the limited amount of money appropriated under the FA&O program, has created a backlog of facility construction needs that exceeds \$400 million nationally, excluding recreation facilities.

When FA&O dollars are so limited, managers of the National Forests must resort to other appropriated dollars to address their most pressing facility needs. In many cases on the National Forests today, managers have made organizational decisions to close offices and co-locate field units at one administrative location.

But as is the case with the Allegheny National Forest, the decision to combine two field units cannot be implemented because they do not have adequate facilities and because FA&O dollars are so difficult to obtain.

On the Allegheny, combining two field units into one will save about two million dollars in administrative costs over 20 years and improve management efficiencies. If the minor facility construction authority using non-FA&O funds was increased to \$250,000, the Allegheny could move ahead with its cost-savings, co-location decision. In short, common-sense approaches to make operations more efficient and cost-effective are unable to be implemented as a direct result of the stifling authority limit.

I believe that many other National Forests across the country face the same situation. That is why I urge the Committee to adopt the following report language:

The Committee recognizes that construction costs have escalated considerably during the late 1980s and mid-1990s, reducing the buying power of the minor facility construction authority limitation of \$100,000 per project. Therefore, the Committee has decided to increase the authority limitation to \$250,000 per project. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use this increased authority and flexibility as additional tools to begin addressing the facility construction backlog.

Administrative Provisions, Forest Service:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used to construct or reconstruct Fire, Administrative or Other facilities and research facilities: PROVIDED, that \$250,000 is the maximum amount per project, exclusive of planning and design; and PROVIDED FURTHER, that the Forest Service shall report annually to the Committee the dollars expended per project, and the total dollars expended during each fiscal year.

Moving on to the three priority projects, I respectfully request the Subcommittee's support for three recreation facility improvement projects on the Allegheny National Forest for Fiscal Year 1997. The requests are listed in order of priority:

WILLOW BAY RECREATION AREA - Phase IV

First, my highest priority of three projects is a request of \$150,000 for Phase IV of the Willow Bay Recreation Area Rehabilitation Project which is located on the northern end of the 12,000-acre Allegheny Reservoir, just below the New York state line.

This project request is a continuation in the rehabilitation of this extensive recreation area. Safety is a major factor, but the project will also improve customer service, reduce future annual maintenance needs, reduce backlog maintenance, increase the revenue potential, and increase viability for concession or possible privatization. Work in Phase IV includes campground road improvement, campsite rehabilitation, some campsite construction, and construction of additional parking facilities.

HEARTS CONTENT CAMPGROUND

Second, I am requesting \$112,000 for the Hearts Content Campground in order to provide a universally accessible, rustic camping experience (currently not available on the Forest), enhance health and safety, and improve customer service. This will open this very special type of camping experience to many people with disabilities. The project is expected to increase use, and will reduce backlog maintenance and future annual maintenance costs.

This campground receives about 7,000 visitors annually. With the proposed improvements, users will benefit for many years to come as restrooms will undergo modernization, a failing water system will be replaced, and existing campsites will be rehabilitated to a more accessible standard.

RIMROCK RECREATION AREA

The Rimrock Recreation Area is the only scenic area overlooking the Kinzua Arm of the Allegheny Reservoir, and represents my third project request for \$150,000.

This project will also improve customer service and safety by reconstructing unsafe wooden stairways and railings to the overlook and by reconstructing a landing, railing, and path below the overlook. It is essential that we refurbish and seal stonework at the overlook as the stone is beginning to erode and fall apart, creating very hazardous conditions.

This facility receives about 5,000 visits annually, and the proposed efforts are expected to increase use and create safer conditions for visitors. The backlog maintenance will be lessened, further annual maintenance costs will be reduced, restroom facilities will be modernized, as well as accessible paths to restrooms and nearby picnic sites. The entrance road will be chip-sealed to create safer driving conditions and preserve the pavement.

LITTLE TOBY CREEK – ACID MINE DRAINAGE CLEANUP

Finally, I have one request under the category of abandoned mine land (AML) reclamation programs – \$350,000 to clean up acid mine drainage in the Little Toby Creek through the Office of Surface Mining's Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (ACSI).

Little Toby Creek is one of twelve ACSI pilot projects that have been developed in eight states in coordination with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and grassroots coalitions. One such coalition from my district, the Toby Creek Watershed Association, Inc., has been a continual driving force in the pursuit of cleaning up Little Toby Creek for nearly 30 years. Their efforts have helped identify Little Toby Creek as Pennsylvania's priority watershed.

Despite their successes, though, much work remains to be done to restore nearly 12 miles of stream and improve habitat quality on an additional 12 miles of stream to a level that supports the natural reproduction of wild trout and other recreational activities.

Little Toby Creek is a tributary of the Clarion and Allegheny Rivers, and restoration of this fast-flowing stream would support area inclusion into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System -- an effort I strongly support -- and provide numerous recreational benefits.

For decades, the issue of stream pollution from acid drainage has been recognized as a serious problem in the eastern United States. Over the years, many local programs have met with great success, but there had never been a coordinated effort on a national scale with a primary focus on eliminating acid drainage until the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative was introduced in 1994.

The Office of Surface Mining's Fiscal Year 1997 budget request includes \$4.3 million for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to clean up streams harmed by acid mine drainage. Again, I strongly support funding this worthwhile program at a level that will make available \$350,000 for Little Toby Creek.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, that concludes my testimony. I would be happy to respond to any questions that you may have. Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION**WITNESSES**

HON. L.F. PAYNE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

LAVERNE REDD PERVALL, MARTHA E. FORRESTER COUNCIL OF WOMEN

GRACE MOTON, MARTHA E. FORRESTER COUNCIL OF WOMEN

CLARA LIGON, MARTHA E. FORRESTER COUNCIL OF WOMEN

GRACE WARD, MARTHA E. FORRESTER COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Mr. REGULA. Let's see, Mr. Payne? Good afternoon.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Thanks for coming down.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I'd like for some of my constituents to join me at the table, if I might.

Mr. REGULA. That's perfectly all right.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. We're happy to have you here.

Just briefly, this committee is responsible for all the Federal lands, the forests, parks, grazing lands, and so on. We also fund the Smithsonian, the Kennedy Center, the National Galleries. So we have a wide range of responsibilities, and we're pleased to have your Congressman here to point out some of the needs in your area.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. We'll put your statement in the record.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Okay, thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you in this subcommittee.

I'm here not to ask for money, but to ask to include language in the report accompanying the Interior Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1997 directing that the National Park Service prepare a study regarding the condition, preservation, use, and historic interpretation of the Robert Russa Moton High School in Prince Edward County.

And I have with me today from Prince Edward County members of the Martha E. Forrester Council of Women. Ms. Laverne Redd Pervall is with us today. She served in the Prince Edward County public school, as a teacher, administrator, and board member from 1937 to 1990. Ms. Grace Moton is here with us today; Ms. Clara Ligon, who is a graduate, a 1947 graduate, of Moton High School, and Mrs. Grace Ward who's a 1948 graduate of the Moton School. And they've done a lot of work on this project.

Mr. REGULA. Is this an empty building that you want preserved?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. This is an empty building at the present time. It was a school. It's now in the process of being preserved, and that's why we're here today, to see how it is that we might have the National Park Service help us do something similar to some other schools, which I'll talk about in just a second.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. This Council of Women was featured in the January/February issue of Historic Preservation, which is a

magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. I've added, provided a copy for that to be included in the record.

And this council has a 76-year history of working in our community, recognized the need for this school, which was a high school for the county's African-American students. They lobbied and they got the school built. It opened in 1939. It was the county's first high school building for African-American students. And now in 1996, the council finds itself leading this effort to preserve the Moton School.

The Moton School holds a unique place in the history of America's struggle for the civil rights in education. The school was the site of the first, one of the first, demonstrations of civil disobedience on April 23, 1951, when students struck in protest of the inadequate and unequal facilities that existed for blacks at that time in Virginia. This led to the court case *Davis v. Prince Edward County*, and this case, combined with others before the Supreme Court, became then the *Brown v. Board of Education*. The case *Brown v. Board of Education* was the basis for the landmark decision which struck down the separate-but-equal doctrine governing public policy with regard to race.

Now in response to *Brown*, Moton found itself a victim of Virginia's policy of massive resistance. The strike and the resulting Court decision precipitated the long struggle between Federal courts and governments of both Prince Edward County and the State of Virginia over desegregation of the public schools. As an affront to the Supreme Court decision, Prince Edward County public schools closed in 1959 rather than integrate and didn't open again until 1964.

Precedent exists for the National Park Service involvement in this project. Of the five school systems that were combined in the *Brown* case, at least two have been protected through previous congressional action. Public Law 102-525 provided for the establishment of *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site which is at the Monroe Elementary School in Topeka, Kansas. More recently, language has included—

Mr. REGULA. Let me ask you—

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Yes?

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. If this building were restored, what do you anticipate doing with it? Would you use it as a visitor facility, a place people could visit that would have artifacts relating to the history of the building?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Well, as it related to the history of the civil rights movement—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia [continuing]. And the fact that this was one of the *Brown v. Board of Education*—

Mr. REGULA. Who would operate it, if it were restored?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. It would be operated by the women's organization that is represented here.

Mr. REGULA. Would you anticipate any Federal cost in operating it, once it was restored?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. At this time there's no intended cost of Federal funds for operation nor for restoration.

Mr. REGULA. What are we talking about there? Would there be some State money and local money as an addition to Federal money to do the restoration?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Well, at the present time what we are attempting to do is to have a—we managed to save the building—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia [continuing]. And we now have the building.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. What we're attempting to do now is have this study done so that we can talk about how it is that we can best preserve and maintain this—

Mr. REGULA. So you need funding for a study on what's involved in preserving the building; is that correct?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. That's correct. And we need report language in your bill in order for the National Park Service to do a study, not unlike studies they've done at at least two of the five other schools.

Mr. REGULA. So you just want the language authorizing the Park Service to do the study?

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. That's correct.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. And then, with that, that would be a tremendous plus in terms of then being able to raise private funds, and so forth, in order to get this accomplished in Farmville, Virginia.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Well, thank you all for coming up here. Do any of you want to make a comment? I'll give you a minute or two.

Ms. LIGON. We just hope that we may save the building. It's of utmost importance to us who grew up in Prince Edward County. We know that the school was closed for five years and the children were without any educational opportunities during that time. It would be a monument to what we have gone through and what we would like to have for the future. It will be operated as a civil rights museum and also as an educational museum, and, hopefully, it would be a legacy that we pass on to our children.

Mr. REGULA. Hopefully, it would be an inspiration to future generations.

How many rooms in this building?

Ms. LIGON. There were only eight rooms in the building, but I came from a two-room school, and when I walked into that building, I thought I had walked into heaven. [Laughter.]

We didn't have outdoor toilets there, and neither did we have coal. So it was like heaven.

Mr. REGULA. I can understand, having grown up in a rural area.

Ms. PERVALL. There was an auditorium type of thing there, and we are thinking in terms of this being an answer to the Prince Edward community, as there are so many possibilities for this building that it could well be an effort in the community in helping to really—helping to cement some of the ties accompanying some of the problems that we met.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Well, we'll talk to the Park Service and see if they can spare some people to help you.

Ms. LIGON. We appreciate that very much.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Because once you've got a plan, then you can generate local community support, too.

Ms. LIGON. Right.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thanks, and thanks for coming.

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Payne of Virginia follows:]

Testimony of Rep. L.F. Payne
In Support of the Robert Russa Moton High School
House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee today in support of including language in the Report accompanying the FY'97 Interior Appropriations bill which would direct the National Park Service to prepare a study regarding the condition, preservation, use, and historic interpretation of the Robert Russa Moton High School in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, I have with me today, from Farmville, Virginia, members of The Martha E. Forrester Council of Women. I would like to introduce them at this time. Mrs. LaVerne Redd Pervall served the Prince Edward County Public Schools as a teacher, administrator, and school board member from 1937 to 1990. Ms. Clara Ligon is a 1947 graduate of Robert R. Moton High School, Mrs. Grace Scott Ward is a 1948 graduate. They are here today representing the organizations 30 members who are leading a community effort to preserve the Moton School.

Mr. Chairman, The Martha E. Forrester Council of Women was featured in the January/February issue of *Historic Preservation*, the magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The six page article chronicled the efforts of The Council to assure the preservation of the former Robert Russa Moton High School. I include a copy of that article for the Subcommittee's official record. The building, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was in use until last June as an elementary school by the Prince Edward County Public Schools. The building is now vacant and ownership has reverted to the county. The county, not having identified an alternate use for the building, elected to dispose of it as surplus property. I am happy to inform you that the county government and The Council have now reached agreement on transfer of the property to The Council for preservation purposes. It is The Council's hope that the building will be converted to a museum center for the study of civil rights in education.

Mr. Chairman, The Martha E. Forester Council of Women has a 76 year history of service to the Farmville community. From the beginning they have been involved in improving educational opportunities for area students. In the 1930s, recognizing the need for a High School for the county's African-American students, The Council lobbied local officials to build the school. Prior to Moton's construction, the African-American high school and elementary school had been housed in the same building. Moton opened in 1939 as the county's first high school building for African-American students. The Council had been successful in their effort. Now, in the 1990s, The Council finds itself leading the effort to preserve Moton.

Mr. Chairman, the Moton School holds a unique place in the history of America's struggle for civil rights in education. The school was the site of one of the first demonstrations of civil disobedience when, on April 23, 1951, students struck in protest of the inadequate and unequal educational facilities that existed for blacks at the time. This strike led to the court case Davis v. Prince Edward County School Board. The case was combined with others before the United States Supreme Court as Brown v. Board of Education. That case, as you know, was the basis for the landmark decision on May 17, 1954, which struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine governing public policy with regard to race. In response to Brown, Moton later found itself victim to the Virginia policy of Massive Resistance. The strike and resulting court decision precipitated the long struggle between the federal courts and the governments of both Prince Edward County and the State of Virginia over desegregation of the public schools. As an affront to the Supreme Court decision, Prince Edward County public schools closed in the fall of 1959 rather than integrate. The schools did not reopen until the fall of 1964.

Mr. Chairman, precedent exists for the National Park Service's involvement in this project. Of the five school systems that were combined in the Brown case, at least two have been protected through previous Congressional action. Public Law 102-525 provided for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site at the Monroe Elementary School in Topeka, Kansas. More recently, language was included in Senate Report 103-294 accompanying the FY'95 Interior Appropriations bill providing for a study of the Summerton High School in South Carolina. I request, on behalf of my constituents, language similar to that contained in Senate Report 103-294.

Mr. Chairman, we would all agree that the sites of each of the five systems included in the Brown decision are historically significant on a national scale. It is wonderful that the National Park Service will be charged with interpreting and preserving that legacy at the Monroe School in Topeka, Kansas. However we are aware that current fiscal reality does not allow inclusion of each of these sites on the roles of the National Park Service. Interpretation and preservation efforts at other sites must fall to the private sector. However, here exists an excellent opportunity for the government to carry out its role as enabler--providing guidance to assist the private sector in carrying out projects for the public good. The National Park Service employs many of the nation's most respected preservationists and historians. Their opinions on these matters are highly respected by academicians, preservation professionals, and philanthropic organizations. Their recommendations will significantly affect the ability of The Council to solicit

private support. Completion of this study by the National Park Service will provide the necessary guidance for The Council to successfully implement their vision for the Moton School.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the historic role played by the Moton School and its students in the long struggle for desegregation of Virginia's and the nation's schools fully justifies current efforts to preserve the landmark, and is deserving of Congressional support. I strongly support language in the your Subcommittee's report directing the National Park Service to prepare a study regarding the condition, preservation, use, and historic interpretation of the Robert Russa Moton High School in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Thank you.

H I S T O R I C
P R E S E R V A T I O N

THE MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION JANUARY / FEBRUARY 1996





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PHOTOGRAPHS BY
RICH BILLY (OPPOSITE)
AND SUSAN SEARMAN
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Farm

A BURDEN

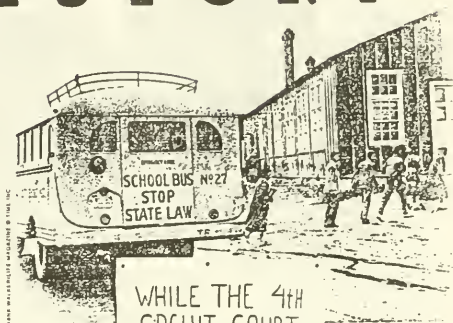


Will a small community in rural Virginia preserve its symbol—a humble brick schoolhouse—of America's struggle for civil rights?

BY ALLEN FREEMAN

ville

o f HISTORY



WHILE THE 4TH
CIRCUIT COURT
CONTINUES TO
WAIT
EDUCATION FOR
NEGRO
CHILDREN
SUFFOCATES



Unrest over schools in Farmville spanned thirteen years. Counterclockwise from lower left: Students pose circa 1951; the Reverend Goodwin Douglas demonstrates in July 1963; children head for temporary classroom buildings in 1953; ceremonies open Prince Edward Free Schools in September 1963



Classrooms, above, in temporary buildings were heated by coal stoves. Students assembled in front of the temporary buildings, below, for a 1953 *LIFE* Magazine photograph. Moton School today, top right, is little changed from its appearance in 1951.



WE VALUE NEW ENGLAND'S FRAME houses and Ellis Island's immigration buildings for the themes they evoke. We preserve Fallingwater, San Xavier del Bac, and the Golden Gate Bridge in large measure because of their beauty. We venerate Mount Vernon and the house in which Martin Luther King, Jr., was born for their associations with important people. And we honor some places—Independence Hall, Gettysburg, Wounded Knee, Dealey Plaza—because they connote momentous events. Such is the case, say most black citizens and many whites in Prince Edward County, Virginia, of a modest 1939 eight-room brick schoolhouse in the county seat of Farmville. To them Robert Russa Moton High School is as important to the nation as Appomattox Courthouse, which happens to lie just thirty miles west. Fighting to preserve the school, they believe that, no less than the place of Lee's surrender, Moton witnessed a profoundly resonant event in American history.

"The events of that day in 1951 made a difference. They should not be taken lightly," says Clara Ligon, who graduated from Moton in 1947. And Grace S. Ward, a 1948 graduate, says, "It may be just an old building to some people. But it really is much more than that."

On April 23, 1951, Moton's 450 black students walked out to protest the fact that their school was substantially inferior to the one provided for white students under the county's segregated system. Their protest, which only sought parity with white students—not desegregation—moved out of the school two weeks later when the school year closed. A month to the day after the start of the walkout the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the Moton students, brought suit in *Davis v. The County Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia*. Named for Dorothy E. Davis, a fourteen-year-old Moton ninth grader who happened to be the first on a list of 117 student plaintiffs, the lawsuit petitioned not for facilities equal to those provided for white students but for racial integration of Prince Edward's public schools. The NAACP lost *Davis* in the Federal District Court in Richmond and then combined that suit with similar suits originating in South Carolina, Delaware, Washington, D.C., and Kansas and appealed them as one, *Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, to the Supreme Court on the basis of the equal protection

No Americans experienced the white backlash against the *Brown* decision more acutely than families in Prince Edward County.

clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Three years after the *Moton* walkout the high court sided with *Brown*, outlawing the doctrine of separate but equal school facilities across the country and setting off a particularly harsh period of so-called massive resistance in Virginia politics and social history.

No Americans experienced the white backlash against the *Brown* decision more acutely than families in Prince Edward County. Rather than comply with the federal court order, the county supervisors closed all Prince Edward public schools in 1959 and kept them closed until 1964. During those five years, a period of public schools closings unequalled anywhere in the nation, white parents enrolled their children in a private school in Farmville that sprang to life almost immediately after the public schools closed. All black students and some poor white students had to make do. The most fortunate left their families to attend schools in other counties or out of the state; many others dropped out, and most of those never went back, even after the schools reopened.

And so the school that black students demonstrated against forty-five years ago is today valued by many in the community as the symbol of the chain of events that its shortcomings precipitated. The building is very little changed from the time of the walkout. Although its original incandescent ceiling lights have been replaced with fluorescent tubes, its ceilings have not been lowered, its windows have not been replaced, and most of its original materials and finishes are untouched.

The school's V-shaped site on the south side of Farmville along U.S. 15 presumably would attract developers. Already at this intersection, where Main Street becomes a highway leading south to a four-lane bypass, a strip shopping center and a Dairy Queen flank one side of the school and a Burger King and an auto trim shop rise on the other side. *Moton* most recently served as the county's Mary E. Branch Elementary School until it was replaced by a new building on another site last fall. The Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors has placed a price of \$300,000 on the old school structure to partially cover the construction costs of the new one and has agreed that a service club, the Martha E. Forrester Council of Women, may purchase the building. Two-thirds of the purchase price is due in two years, and the remaining \$100,000 is to be financed over a two-year period at six percent interest. (The county is negotiating separately with Longwood College for the purchase of *Moton*'s athletic field behind the schoolhouse.) The Forrester Council's two dozen determined members, most of whom attended *Moton* or

taught its students during the twenty years it was a segregated high school, are raising additional funds to endow a community history center and museum within the school. Their organization, which has just begun raising funds, was named for a Farmville woman who founded the club in 1920 to improve education for the community's black children.

Fifty-seven years ago the county board of supervisors built *Moton* in response to petitions by the Martha Forrester Council and by other black leaders in the rural county. Last year the same county body opposed the nomination of the schoolhouse to the National Register of Historic Places, fearing that should the Forrester Council fail to collect the purchase price such a listing would discourage other potential buyers or prompt them to make low purchase offers—this despite the fact that a National Register listing of a private building has no legal bearing on an owner's rights. The Virginia State Review Board, at the request of the Prince Edward School Board, first approved study of the school building for National Register nomination in 1990 and worked with the county through completion of the nomination in 1994. Despite the county supervisors' request to defer consideration, the State Review Board voted to send the nomination to the National Register. The Register listed *Moton* School on October 24, 1995, as a building of national importance.

Farmville's ordinariness makes the town, with a population of just 7,000, seem an unlikely place for a preservation battle born out of a defining moment of civil disobedience. Although established in 1798, Farmville remained unincorporated until 1912. A community history published in 1948 by *The Farmville Herald* depicted a quiet farming and timber center and college town, the home of Hampden-Sydney College, founded in 1776, and of Longwood, Virginia's first state teacher college, chartered in 1859. The 1948 Farmville history also portrayed a town dominated by white people in which race relations were defined as "excellent" following "the unpleasant years of Reconstruction." One holdover of Reconstruction—an attitude common in the South—was an unwillingness to provide more than a primary education for black citizens. That had ended in Farmville in 1939 with the opening of Robert Russa *Moton* High School.

The new school for blacks was named for a native son, the man who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Similar to other rural-area public schools built in Virginia just prior to World War II, *Moton* is a one-story, hipped roof building of eight class-



Connie Rawlins was a history teacher at R.R. Moton in the 1950s. After Prince Edward County closed its public schools in 1959 she found work sixty miles from home.

Virginia's Southside region in which Farmville lies became the state's center of resistance to federal integration court orders.

comes a small library, girls' and boys' restrooms, and a principal's office, these rooms are configured as a U that folds around three sides of an auditorium. There is no lunch room and no gymnasium. Designed to accommodate 180 students at most, the school enrolled 167 during its first year; in 1947 the enrollment had climbed to 377. By then three classes frequently were held at one time in the small auditorium, and another in a school bus.

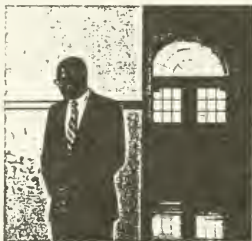
County officials responded to overcrowding in the 1948-49 school year by constructing temporary freestanding classroom buildings adjacent to the school. The three long, low, wood frame structures were covered with tar paper and were uninsulated. Each classroom in the temporary buildings was heated by a coal stove tended by students and teachers. By 1951 "the stoves had developed holes from overheating, and during classes hot coals would jump out and whoever was closest had to grab it and throw it back in," recalls Edwilda Allen Isaac, who was a Moton eighth grader that year and today teaches chorus and band in Prince Edward schools. "We thought it was fun, but of course it was dangerous and distracting."

The tar-paper shacks, as the black community called them, were constant reminders that the quality of the county's public school facilities was determined by race. The matter moved into the forefront of the white community's consciousness when a handful of student leaders precipitated the walkout on that April morning. First they drew the principal away from school on the false pretext that two Moton students at the Greyhound bus station would soon be in trouble with the police if he did not rush over to mediate. Then the walkout leaders called an assembly in the auditorium where they asked the faculty members to leave and explained their plan to their fellow students. One of the leaders, Barbara Johns, told Bob Smith in *The Closed Their Schools* (University of North Carolina Press, 1965) that on that morning she stated with "heated emphasis the facts they knew to be the truth" including having to endure leaking roofs and make-do lunchroom facilities and inferior food and the need to wear coats all day in winter and to take gymnasium classes in the auditorium. "It never entered my mind that this would turn out to be a school desegregation suit. We didn't know of such things. We were thinking that the school would be improved or at best that we would get a new school" (Johns, who died several years ago, was a niece of the Reverend Vernon Johns, who because of his outspokenness lost the position of pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, to a younger

minister with a different style: Martin Luther King, Jr.)

During the two-week walkout the county's black community united behind the students. The Reverend Leslie Francis Griffin, the thirty-four-year-old activist pastor of First Baptist Church, Farmville's leading church for blacks, arranged for the students to meet with NAACP attorneys. The NAACP insisted that any suit that the civil rights organization might enter from Prince Edward County would have to seek school desegregation, and the students quickly agreed.

In the fall of 1953 Prince Edward County opened a new, well-equipped high school for blacks; it was everything that the students had originally hoped for. The following spring the *Brunn* decision was handed down, and Senator Harry Flood Byrd, the leader of Virginia's Democratic Party, set a stage for defiance in the Old Dominion when he said that the decision would bring "implications and dangers of the greatest consequence." Virginia's Southside region in which Farmville lies became the state's center of resistance to the ensuing federal court orders, and Farmville itself was the home of most of the leaders of a little segregationist group that called itself the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties—the Defenders for short. They sought to tap Virginia's wealth of polite segregationist sentiment among whites while distancing themselves



The Reverend Willie Bolden was attending Moton School when the county shut it down. The American Friends Service Committee helped him to find schools in Dayton, Ohio.

from such groups as the White Citizens Councils that were advocating race hatred and violence. States' rights was the concept and rationale for keeping the schools segregated. The Defenders' president was Robert Crawford, a Farmville laundry owner and former Prince Edward school board chairman, who like many others believed Communists were infiltrating the federal government in an attempt to divide Americans. Barrye Wall, the editor and publisher of *The Farmville Herald*, was another Defenders leader; his *Herald* editorials alleged a long-standing NAACP conspiracy against Prince Edward County.

"Although the student walkout had occurred early [in the chain of events leading up to the massive resistance movement], Farmville became just one of many communities that were complaining about *Brunn* and trying to identify ways of evading the decision," observes Ronald Heinemann, a professor of history at Hampden-Sydney. "The state had closed schools in a few jurisdictions by the fall of 1958. Then in January of 1959 both the Virginia Supreme Court and a federal district court threw out the massive resistance laws, and those schools were reopened. And so Farmville

"The Moton-Branch school is a rare piece of American history. Its preservation should be pursued.... We can't rewrite history. But we can make it."

did not achieve its prominence until after the massive resistance campaign collapsed in Virginia."

The Prince Edward County board of supervisors closed the schools by refusing to assess taxes to operate them in the fall of 1959. While the county's white leaders moved rapidly to see that most white children would continue their educations unabated in the new private school, 1,700 black children and their parents and teachers were left to fend for themselves. One displaced student, Willie Bolden, a ninth grader when the schools closed, was sent to live with relatives in Philadelphia and then Baltimore, and then to Dayton, Ohio, where with the aid of the American Friends Service

Committee he graduated from high school and attended college. Now returned to Farmville to serve as minister of New Witt Baptist Church, he resolutely supported the nomination of Moton School to the National Register and continues to support the efforts of the Martha Forester Council to save the school. Another advocate, Connie Rawlins, was similarly uprooted. She had taught high school history in Farmville since 1946 and had been one of the teachers asked to leave Moton auditorium on the day of the walkout in 1951. In 1959 her job was eliminated just as her son was to begin the eighth grade. She found a high school teaching job in Charlottesville, sixty miles from Farmville, and with her son commuted there weekly

while her husband, a physician, continued his practice in Farmville. Now retired, Rawlins is a member and a former president of the Martha Forester Council who is determined that Moton School not be torn down.

In a 1963 press conference, President Kennedy said, "There are only four places in the world where children are denied the right to attend school: North Vietnam, Cambodia, North Korea, and Prince Edward County. Something has got to be done about Prince Edward County." Kennedy ordered the Justice Department to look into the situation, and from that was born the Prince Edward Free School Association, financed by foundations and private contributions. The so-called Free Schools operated for one year. In May 1964, ten years after the *Bruin* decision was handed down, the Supreme Court ruled that the county must reopen its schools.

Three decades later Prince Edward County is at once very different and the same. Like the rest of the country, Farmville is stratified by race, income, and education. The public schools are perhaps the point of greatest contact among the races. While the private school that sprang up in 1959

is still open and its enrollment includes even a few black students, the public schools enroll black and white students in a ratio that approaches 50-50. One adequate library serves both races instead of two meager ones. The faculties of Hampden-Sydney and Longwood colleges and the clergy comprise a core of local white support for saving the building. For some among that group, preservation of the schoolhouse has as much to do with halting the haphazard growth of Farmville as it does with preserving history.

In the pages of the once segregationist *Farmville Herald*, which is still owned by the Wall family, Editor Ken Woodley has written with some eloquence on the point of saving this reminder of Farmville's past.

"Let's put this in perspective... Dozens of the Civil War battle sites are state or national parks. There are hundreds of acres set aside to commemorate the Civil War in the Farmville area alone. Dedicating less than one acre to the other—but no less significant—'civil war' fought for civil rights is certainly not asking too much. The Moton-Branch school is a rare piece of American history. Its preservation should be pursued.... We can't rewrite history. But we can make it."

Those in Farmville who oppose saving the building include many who are well-to-do and politically conservative. Some have interests in real estate development. Others want to balance the county's ledgers and

would just as soon erase this particular part of its history. And there are thoughtful citizens, like former county supervisor William Hendley, who support the building's preservation but question if it is truly a national monument.

"Thirty-five years removed is a total generation," says the Reverend William Thompson, the pastor of the College Presbyterian Church and the chaplain of Hampden-Sydney. "It is difficult for some people, despite all the difficulties and ambiguities of integrated education these days, to imagine when we had separate but allegedly equal systems." Thompson believes, however, that the community still bears scars. "Soon after I came to Farmville seven years ago I made some cautious observation about the burden of history, and one of my more conservative people said, 'Come on, that really was true then, but we have gotten beyond that.' I don't know that we have, but I think we like to think that we have." ▼



Vera Allen (seated) is the president of the Forrester Council, which is attempting to save Moton School. Edwilda Isaac, her elder daughter, teaches in Farmville's public schools.

Tax-deductible contributions toward the purchase and adaptation of Moton School as a museum and study center may be made to the Martha E. Forester Council of Women, P.O. Box 6199, Farmville, Virginia 23901.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

GATEWAY NRA**WITNESS****HON. CHARLES SCHUMER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Schumer?

Mr. BUNN [presiding]. Good morning and welcome.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you. I'm here to argue for the Gateway National Recreation Area, and I appreciate the opportunity to testify. I'd ask that my statement be made part of the record.

Mr. BUNN. Certainly.

Mr. SCHUMER. And just let me say—I'm going to summarize it briefly—this is one of the most used parts of the National Park Service. It's the only thing in New York City that is there. It's in my district. Seventeen million visitors used it between 1993 and 1995. So it's jammed and it's falling apart.

It was the old Riis Park built by Robert Moses, taken over by the Federal Government in the sixties, and there's been an ongoing program of rehabilitation. Last year it was cut back rather dramatically, and I'm coming here asking that the program be continued.

What is needed to be done is exterior work on the beach pavilion. It's in the middle of rehabilitation—that's sort of stopped—rehabilitation to the bathhouse and repair to the utility systems, you know, just the water fountains and all of that.

It's amazing; I saw a couple of young kids who live in the center of Brooklyn two or three miles from the beach. Had they ever seen the ocean? They had never seen it in the innercity of Brooklyn, and Gateway had programs to bring them there—private programs, by the way, not government programs. So this is the only, for millions of people, this is the only kind of look at the ocean, look at the beach they get.

All we're asking for is bathrooms, changing house, things like that that are now there, but are so deteriorated that it needs rehabilitation.

And we need some stuff for Floyd Bennett Field as well, but I'll just submit my whole statement to the record and hope you can give it some consideration. As I say, the bang for the buck, this gets more use than just about any other part of the National Park Service and needs help.

Mr. BUNN. All right, thank you very much. And we will include the full statement for the record.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you. I appreciate it.

[The statement of Mr. Schumer follows:]

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FINANCIAL SERVICES
WHIP AT-LARGE

April 17, 1996

REP. CHARLES SCHUMER TESTIMONY
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS: National Park Service Construction
\$9.3 MILLION

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee today to testify about Gateway National Recreation Area in my district in New York City. Gateway encompasses parts of Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island in New York. Millions of people go to Gateway every year to swim in the ocean, play on the ballfields, the basketball and tennis courts, and stroll the boardwalk. Between 1993 and 1995, for example, nearly 17 million visitors entered Gateway National Recreation Area.

I am here today to specifically address the funding requests related to the Brooklyn and Queens sites. The Jacob Riis Park in Queens, developed in 1930 and a National Register site, is 220 acres in size, consisting of a mile of ocean beach, a boardwalk, play courts, ballfields, and a 9,000 car parking lot. Visitor counts range between a million and a million-and-a-half people each year. Because of the heavy use by New Yorkers from all five boroughs and visitors from around the world, the facilities and utilities at Riis Park have been sorely tested, and the park is requesting \$4.3 million in funding to continue with its modest modernization and rehabilitation project that has been underway for several years.

The funding requested will support exterior work on the central beach pavilion, recently stabilized and in the midst of rehabilitation, scheduled for completion. After rehabilitation to the bathhouse is completed, repair to the aging and strained utility systems is critically needed this year. Finally, the central bathhouse is flanked by recreation courts and play areas as well as food concessions and restrooms. Planned work on the site this year includes the repair of tennis, basketball and other game courts and lighting for the ballfields and the boardwalk area. The community has been anxious to have Riis Park rehabilitation completed so that they may fully enjoy the park, and repair and improvement to the courts and field is the first immediate benefit to the millions of constituents who have patiently endured re-development of much of the site. This modest and very necessary request was included in the President's FY 1997 budget request.

I would also like to ask the Committee's consideration of the needs of Floyd Bennett Field in the Jamaica Bay District of Gateway National Recreation Area. Historic Floyd Bennett Field, an integral part of most Brooklyn youngsters' lives and visited by more than 1.5 million people annually, is in dangerous disrepair. The utility systems -- including water, electrical, sewer, and fire protection -- need total rehabilitation or replacement in order to provide uninterrupted service to New Yorkers, the resident Park Service and coexisting tenant agencies. The Field's telephone system is archaic -- existing lines are frequently out of service, and there are no additional lines available.

Intermittent failures have forced the shutdown of sections of various electrical, water, sewer and telephone systems. This is a critical situation. In FY 93, Gateway received \$70,000 to investigate the condition of the water supply and telephone systems on the field. An additional \$5 million in FY 97 will fund the first year construction and planning costs of what is expected to be a three year reconstruction effort.

I appreciate the Committee's consideration of these priorities and welcome any questions.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

April 17, 1996

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rehabilitation project that has been underway for several years.

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systems -- including water, electrical, sewer, and fire protection -- need total rehabilitation or replacement in order to provide uninterrupted service to New Yorkers, the resident Park Service and coexisting tenant agencies. The Field's telephone system is archaic - existing lines are frequently out of service, and there are no additional lines available.

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I appreciate the Committee's consideration of these priorities and welcome any questions.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

OSC/LAND CONSERVATION**WITNESS****HON. SAM FARR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Mr. BUNN. Mr. Farr?

Mr. FARR. How are you doing?

Mr. BUNN. Good.

Mr. FARR. I brought a prop. It's a beautiful area.

Mr. SCHUMER. The Gateway doesn't look like that. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARR. It will. It will.

Mr. Chairman, I really have two issues. The first issue deals with renewed moratorium on the Outer Continental Shelf exploration. Congress, for the last, I think, 15 years, has been placing this moratorium on the development of offshore oil and gas in the most environmentally-sensitive and economically-important coastal areas, and it's interesting that this always has bipartisan support. I notice that both Frank Riggs, Porter Goss from Florida, and Bryan Bilbray, also from California, are coming in to this committee to talk about it.

In essence, what a lot of people don't understand is that the coastal economy is really dependent on good fishing and tourism, and we're all for—California, frankly, feels it ought to do its fair share with development of oil and gas and energy production. We're the most diversified State in the United States in the production of alternatives to oil and gas. We have solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, nuclear. And so there's feeling that the coast is doing its—the State is doing its fair share, and we don't need to continue—we don't need to drill, particularly in areas where we've never drilled before. And there's a slogan in California that says, "on-shore before offshore."

And I'm here to ask the committee, as you did last year—it was a little controversial in the committee last year, and hopefully with bipartisan support it will be less controversial this year—to continue the old 15-year moratorium on the OCS oil exploration.

Just in closing on that one, it's also strongly supported by the governor, Pete Wilson, of California; by Florida Governor Lawton Chiles; by the coastal tourism industry; by the fishing industry, and by our cities up and down the California coast, including the California League of Cities, and, as I understand, local governments up and down the West and East Coast as well.

The second issue, if I may get into it, is an issue regarding money to the Forest Service to be earmarked for the Los Padres National Forest. The Los Padres National Forest is one of the oldest forests in the West. It comes up to the coastline in California, but not quite. And what this picture displays is essentially what's happening to this remarkable coastline, which is a national treasure. But a lot of the land between the top of the mountains and the ocean is still in private ownership.

And so what we've tried to do, through land use planning, is protect viewsheds, prohibit develop on viewsheds. Houses like you see here wouldn't be allowed to be developed now. But then you get

into a takings issue, and so what we have been trying to do is buy property from willing sellers. There never have been controversial sales in this at all. Congress has earmarked in the past money to do that, and this subcommittee has been very supportive of that. In fact, the subcommittee in the past several years allowed the Forest Service to protect 1,700 acres in what they called the Sur Ranch and the Baldwin Ranch. We need, again, reauthorization and appropriations for—the authorization is there; we need the appropriation for this from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

We're asking that the subcommittee appropriate \$2 million this year. I understand that the balance in that account is somewhere around \$12 billion. I know that the Budget Committee likes to take the difference between what you appropriate and earmark it for deficit reduction, but, frankly, as members of this committee, I think that's money that's in the bank. That's not money you have to deficit spend or money that you have to collect new fees to get.

The Big Sur Coast is of national significance, just like your Oregon coast is, and I'm asking that they appropriate \$2 million in Fiscal Year 1997 for acquisition to allow the Forest Service to complete its acquisition of the Baldwin Ranch and a place called Cozy Cove Properties. The amount will also allow the Forest Service to initiate acquisition on several new priority projects.

I'm told that Big Sur ecosystems rank in a second priority with the Forest Service, which is very good. The only way I think we're going to be able to protect this national heritage is to allow those willing sellers, who are farmers actually who kept the land in open space, would love to see it that way, don't want to see it developed, and they will go to the Forest Service in the first instance and say: we'd like to make our first offer to you. The difficulty is we've never had enough money in the bank to accept the offer and to negotiate a deal, and I'd appreciate your support on that.

Mr. BUNN. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Farr follows:]

SAM FARR
17th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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SUBCOMMITTEES
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION
AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
154 MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

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FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
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REP. SAM FARR
STATEMENT BEFORE THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
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17 April 1996

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for this opportunity to testify before you today. I want to address two issues that are of crucial importance to the people of my Central Coast district: the OCS offshore oil moratorium and Big Sur land conservation.

Renew the 15-Year Old Moratorium on Outer Continental Shelf Oil Exploration

Every year for the past fifteen years, Congress has placed a moratorium on the development of oil off of our nations most environmentally sensitive and economically important coast lines. This moratorium has become an article of faith for the people of my district who see any prospect of oil development off their coast as a threat to the beauty of their surroundings, their own quality of life and their economy. So it is on their behalf that I ask this Subcommittee to renew this moratorium.

As you know, during the 1980s the oil industry tried to open federal waters along the California coast to offshore oil development. Congress derailed those efforts by attaching a ban on new offshore oil activity on every Interior Department spending bill for the past 15 years. This year should be no exception.

Continuing the OCS moratorium is strongly supported by:

- California Governor Pete Wilson
- Florida Governor Lawton Chiles
- The coastal tourism industry
- The fishing industry
- The City and County of Monterey, the City and County of Santa Cruz, the California League of Cities, and local governments up and down the west and east coasts.

In addition to the constant risk of minor and major spills, offshore drilling brings onshore development, air and water pollution, and the disruption of fishing grounds. It jeopardizes coastal tourism which is a \$27 billion dollar per year industry in California. In my district alone, coastal tourism generates over \$1.5 billion per year and directly employs over 20,000 people.

Lifting the OCS moratorium would risk California's coastal treasures and their dependent coastal economies for just 60 days worth of oil. The estimated oil reserves off the California Coast would supply US oil demands for only 60 days at current rates of consumption. That oil is clearly not worth the potential risks to California's economy and environment.

In 1994, the State of California permanently banned new offshore oil rigs in the 3 mile limit under the State's control. I urge the Subcommittee to ensure that the Federal Government continue to respect California's lead and reject new offshore oil development along our nation's most fragile coasts.

Big Sur Land Conservation - Los Padres National Forest

I also respectfully request the Subcommittee's support for funds to continue the land protection efforts along the world-renowned Big Sur coastline.

The strong support of the Subcommittee in the past several years has allowed the Forest Service to protect the 1,700-acre Sur Sur Ranch, much of the Baldwin Ranch and many other crucial properties from development. This has complemented on-going state, county and private conservation efforts to protect Big Sur's resources for the millions of visitors who are drawn to this scenic area each year.

Prior to the FY96 cycle, the Subcommittee regularly appropriated \$2 million per year out of the Land and Water Fund to fund successive land acquisitions by the Los Padres National Forest along the Big Sur Coast. While the FY 1996 Interior Appropriations bill broke from the tradition of earmarking Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for specific projects, it provided sufficient resources for the Forest Service to carry out its top priority Big Sur projects.

However, I believe that some projects, particularly Big Sur land acquisition, have such high national significance we should ensure their success by singling them out for particular attention. I urge the Subcommittee to appropriate \$2 million in FY 97 for Forest Service Big Sur land acquisition. This funding will allow the Forest Service to complete acquisition of the Baldwin Ranch and Cozy Cove properties. This amount will also allow the Forest Service to initiate acquisition on several new priority projects.

Thank you again for this opportunity to testify.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

LWCF/FWS-ESA

WITNESS

HON. SONNY BONO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. BUNN. Mr. Bono?

Mr. FARR. This is prettier than Palm Springs. [Laughter.]

Mr. BONO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BUNN. Welcome and good afternoon.

Mr. BONO. Thank you, sir.

We have four things here that I'd like to bring to your attention, and I have some testimony, as everybody always does, but maybe I can give you a condensed version of this.

First of all, the Torres-Martinez Indians. What happened was their land got flooded, and for many, many years they were in a type of litigation with the BIA or in an effort with the BIA to settle out this loss of their land. So with the office and working through the BIA, we finally got a settlement for them which was acceptable by everybody. And the settlement is complete. They get \$14 million for the loss of their property.

Where's the cost broken down here? Okay, they get \$14 million goes to the tribe; \$4 million from local water districts; \$10 million from the Federal Government; \$4 from the Department of Justice. So to complete that, which has been going on forever, to close the deal, the request there would be for \$6 million for the Torres-Martinez settlement agreement. That would be wonderful, to put that to bed. That has been open for years, and if we can put that to bed, that would be great. I'll leave the documentation here, so you can clear it up.

The other thing, the other two issues are environmental issues. We have a K-rat in our district, a kangaroo rat that plagues everyone. Finally, the district was to come up with \$30 million and purchase enough land to settle the deal. So the district has raised almost all of that \$30 million with the exception of \$1.5 million. So that would allow them to finally go ahead and start building, get into commerce and move forward, and not have to deal with that environmental K-rat pest, which we have to deal with. So Riverside is asking for \$1.5 million for the Bureau of Land Management, Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency's Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan. That is basically that.

The other—these are where we have been pushed to the mat over years of talking with these people. Fish and Wildlife again has a very similar situation, and we've raised all we can and we're down needing assistance for \$250,000. That's for Fish and Wildlife Service section 6 funding assistance for multi-species habitat conservation programs. California has just been put to the wall on this conservation—on these conservation issues, and there just is no more money for them to dig up anywhere else.

And then finally is the \$1.8 million to the Bureau of Land Management and Land and Water Conservation Fund for the purchase of parcels in Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, sup-

ported by developers, local government, conservation groups, private property owners, and BLM National Priority List.

Now all of these issues pretty much have the blessing of everybody, both sides, and so if these were all completed, it would probably make everyone happy. There are years of working on these issues.

So I thank you very much for hearing me, and I'll give you the written testimony. If you have any questions you'd like to ask or anything else you'd like to know——

Mr. BUNN. Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. BONO. The only point I want to make is that I have, as a mayor, worked on these issues for years and now as a Congressman for years. So they're finally—this can put them all to bed, which would be a wonderful thing. So I thank you, sir.

Mr. BUNN. Okay, thank you, and we'll enter the complete comments in the record.

Mr. BONO. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Bono follows:]

CONGRESSMAN SONNY BONO
TESTIMONY FOR INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
APRIL 17, 1996

THANK YOU, CHAIRMAN REGULA, FOR GIVING ME AN OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE. I WOULD LIKE TO VERY BRIEFLY HIGHLIGHT FOUR PROJECTS FOR WHICH I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

FIRST, I JOIN THE ADMINISTRATION IN REQUESTING \$6 MILLION FOR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES' PORTION OF THE TORRES-MARTINEZ TRIBAL LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

EARLY IN THIS CENTURY, FLOOD WATERS FROM THE COLORADO RIVER BROKE THROUGH A BUREAU OF RECLAMATION WATER PROJECT, FLOODING MUCH OF THE TORRES-MARTINEZ INDIAN RESERVATION. LOCAL WATER DISTRICTS HAVE USED THIS AS DRAINAGE, CAUSING 11,800 ACRES OF TRIBAL LAND -- APPROXIMATELY 2/3RDS OF THE TRIBAL LAND -- TO BE PERMANENTLY FLOODED UNDER WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS THE SALTON SEA. SINCE THE EARLY 1980s, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS SUED THE WATER DISTRICTS AS TRUSTEE FOR THE TRIBE. AFTER 80 YEARS OF DISPUTE AND 14 YEARS OF LITIGATION, ALL THE PARTIES INVOLVED, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT, AND THE TRIBE, HAVE REACHED A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

THE SETTLEMENT COMPENSATES THE TRIBE FAIRLY, ALLOWS THEM TO USE THE COMPENSATION TO PURCHASE 11,800 ACRES OF REPLACEMENT LANDS, AND PROVIDES A MUCH-NEEDED PERMANENT DRAINAGE EASEMENT FOR THE LOCAL WATER DISTRICTS. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES FOR \$14 MILLION TO THE TRIBE, \$4 MILLION FROM THE LOCAL WATER DISTRICTS AS DETERMINED BY THE 9TH CIRCUIT COURT, AND \$10 MILLION FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. OF THE GOVERNMENT'S \$10 MILLION, \$4 MILLION WILL COME FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUDGMENT FUND. THE REMAINING \$6 MILLION MUST COME FROM FY 1997 APPROPRIATIONS OR THE SETTLEMENT WILL NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE. I WILL INTRODUCE THE RATIFYING LEGISLATION AT THE END OF THIS MONTH, AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT TO MAKE THIS SETTLEMENT A SUCCESS.

IN ADDITION, I HAVE TWO REQUESTS FOR THE BLM'S LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. THE FIRST IS FOR \$1.5 MILLION FOR THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY HABITAT CONSERVATION AGENCY'S STEPHEN'S KANGAROO RAT HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN. WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY CITIES HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED BY THE K-RAT CRITICAL HABITAT DESIGNATION. IT HAS HALTED ALL MEANINGFUL DEVELOPMENT AND PROHIBITED FARMERS AND OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS FROM USING THEIR LAND TO EARN THEIR LIVELIHOOD. IT IS THE ULTIMATE EXAMPLE OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT GONE AWRY.

OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS, THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE CONTRIBUTED OVER \$30 MILLION FROM AN ASSESSMENT FEE OF \$1,950 PER ACRE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT FOR AN H.C.P. THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HAS INDICATED THE ONLY ACCEPTABLE H.C.P. WILL COST \$35.6 MILLION, LEAVING A \$5.6 MILLION SHORTFALL. THE STATE HAS CONTRIBUTED 1 MILLION, AND THE ADMINISTRATION HAS COMMITTED 1 MILLION EACH YEAR FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS. THIS STILL LEAVES THE COMMUNITY, ALREADY TOTALLY DEVASTATED BY THE K-RAT PROBLEM, WITH AN ADDITIONAL \$1.6 MILLION BILL, IN ADDITION TO THE \$30 MILLION THEY HAVE ALREADY CONTRIBUTED.

THOUGH I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION'S \$1 MILLION REQUEST FOR FY 1997, I ALSO BELIEVE THAT WE MUST COMMIT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S FAIR SHARE FOR THE ASTOUNDING FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THIS PROGRAM. AFTER ALL, AN ADDITIONAL \$1.6 MILLION OUT OF \$35 MILLION IS A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTION COMPARED TO WHAT THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES HAVE GIVEN IN TIME, MONEY AND FOREGONE EARNINGS. THEREFORE, I REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE SUPPORT THE \$1 MILLION REQUEST OF THE ADMINISTRATION, AND ADD TO THAT \$500,000. THIS ADDITIONAL MONEY WILL HELP THE LOCAL COMMUNITY COMPLETE THE H.C.P., AND PROVE THAT WE IN WASHINGTON ARE SERIOUS ABOUT ENDING UNFUNDED MANDATES.

THE SECOND L.W.C.F. REQUEST IS FOR \$1.8 MILLION FOR THE PURCHASE OF THREE PARCELS IN THE SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA. THESE PARCELS ARE LOCATED IN THE MOUNTAINS WHICH SURROUND THE COACHELLA VALLEY, AND PROVIDE OUR NATION WITH UNIQUE NATURAL BEAUTY AND CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES. THE MOUNTAINS ARE A MAIN ATTRACTION TO VISITORS WHO COME TO THE VALLEY FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. THEY OFFER OASIS, INDIAN CANYONS, ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT AND SCENIC BEAUTY THE ENTIRE AREA. THESE PARCELS ARE UNDER IMMINENT THREAT OF DEVELOPMENT. THE LOCAL CITIES, BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS HAVE TEAMED TOGETHER TO TRY TO PURCHASE THE PARCELS, BUT DO NOT HAVE THE RESOURCES. THE PROPERTY OWNERS SUPPORT SELLING THESE PARCELS TO THE BLM, AND THE BLM HAS MADE THIS ONE OF THEIR PRIORITY PURCHASES. HOWEVER, AS YOU KNOW, THE CONSERVATION FUND HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE. I STRONGLY REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE JOIN THE BLM IN SUPPORTING THIS PROJECT WITH \$1.8 MILLION IN THE L.W.C.F. FOR THIS LAND PRESERVATION.

FINALLY, I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT FOR \$250,000 FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SECTION 6 PROGRAM FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE. THE COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS (CVAG) IS WORKING WITH LOCAL CITIES, THE BUILDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS, FARMERS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS TO DESIGN A MULTI-SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR OVER 30 SPECIES. FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, THE PLAN HAS BEEN FUNDED BY GRANTS, PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS, MITIGATION FEES FROM LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AND IN-KIND LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. THIS YEAR, CVAG WILL RECEIVE \$250,000 FROM LOCAL SOURCES, AND REQUESTS THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTE THE REMAINING \$250,000 FOR THE PLAN TO MOVE TOWARD COMPLETION THIS YEAR. THIS IS ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT REQUIREMENTS WITHOUT DECIMATING THE AFFECTED COMMUNITY. FOR THIS REASON, IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL JOIN ME IN

SUPPORTING THIS EFFORT BY SPECIFICALLY EARMARKING \$250,000 FOR THE COACHELLA VALLEY MULTI-SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN WITHIN SECTION 6 PROGRAM OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

I WILL PROVIDE THE COMMITTEE WITH ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON ALL OF THESE IMPORTANT PROJECTS IN MY WRITTEN REQUEST. I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT ALL OF THESE PROJECTS HAVE STRONG BROAD-BASED, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SUPPORT FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE FORM OF FUNDING, TIME AND IN-KIND SERVICES.

AGAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN, I THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TODAY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THESE INVALUABLE PROJECTS. I YIELD BACK THE BALANCE OF MY TIME.

Mr. BUNN. The committee is in recess until 1:30.
[Recess.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

WEATHERIZATION

APPALACHIAN TRAIL

WITNESS

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF VERMONT**

Mr. REGULA. Bernie's here.

Mr. SANDERS. Okay. Thank you for allowing me to come up today.

Mr. REGULA. Your statement is part of the record and you may summarize it.

Mr. SANDERS. Essentially there are three issues that we want to talk about. No. 1 is Payment in Lieu of Taxes; we have some 45 towns who have Green Mountain National Forest within their area.

Mr. REGULA. This is interesting; it's usually a western issue.

Mr. SANDERS. I know it is primarily, but it does affect us and it is a real concern. We are probably, even more than the west, dependent on the property tax.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we'll do as much as we can.

Mr. SANDERS. Okay, that's an important issue for us. Also of concern to us is the Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, I understand that.

Mr. SANDERS. Yes, in Vermont the weather gets 30 degrees below zero. It means a lot to a lot of people. People are hurting and we would very much appreciate your support for that.

Mr. REGULA. Your observation is they administer these programs in a cost-effective way?

Mr. SANDERS. I think they do. I mean I'm sure it's not perfect, but I think they do the job and they hire local people who know the area who can use the money as a matter of fact and it is really a cost-effective program. Because if it is 20 degrees below zero and your home is not weatherized, you're just putting out money right through the cracks in the wall. So to weatherize a house means the person can save significant amounts of money on their fuel.

And the last point that we'd like to do is to request that the—

Mr. REGULA. I support that.

Mr. SANDERS [continuing]. The land and water conservation fund appropriation for the Appalachian Trail. I want to invite you up to hike the trail, how's that?

Mr. REGULA. Have you hiked it?

Mr. SANDERS. I've been on a little bit of it, yes.

Mr. REGULA. We'll probably never get it done, but it will be one of my goals to do a good part of it.

Mr. SANDERS. Do you do much hiking? Yes, it's a beautiful trail and people utilize it a lot.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, it's very popular. I've been pushing over the past several years to keep funding in this committee for land acquisition so we can hopefully and ultimately have it all public.

Mr. SANDERS. I think it's a very good investment.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, I agree with you 100 percent.

Mr. SANDERS. Any other questions that I can answer?

Mr. REGULA. Okay, I think that covers it. Thank you.

Mr. SANDERS. Thanks very much.

[The statement of Mr. Sanders follows:]

BERNARD SANDERS
 *MEMBER OF CONGRESS
 VERMONT, AT LARGE

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Congress of the United States
 House of Representatives
 Washington, DC 20515-4501

April 17, 1996

Statement of Bernard Sanders (I-VT)
 FY97 Interior Appropriations Bill

Payment in lieu of Taxes

Mr. Chairman, I am testifying to request that the Payment in lieu of Taxes (PILT) program receive an appropriation of \$150 million. This is the level suggested in the authorization which was passed in 1994.

As you know, the PILT program began 20 years ago as an attempt to compensate local governments for losses to their tax bases due the presence of certain federally-owned land. However, PILT payments fall far short of the revenue that would normally be generated through private property taxes. Moreover, due to inflation, PILT payments have decreased in real dollars.

In my state of Vermont, the 45 towns which fall within the Green Mountain National Forest are severely impacted by these decreasing PILT payments. These communities, like others all over the country, have seen their property taxes rise as a result. Yet, at the same time, we provide corporate welfare in the form of below-cost timber sales or dirt-cheap mining royalties. We need to change these priorities.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that the PILT program receive funding equal to the level authorized in 1994.

Weatherization

Mr. Chairman, I would like to request an increase in funding for the Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program. As you know, funding for this program was significantly cut last year, and LIHEAP funding is in constant jeopardy. Over 4.4 million homes have been weatherized nationwide with these and other weatherization funds. Energy efficiency is vital to thousands of low income citizens in Vermont, who are just now beginning to recover from what was a severely cold and harsh winter. The weatherization program in Vermont is recognized as one of the best, and weatherizes about 1200 Vermont homes each year. I urge you to significantly increase funding for this vital program.

Appalachian Trail

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to request a fiscal year 1997 Land and Water Conservation Fund Appropriation of \$7.0 million for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail land acquisition program. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for your past help in ensuring adequate appropriations for the Appalachian Trail program. Today, the Trail is within two percent of completion. Only 35 miles of the entire Trail remain unprotected and threatened by incompatible development such as road construction, second home development, or, as in my state of Vermont, ski area expansion. Mr. Chairman, I urge you to continue to fund the program to ensure that we reach the goal of complete public ownership by fiscal year 1999.

Mr. Chairman, I urge your support on all three of these important items in the appropriations bill. Thank you for your consideration of my views.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE
CORRIDOR****WITNESS****HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND**

Mr. REGULA. Patrick? Mr. Saxon isn't here yet.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Blackstone River Valley Corridor.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Yes, it's a great heritage corridor.

Mr. REGULA. You need some additional authorization, don't you?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Yes, but we expect to get it and, thanks to your help, we're moving it along.

Mr. REGULA. I know; we're all in the same boat over there.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. That's right, that's right. And as you'll see from the funding request, we doubled the amount of money requested for operation and maintenance because we're increasing the size by 60 percent to accommodate the entry of five new communities into this heritage corridor.

Mr. REGULA. Do you get good local participation?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Fantastic. The Heritage Corridor Commission has been a boon to the area. They love it; they feel it's a really good synergy for both Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In fact, they share—

Mr. REGULA. How much do you have now in distance?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. We go from Worcester down to Providence.

Mr. REGULA. Which is 50 miles?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Yes, 50-some-odd miles.

Mr. REGULA. So you're going to add, what, another 30 or 40 miles?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Yes. Mostly in Massachusetts, but in fact in northern Rhode Island we're adding a couple of communities. But it follows the old Blackstone River which was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. Pawtucket, Rhode Island was the first industrial mill in the Nation, and the beauty of it is they used to have barges that would go from Worcester down to Providence; that was the mode of transportation until, of course, railroads took over. But that riverbank area is loaded with industrial mill sites because they—

Mr. REGULA. How did you get a corridor? Did you have to acquire any private lands or did you have an adequate existing public corridor?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Well, what happened was it was just sort of rights-of-way and the State knew these areas to be valuable for their historic preservation and the Park Service manages all those historic sites and since there are so many of them—you know they thread themselves up the banks—really it's all because of this Blackstone River. We've had river boats take people up and down the river and they're saying to themselves, I can't believe this is our own State because it's such an industrial State, and up until the Clean Water Act the river was polluted as can be—no fish, no

swimming, no anything, and they let it be overgrown. And so no one could see the banks of the river.

Now they're clearing the riverways. More businesses want to have businesses along the banks, they've had steamboat musters, they want to do a bike path along the riverbank, which is something I think is going to be a real boon to the area. Recreational use of this area has just blossomed, so in essence we were authorized \$2 million for an interpretive development program. What that is is the signage because the whole idea of the heritage corridor is so that the communities can work in unison together. And then they have a statutory funding and because it's double what it was last year because if we get the double authorization——

Mr. REGULA. The match.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island [continuing]. For additional land and then the Park Service funds: \$236,000 for technical assistance which represents flat funding from last year. But thanks to you for all of your help to get this reauthorized, because it was authorized for 10 years and we just had our 10-year celebration, and we really need the reauthorization.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're working on it.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. I know you are.

Mr. REGULA. We've got a package together over in Resources and we've just got to keep working.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Well, I know I've spoken to Chairman Young and he's actually, I think, going to be a friend to us on this too. So thanks for your help. I'll be happy to keep pushing along with you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Thank you very much, and thank you for signing the letter to the President.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, they mentioned that yesterday at the remembrance program.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. And Dr. Walter Reisch was up in my State just the other day and he speaks very highly of you and your participation at the museum.

Mr. REGULA. It's a good cause. Okay, thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island follows:]

The Honorable Patrick J. Kennedy
Statement before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
April 17, 1996

Thank you Chairman Regula and Congressman Yates for giving me the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. I am requesting that a total of \$1,346,000 for Fiscal Year 1997 be made available to the National Park Service in funds for the Blackstone.

I think it would be preaching to the choir to recite the merits of our nation's heritage areas. Because time is short, I will refrain from doing so, except to say that in Rhode Island we are reaching new heights. Many of the projects have resulted in as much as a 30 to 1 return of the government's investment, and everyone is participating. Private industry is working with government in a way that should be considered a model for other federal programs. Simply put, the Blackstone Valley Heritage Corridor has given new life to the economy of northern Rhode Island and South-central Massachusetts.

I speak for all of my constituents when I say that this Committee's participation and support is greatly appreciated.

I want to thank you, Chairman Regula, for all your assistance in the reauthorization of our national heritage areas. As a member of the authorizing committee I can safely say that without your leadership we would probably have nothing to appropriate for next year.

In the authorizing bill, the Blackstone River Valley is expected to increase in size by 60 percent to accommodate the entry of five new communities into the program. It is easy to see why, for the past 10 years, these cities and towns have wanted to be a part of the Heritage Corridor. They have seen prosperity return to their neighbors and they want similar results.

In light of this, I respectfully request that the following funds be appropriated for the Blackstone in Rhode Island and Massachusetts:

- 1) \$460,000 which would complete the previously authorized \$2 million for the interpretive development program for special projects.
- 2) \$650,000 in statutory aid funding for operational expenses.
- 3) \$236,000 in Operations, National Park Service (ONPS) funds for technical assistance, which represents flat funding from last year.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify. I hope you share my position on these various funding levels. Clearly, if we want to continue the level of success and partnership within the Blackstone Valley Heritage Corridor, then we must do our small, but important part. I will be happy to answer any questions that the Committee may have.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

E.B. FORSYTHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WITNESS

HON. JIM SAXTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. REGULA. Jim?

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to come over and chat with you for a minute. I've got some fairly specific and detailed testimony which was prepared by my able assistant, Katherine Gilmore, who is here with me, and I would just like to submit it for the record. If I may just say that we are requesting \$5 million this year for the continuation of the expansion—

Mr. REGULA. This is land acquisition?

Mr. SAXTON. Correct. It's with regards specifically to the Edwin B. Forsythe Refuge system which is located in its entirety east of the parkway along the Atlantic coast parcels between Sandy Hook and Atlantic City. It's a stretch of probably close to 100 miles. This is of great importance that we continue this program in our view, not for any economic reason so much as it is for environmental reasons. It's on the Atlantic Flyway, it's used by migratory species on a continuing basis.

Mr. REGULA. What kind of prices are we paying up there? Is this land getting valuable?

Mr. SAXTON. Well, it is getting valuable and there has been somewhat of a slowdown in construction in the area and, therefore, some of this land has leveled off in price or in some cases has even taken a dip in price. That is why we are anxious to get as much of it under Federal control as we can while the cost is reasonable.

Mr. REGULA. What's the existing acreage? Do you have any idea?

Mr. SAXTON. The existing acreage is just over 8,000 acres, most of which, the biggest parcel of which is in the southern part of the refuge system along the Mullaça River.

Mr. REGULA. It's one contiguous piece, though.

Mr. SAXTON. No, it's not. As individual landowners who have environmentally sensitive land decide they want to sell, the Fish & Wildlife Service negotiates—

Mr. REGULA. Filling in the pieces.

Mr. SAXTON [continuing]. The deal. Right. And so we have filled in from the northern-most piece which is known as Reedy Creek to the southern-most piece which is known as the old Briganteen Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. REGULA. But you have some private land holdings between the north and south.

Mr. SAXTON. Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, the refuge system itself is more like between private holdings; in other words, these are pieces—

Mr. REGULA. So the money would be used to eliminate, wherever possible, in holdings.

Mr. SAXTON. That's correct.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, it's just a matter of how much we have.

Mr. SAXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. REGULA. Are you on the budget committee?

Mr. SAXTON. No, I wish I was.

Mr. REGULA. I wish you were, too. You could help us there.

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, see you, Jim.

[The statement of Mr. Saxton follows:]

Testimony of

Congressman Jim Saxton

Interior Appropriations Requests

Subcommittee on Interior
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

April 17, 1996

Since Fiscal Year 1990, Congress has invested an average of \$4 million a year to maintain the **E.B. FORSYTHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**. The Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge is a land acquisition program of national importance.

The Forsythe Refuge contains critical feeding and nesting habitat for many species of birds on the Atlantic Flyway. The State of New Jersey is the most urbanized State in the country and wetlands and upland habitat areas are quickly disappearing. We must act now to acquire the last vestiges of critical habitat areas along the Barnegat Bay coastline.

There are some critical habitat pieces of land in the Barnegat Beach Inland area, as well as the Manahawkin Watershed, many of which are subject to the imminent threat of development. There is ongoing progress with negotiations between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and property owners in these areas. These critical habitat areas have become increasingly important as other habitat areas in the State are being developed.

The Forsythe Refuge has great environmental, aesthetic, recreational and economic value, and the Federal government is not alone in this endeavor of land acquisition. The State of New Jersey has also maintained an aggressive campaign to obtain critical habitat in the Barnegat Bay area. As part of their commitment, local jurisdictions cooperatively manage and donate properties to the Refuge. Through the invaluable efforts of the Trust for Public Land, a non-profit conservancy, the Federal government has been able to acquire many acres of critical habitat.

I REQUEST \$5 MILLION FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE **FORSYTHE REFUGE**, AS WELL AS THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE REMAINING UPLAND COMPLEX AREAS OF THIS HISTORIC REFUGE.

Thank you for allowing me to testify today.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY**WITNESS****HON. JAN MEYERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS**

Mr. REGULA. Clear the decks for you.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Well you've heard from me before on this subject so I don't have to do a lot of background.

Mr. REGULA. We'll put your statement in the record and you can send out your press release.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. All right. Haskell, of course, is a—

Mr. REGULA. That's a junior college for the Indians, isn't it?

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. It is a community college for Indians. It's now called All Nations University because to the two-year program that they have always had, they have added a baccalaureate program for teachers. They were having a very difficult time getting teachers to return to the reservations to teach in grade school and in high school. So they are in their second or third year of that program. It's been enormously helpful to them. Haskell, I think, has really tried to find the needs of the Indian communities on the reservations, particularly, and respond to them. They have been flat-funded for the last two or three years. Last year, for the first time in over 10 years, the Office of Management and Budget proposed a \$209,000 increase to Haskell's baseline and this year OMB requests a \$300,000 increase in the operating budget for Fiscal Year 1997.

Mr. REGULA. Do they get their students to go back to reservations? It seems like so much of the time those who get skills go elsewhere.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. I think probably that is a positive thing for the most part. In other words, some return to the reservation there if they can be helpful there. It's positive in many respects: if they can move into the community, get a job, make a living and have a successful and happy life. They do want to get teachers who will spend at least a few years on the reservation because it's terribly important that they have the teachers there. That's what they have not been able to get.

They also have innovative research programs. They continue to conduct research, long-term and short-term, relating to key hazardous substance problems on Native American lands. This is probably for several reasons. I do think there are some Indian lands that have been polluted and I don't know exactly why; maybe it's mining activity in some cases, a lot of different reasons.

Mr. REGULA. It's probably a host of things.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. But another reason that I think this is positive is that it trains young men and women for a specific occupation and I think that that's important. Cooperative research agreements exist with NASA, Sandia Labs and the National Science Foundation, as well as with other major universities and tribal colleges to strengthen that science curriculum.

Mr. REGULA. You said it's a community college; does it have transfer credits as well as a terminal program?

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. I know that some of the students do go on to KU, which is in the same community of Lawrence, Kansas, and I presume, then, that means if their credits transfer to K.U. that they transfer to other places. But that's a good question to which I will have to get an answer.

Mr. REGULA. Well, most community colleges have two sides. They have the technical institute type of thing where you get a two-year degree and then they have the two years which transfer on to a State university or whatever the case might be.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Yes, I'm sure that's the case here. The reason I'm not answering you more specifically is that the students at Haskell come from 35 different States, so there's tremendous diversity there. They are not just from tribes in Kansas. I do know that some of the students go on to K.U., but a great many of them return home and how well those credits transfer I am not positive. But I know that the baccalaureate program is accredited by North Central Accrediting Association and the Kansas State Board of Education, so I presume that the teaching is of high enough quality and that there is the kind of variety in subjects so that they can transfer.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Jim Slattery used to have this jurisdiction, didn't he?

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Yes, he did, and they re-drew the lines. You'll remember a few years ago Kansas lost one representative and it meant that we all had to expand our territory and I acquired Lawrence of Douglas County which I was very pleased about because it does have both K.U. and Haskell University.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. All right, I thank you very much for your consideration.

[The statement of Mrs. Meyers follows:]

Statement of the
Honorable Jan Meyers
before the
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
on
April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you once again on behalf of Haskell Indian Nations University, located in Lawrence, KS. Haskell is now in its third year of their first baccalaureate degree program, which will train elementary and secondary teachers who can then teach on reservations in a culturally sensitive manner. The program is now accredited by the North Central Accrediting Association and the Kansas State Board of Education, and currently seven students are enrolled in their junior year of the program. Twelve more students are anticipated as declared majors next year.

The existence of Haskell's teacher degree program is a testament of their commitment to creating programs that answer the needs of Native American communities. There has been little, if any, addition to Haskell's annual operating funds for the development and implementation the degree program, even though this represents an enormous expansion of Haskell's mission.

In FY 95, Haskell received \$7.5 million, as it did in FY 96. Haskell currently has 809 students representing 155 tribes and 35 states. Last year, for the first time in over ten years, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) proposed a \$209,000 increase to Haskell's baseline. This year, OMB requests a \$300,000 increase in the operating budget for FY 97. It is important to note that had their budget been adjusted for inflation, last year's appropriation would have been over \$10 million.

Nonetheless, Haskell continues to pursue innovative research programs. The Haskell Environmental Research Studies Center (HERS) continues to conduct research in long-term and short-term research relating to key hazardous substance problems on Native American lands. Cooperative research agreements exist with NASA, Sandia labs and the National Science Foundation, as well as other major universities and tribal colleges to strengthen the science curriculum. The Board of Regents and administrators of Haskell continue to build on the success of these programs so that the next baccalaureate program can incorporate an emphasis on science and environmental studies.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE
CORRIDOR****WITNESS****HON. JACK REED, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND**

Mr. REGULA. Jack?

Mr. REED. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Your statement will be a part of the record. Patrick Kennedy was in and I assume it's the same topic, Blackstone, and I'm very familiar with it.

Mr. REED. It is, Mr. Chairman, yes, sir. Of course I want to thank you for your support in the past and your consideration.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're trying to get you into that package over at the Resources Committee. You want to expand it another 40 miles or so.

Mr. REED. We do. That would be excellent and I, again, thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I'm here to support the appropriation for this year, the request of \$1.3 million. It would help us to renovate and restore the area which was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution in the United States.

Mr. REGULA. How much do you think locally is being put into this?

Mr. REED. My estimate would be about one-third, I believe.

Mr. REGULA. I think that the legislation package they're talking about in Resources is a 50-50 match.

Mr. REED. We've been back in Rhode Island as you know trying to scramble to make our share of these matches and 50-50 is something that seems to be the common denominator these days. I'm sure, again, that if you were able to do that through the Resources Committee then we would endeavor and succeed on it.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're working on it. We've got to get them moving on it.

Mr. REED. It would be very beneficial to, in particular, my district, because it would include more area in my district. It would also touch on some of the places where there is very strong local support.

Mr. REGULA. These things are very popular because it gets a wide diversity of community people involved: Boy Scouts, Kiwanis Clubs, you name it.

Mr. REED. We've got some companies that are very active.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, they want to add their support, too.

Mr. REED. There's one in particular, Polytop—

Mr. REGULA. I saw that in your testimony.

Mr. REED [continuing]. Which is a very good company. I was there last week and they're keen to renovate or redevelop all of the old industrial buildings around. This type of project, to the corridor, would give them the type of planning and just the support they need to continue.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're going to try to do them.

Mr. REED. Thank you. And as long as my statement is part of the record, I just want to thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Reed follows:]

JACK REED
20 DISTRICT, RHODE ISLAND

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STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JACK REED
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997
HEARING OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
APRIL 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you to urge your continued support of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. For fiscal year 1997, I endorse a \$1,346,000 allocation for this affiliated area of the National Park System, which is a model partnership between our nation's private and public sectors. I would also like to thank Chairman Regula and Mr. Yates for their support.

The Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor is home to the birthplace of the American industrial revolution. In this region some 200 years ago, the hard work and ingenuity of thousands of immigrants produced economic success that spurred unprecedented changes across the country and around the world.

For many years prior to the Corridor's creation, neglect and decline threatened the rich historic traditions, as well as the cultural and natural resources, of the Blackstone Valley. In the decade since the Corridor's establishment, however, private and public partners have come together to revive this precious area.

I would like to tell you more about one such partner, whose efforts demonstrate that businesses, as well as strong and vital communities, can prosper in the Blackstone Valley. Under the leadership of Dr. Bob Harding, the Polytop Corporation of North Smithfield, Rhode Island is prospering. Joining forces with historic, environmental, and economic development officials, Dr. Harding purchased the historic mill buildings of Slatersville, Rhode Island for Polytop. The company has restored these structures, which were standing vacant, for industrial re-use, helping Polytop to provide good jobs for hard-working people.

But economic development is not the only goal for Dr. Harding and for Polytop. The company is also helping to preserve the illustrious heritage of the Blackstone Valley by compiling the oral histories of former workers in the Slatersville mills.

As these and similarly impressive restoration efforts continue, I urge the federal government to renew its commitment to Blackstone. In the next year, this commitment will have three complimentary parts.

The first component of the Blackstone Corridor's request is \$236,000 in National Park Service technical assistance, which covers rangers, project management, and historical preservation. Second, the Corridor requires \$460,000 in National Park Service construction funds to complete exhibits and signs at the many emerging interpretive and tourism sites throughout the region.

Finally, the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission requests \$650,000 for its operations. The Commission supports critical planning and technical assistance that helps the area's communities to obtain funding from other sources. These funds, and the further expansion of partnerships with businesses in the region, are particularly important in light of possible increases in the Corridor's boundaries, an issue that I hope and expect Congress to debate later this year.

Congress should pass H.R. 1447 to expand the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor to include five communities with strong historic, economic, and ecological ties to the area. These communities include Burrillville, Glocester, and Smithfield in Rhode Island, and Leicester and Worcester in Massachusetts. This expansion will encourage additional revival and restoration. For example, if we approve the boundary expansion, Dr. Harding hopes to install historic exhibits in the revitalized mills of Slatersville, which would be brought inside the Corridor.

Plans to extend the Corridor's boundaries enjoy wide support in the region as the next logical step in the area's efforts. In most of the instances where the Corridor's requests exceed fiscal year 1996 funding, the additional resources would make possible the partnerships needed to expand the achievements of restoration into the five communities that would be added to the Corridor.

The hard-working, civic-minded people of the Blackstone Valley have made great strides to revive a region in which all of our nation's citizens can take pride. As you consider the Interior Department's appropriations for the next fiscal year, I urge the Subcommittee to continue its support for this endeavor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTING MORATORIUM USFWS
CHESAPEAKE BAY FIELD OFFICE****WITNESS****HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF MARYLAND**

Mr. REGULA. Wayne?

Mr. GILCHREST. I'm next?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, that's the order we have here so we'll stay on track. I guess Bart will wait a couple of minutes.

Mr. GILCHREST. But he was here first.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we have a list here so I'm following that. Go ahead.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Nethercutt, Ms. Vucanovich, Mr. Skeen, Mr. Bunn—is that you Ralph?

Mr. REGULA. Okay, your statement on the endangered species listing moratorium is part of the record, if you could summarize it would be helpful.

Mr. GILCHREST. Well, I'm up and talking to the choir.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, I think you are.

Mr. GILCHREST. Baritone, bass, tenor.

Mr. REGULA. You're going to get us an endangered species reauthorization, I trust.

Mr. GILCHREST. Ralph, I think we have a pretty good bill. It's basically done and if it could hit the House floor I think it could be explained in a way that we would get enough votes in the House and the Senate side.

Mr. REGULA. Is there some impediment to getting it to the floor?

Mr. GILCHREST. Maybe the impediment is that it's so appealing to a wide array—

Mr. REGULA. Why on the other side and not our side of the aisle?

Mr. GILCHREST. Well, I think it's a mixture of a lot of different people. Anyway, since this is going on the record, Ralph, I guess we're here to try to express our feeling on why the moratorium on listing should be lifted. Given the fact that there will be large numbers of Members reading this testimony I'll try to express my perspective on why the moratorium should be lifted.

Mr. REGULA. I might tell you we did it for emergencies on the Omnibus.

Mr. GILCHREST. Well, that's good.

Mr. REGULA. And the de-listing, too.

Mr. GILCHREST. So listing and de-listing has been—what's emergency listing as opposed to just general listing?

Mr. REGULA. It's a step in that direction.

Mr. GILCHREST. So if it's critical—you know, I think in the long-run, whether it's the taxpayer, State taxpayers through State agencies and the private landowner, or timber companies or mining companies or whoever is out there, if we continue to allow them to stay in this state of limbo not knowing whether or not there's going to be a moratorium in the next couple of months, will it be lifted pretty soon, there's a lot of projects that are being held up.

Mr. REGULA. As you understand, in the absence of an authorization we have a problem because if we put up the money to go forward, then we are subject to a point-of-order.

Mr. GILCHREST. You're subject to a point-of-order if you put money—

Mr. REGULA. And try to go forward with the Endangered Species program because there is no authorization at this point to do anything on Endangered Species: the Act has expired and you're not able to get a new authorization.

Mr. GILCHREST. So, more than just lifting the moratorium—

Mr. REGULA. If you want to solve the problem.

Mr. GILCHREST [continuing]. We need an authorization.

Mr. REGULA. You absolutely do. I've written the chairman of your committee asking him to do that so that we can have the authority to fund this program.

Mr. GILCHREST. Asking for authority to fund the program the way it exists?

Mr. REGULA. I need a reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

Mr. GILCHREST. Short of that, you mean there may be no money appropriated?

Mr. REGULA. In theory, if we go to the floor with money to operate the Endangered Species Act we are—

Mr. GILCHREST. Subject to a point-of-order.

Mr. REGULA. Subject to a point-of-order which takes it all out.

Mr. GILCHREST. And there's no way that there can be, I guess there's no such thing as a short-term authorization of the existing law until it's reauthorized?

Mr. REGULA. You can get a waiver from the Rules Committee which eliminates the point-of-order, but it's pretty tough to do.

Mr. GILCHREST. In essence, somewhat risky.

Mr. REGULA. It's extremely important that we get an authorization in this area.

Mr. GILCHREST. I think there's probably, I think you have multiple schools of thought out there.

Mr. REGULA. Oh, I understand.

Mr. GILCHREST. But you generally have two schools of thought. One school of thought is, which is mine, if you bring a bad bill to the floor we would have to work to defeat it. If you brought a good bill to the floor, the other side would work to not allow it to come to the floor.

Mr. REGULA. There's no question that there's an impasse.

Mr. GILCHREST. You know, Ralph, there is an impasse but I think we've allowed democracy to work long enough with all our ideas and inputs and now somebody has to make a decision to bring some type of legislation to the floor.

Mr. REGULA. Well, I think you need to talk with our leadership as you probably already know. And, of course, we have this new environmental task force—

Mr. GILCHREST. Which is subject to debate as is its effectiveness.

Mr. REGULA. Democracy is a wonderful thing.

Mr. GILCHREST. Well, let me just—democracy is great, I wouldn't want to have it any other way, but I've tried to talk to the leadership in the past. What I'd like to do, Ralph, is to hook up with you,

Saxton and a few other people, the four or five of us, so we can go in and talk to the leadership. But if I just say it, nothing ever happens.

Mr. REGULA. Well, I would suggest you try to arrange such a meeting.

Mr. GILCHREST. And I could use your name?

Mr. REGULA. Putting an exception in for emergency listings doesn't really solve the problem because then you get into the question of definition of "emergency", A., and B., "long-term." We need a practical Endangered Species Act so we don't have extinctions of species, but on the other hand, as you well appreciate, there are quite a number of instances where the act has been used to probably go beyond what people would think is fair.

Mr. GILCHREST. Right. I think we have a goal that is going to meet everybody's needs. I think if we got in to see the leadership they'd recognize—

Mr. REGULA. There's always bringing it to the floor—the majority rules.

Mr. GILCHREST. Let me ask you a quick question, Ralph. What we're doing right now as far as the moratorium on the listing: Is this to lift it before October or not put it back in in October?

Mr. REGULA. Right now the 1996 Interior bill, which has not yet been signed, is in the Omnibus package and the language in there on the moratorium allows for emergency listings and de-listing. Now that's not law, because, of course, it hasn't been signed.

Mr. GILCHREST. But right now there is a moratorium on the listing and it is in effect until October. What you're trying to do here is to have emergency listings.

Mr. REGULA. But that isn't a long-term solution. What we need is a reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

Mr. GILCHREST. Okay, Ralph, I'll make that a priority.

Mr. REGULA. It really needs to be done. Chesapeake Bay field office needs some extra money or just keep it going?

Mr. GILCHREST. Keep it going. The amount of money that's on there is pretty adequate. There are 13 refuges in our region and the Chesapeake Bay office is probably one of the prime examples—I'd like to bring some of the people down there and see how they work with all of the other Federal agencies on a daily basis—

Mr. REGULA. It's working well.

Mr. GILCHREST. It's working extremely well. They work with private landowners to the degree that the private landowner wants to be a part of the program and very often the private owner that comes through these agencies say, How can we help? So it's a good program.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, we'll look at it.

Mr. GILCHREST. Thanks, Ralph.

Mr. REGULA. Let me know when you get the meeting arranged.

Mr. GILCHREST. Okay.

[The statement of Mr. Gilchrest follows:]

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

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CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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NATIVE AMERICAN AND
INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Testimony of the Honorable Wayne T. Gilchrest
before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
on the Budget for the Department of Interior**

April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I am here today to request that the moratorium on listing activities under the Endangered Species Act not be renewed and that the Ecological Services Program under the Fish and Wildlife Service receive adequate funding, ideally in the amount of the Administration's request of \$7.4 million, for listing and prelisting activities. I would also like to request that the Fish and Wildlife Service Chesapeake Bay Field Office be level funded at the requested \$2.636 million.

Endangered Species Listing Moratorium

Much controversy has surrounded the Endangered Species Act in this Congress. The extent to which the Act affects private and federal land and water use, and whether this is appropriate has been hotly debated by my colleagues on the Resources Committee. The Act has successfully protected species. 960 species currently listed might otherwise be extinct or severely depleted today. Four species were delisted in 1995 bringing the total delisted to 23. Two species were proposed for delisting in 1996.

The listing program has three specific objectives. It is intended to complete regulatory listing actions and associated public involvement processes for those species most in need of legal protection, to conduct required 5 year reviews of listed species and to assess the need for reclassification or delisting of species (sec. 4(c)(2)), and to implement multi-species approaches to protection in order to maximize efficiency and minimize conflicts.

The Act provides substantial protection for species that have been added to the list. Listing imposes prohibitions on take, requires federal agencies to consult with the relevant agency (either Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service) to ensure that their action will not result in jeopardy to the species. It requires that habitat critical for the survival of the species be acknowledged, although the take prohibition applies wherever the species occurs, whether it is critical habitat or not. It provides substantial protection for the habitat on which the species depends and requires the development of a recovery plan.

It has been alleged that listing species has been used as a tool to influence and control land use decisions. This allegation may be accurate to the extent that the primary cause of species decline is loss of habitat. The focus of reforming the Endangered Species should not be on reducing

protection for species that are or should be listed. Reform of the ESA should address the causes of endangerment and seek to minimize those. Species are not helped by a moratorium on listing, neither are landowners. Listing should be the option of last resort. Landowners and species will be helped by a program that looks at species in decline and enlists the help of landowners and federal agencies to thwart that decline.

The elimination of funds represented in the listing moratorium has resulted in a tremendous backlog of work for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Currently, 238 domestic species await listing decisions. Without the protection of the Act, these species will continue to decline while the cost of recovery will continue to increase. 100 species should have been proposed for listing in FY 1996. Prelisting activities would allow FWS to evaluate the threats to these species and perhaps devise ways to conserve them without listing, determine that state level programs provide adequate protection, determine that listing is not warranted, or find that without immediate action the species in question might go extinct.

Restoration of funding will reduce the regulatory burden placed on the private sector by allowing the Service to protect species before they become endangered; when management options are reduced and the time to recovery, as well as the resources required to achieve recovery, is increased.

Mr. Chairman, I have committed myself to work with my colleagues as well as members of the regulated and environmental communities to craft a reauthorization to the Endangered Species Act that will provide regulatory relief and certainty on one hand yet will not diminish the protections of the Act on the other. I firmly believe that an approach that utilizes a more voluntary, incentive-based approach to species protection without compromising the responsibility of state and federal governments to conserve public trust resources is a viable one. An important aspect of this approach, however, involves allowing the Fish and Wildlife Service to work with States and large landowners to preserve our natural heritage before it becomes endangered. Continuing the moratorium on species listing will put more species on the slippery slope to extinction and will further erode our ability to undertake proactive wildlife management.

U.S. F.W.S. Chesapeake Bay Field Office

Mr. Chairman, I would like to request that the Chesapeake Bay field office be funded at the level requested in the President's budget.

The Chesapeake Bay Field Office is the largest Coastal Programs office of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition to managing 13 National Wildlife Refuges, 2 National Fish Hatcheries, and a National Fisheries Center, encompassing a combined total of over 45,370 acres in the watershed of our nation's largest estuary, the field office participates in the restoration and protection of the Bay by providing technical assistance in the areas of wetlands, anadromous fish research and protection, biological monitoring, non-point source pollution, and public awareness.

The Chesapeake Bay Field Office has a lead role in several nationally significant initiatives. Besides the outstanding work restoring bald eagle populations in the Chesapeake Bay region from 93 pairs in 1981 to 300 pairs in 1994, the men and women in the Chesapeake Bay field office have been major players in the restoration of striped bass, known in Maryland as the "rockfish". Populations on the East Coast. The fishery for rockfish collapsed in 1985 as a result of excessive fishing pressure. A moratorium was in effect for 10 years. In 1995 Amendment 5 to the striped bass management plan declared the population completely recovered and reopened valuable recreational and commercial fisheries up and down the East Coast. This success is largely due to the efforts of the Chesapeake Bay office. The Bay represents the single largest portion of striped bass spawning grounds on the East Coast. Aggressive "catch and release" tagging efforts and release of hatchery-reared wild-caught fish brought rockfish back from the brink of extinction.

Completing the tagging efforts to restore rockfish, have provided the Office the understanding to restore other depleted species such as shad, sturgeon and weakfish. FWS hopes to duplicate their rockfish success with as many as 10 or 12 other commercially valuable species that rely on the Bay. The restoration of fish passage and habitat in upstream reaches of Bay tributaries is a priority for FWS. Coordinated efforts with state and federal agencies have successfully removed blockages and provided for fish passage at major dams, opening up more than 200 miles of critical spawning ground and habitat along the James and Susquehanna Rivers.

The Chesapeake Bay Office biologists, working with the Army Corps of Engineers, have pioneered the concept of using material dredged from navigation channel maintenance projects for the creation of wetland and forested habitat for fish and wildlife. The Bay Field Office is also responsible for advising EPA on 30 Superfund sites in the mid-Atlantic region, and plays a major role in hazardous material and oil spill response.

USFWS Chesapeake Bay Field Office has monitored the health and abundance of SAV in the Bay for a decade. The Partners for Wildlife Program encourages private landowners to protect and restore degraded habitats on their property. The Bayscapes Program encourages environmentally sound landscaping techniques for backyard habitats in an effort to reduce non-point pollution. The field office works cooperatively with numerous state and federal agencies and local governments and organizations to restore and protect the natural resources that make the Bay such a unique and important ecosystem. Maintaining full funding for the Chesapeake Bay Field Office is vital to the continuation of ongoing research, monitoring, response readiness, and education in the Bay watershed and the mid-Atlantic region.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or my staff at x5-5311.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996

STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

WITNESS

HON. BART GORDON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. REGULA. Bart?

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether you caught my cold or I caught yours, but we sound similar.

Mr. REGULA. We sound about the same.

Mr. GORDON. I want to first thank you for your patience and help in the past. I'm here, once again, on a very personal topic to me and that's Stones River Battlefield. To give you a quick recap—and I have submitted a longer presentation for the record here—there were over 10,500 battles and skirmishes during the Civil War. Only 45 of those had a direct impact on the outcome of the war and Stones River Battlefield was one of those. But, uniquely, it is the smallest of those 45. It was set up real quickly back in the 1920's and I think there were southern Democratic chairmen who were tired of additional battlefields for Union victories and so they did a little bit—

Mr. REGULA. Weren't there some that were Confederate victories?

Mr. GORDON. Well, at least not during that period. Apparently they felt like they were honoring too many Union victories. As a matter of fact, the State of Ohio has a monument there for some of the troops that they sent down. The first monument of the Civil War was built there.

Mr. REGULA. At Stones River.

Mr. GORDON. Yes, sir. There were almost 50,000 casualties and so right after, not the day after, they built some monuments to the cause of these casualties. So, it's significant in that regard and it's significant in that Secretary Lujan put it on his list of the 25 most endangered battlefields. I see, really, a combination of it being too small to start off with and, secondly, it's in the middle of the fastest growing community in Tennessee.

Mr. REGULA. You're asking for money to buy additional land?

Mr. GORDON. Two things, yes, sir. That's one. I know you had a moratorium last year on that. I hope that that's off this year. But there are two things and I'll try to be real quick. Right after the battle the largest earthen fort ever built in the United States—and they think maybe in the world—was constructed by the Union forces as a supply depot. It encompasses over 200 acres. It's called Fortress Rosecrans after General Rosecrans. There's a small part of that left that they have now restored as the overall fortress of the battle and then there's a small redoubt there. Over the last five years this committee has helped to make that possible. They need \$188,887 more to complete that. They have it planned very specifically. We asked to round it off to \$190,000.

Mr. REGULA. This is to improve existing structures?

Mr. GORDON. To finish the work on the fortress, then that's it. No more, it's done. We don't knock on your door on that one anymore. The second item is that, with this committee's help over the

last several years, they are building a trail along the Stones River connecting the battlefield with this fortress. This was a unique operation in that long before, I guess, we got to the frugality that we are now, the city agreed that if the park were to build this, they would maintain it. So there would be absolutely no expense to the park as this is being built. As a matter of fact, the city is helping with the construction of it. To complete that job it looks like that is \$675,000 construction and \$75,000 for planning.

And then, finally, to complete, well, not complete—the land acquisition is two-pronged: One, there's one more parcels on the trail that need to be taken care of, which is probably in the \$100,000 range, and then all the money for the expense of the battlefield within approved boundaries is obligated. So we would like to continue with that. So, rather than having two different land acquisitions I thought we could make those consolidated. That is after they purchase this one little piece for the trail, then that money would go on over into the battlefield so that you don't have to guess exactly what this would be and what that would be. But all of the funds are obligated on our land acquisitions so that does need to go forward. These others, construction will take care of the work over the last five years and I can foresee no additional construction there at the battlefield.

Mr. REGULA. We'll see what our money is.

Mr. GORDON. Do you expect to have any land acquisition money this year?

Mr. REGULA. We'll probably have some but it's not likely we'll earmark it. What we had in the 1996, which of course has not yet been signed, was just a lump sum.

Mr. GORDON. Oh, you do? Okay.

Mr. REGULA. That is subject to being allocated by the Secretary and the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. GORDON. Well, if there are going to be no earmarks, and, if there are going to be some I'd like have it, and if there aren't going to be any, I know this is a priority thing but I'll take my chances.

Mr. REGULA. Well, what I think you should do, even in terms of 1996, is enter your plea with the Secretary of Interior so whenever he brings his priority list for 1996 funds, assuming we get it eventually, we can look at that one along with the others.

Mr. GORDON. Well, now, if they're earmarked as a procedure, will he come to this committee for a sign-off on them? Is that what will happen?

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. You'll give him \$100 and then he'll come to you and say here's how we want to spend \$100?

Mr. REGULA. There's \$140 million total in the bill, assuming that it gets signed at some point.

Mr. GORDON. And I voted for the over-ride.

Mr. REGULA. Good. We'll keep that in mind.

Mr. GORDON. As well as the bill.

Mr. REGULA. The Secretary, in fact probably within the next couple of weeks, will come with a list of his earmarks and then we in the Senate and House subcommittee people have to sign it. Basically, the chairman and the ranking member have to sign off. So

it's not earmarked in the bill to try to get the high priority acquisitions.

Mr. GORDON. That's good information. I appreciate it.

Mr. REGULA. So I'd suggest you call the Secretary.

Mr. GORDON. I will. Again, I thank you for your generosity. I've tried to reciprocate the best way that I could.

Mr. REGULA. We really appreciate your support.

Mr. GORDON. This is an important committee and hopefully we can continue as a team.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Gordon follows:]

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, it's good to see you once again regrading National Park Service Funding for the Stones River National Battlefield. I appreciate your affording me the opportunity to testify in support of a very important project, for which I request three appropriations -- \$190,000, \$750,000 and \$850,000.

Over the past several years the subcommittee has provided funding for various expansion, stabilization and interpretation projects at Stones River National Battlefield in my hometown of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. I want to once again thank the Chairman and Mr. Yates for all of your past support and advice.

I am pleased to report that things are moving along well at the Battlefield. In October of 1994, National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy travelled to Murfreesboro to preside over the official opening of Fortress Rosecrans. As we speak, crews are working on stabilizing Redoubt Brannan and finalizing the restoration of Fortress Rosecrans. As you recall, Fortress Rosecrans was the largest earthen fortress constructed during the Civil War. Redoubt Brannan was part of the overall fortress complex which played the important, strategic role of protecting the Stones River, the railroad tracks and the main road leading into Nashville.

The cost estimates to stabilize and interpret Redoubt Brannan and restore Fortress Rosecrans, from which I based my funding request in 1991, have proven to be generally accurate. We have, however, run into some unexpected costs which necessitate an additional appropriation of \$190,000.

The price of real estate is the primary reason for the increased costs. Every time I have testified before this subcommittee I have said the number one problem we face is commercial and residential development and that our worst enemy is time.

I am also pleased to report that the City of Murfreesboro signed the contract for the construction of the historic river trail on April 7, 1995. Tennessee currently has a 4 percent unemployment rate. While a healthy economy and low unemployment are normally great news, it has increased labor costs and the price of construction. At the current time, 90% of the trail has been completed. An additional appropriation of \$675,000 in construction funds and \$75,000 in planning funds is needed to complete the river trail project. Because we are so close to final completion, I do not want to see all the progress made fall short of realization due to lack of funds.

As you may know, Stones River National Battlefield is located in Rutherford County which is the fastest growing county in the state and one of the fifty fastest growing in the country.

Every month that goes by the cost of property increases and the chances of losing very historically significant land to development multiplies. Additionally, the fact that former Secretary of the Interior Lujan placed Stones River on his list of 25 battlefields most endangered by development, and that Stones River was one of 45 battles which had a determining effect on the final outcome of the Civil War only heightens the importance of my efforts.

For these reason, it is imperative that we take action now to secure the remaining parcels of the Stones River National Battlefield. Accordingly, I am requesting an appropriation of \$850,000 for land acquisition to preserve this historic Civil War sight.

Nearly every chance I get I visit the Battlefield. I am really pleased with the progress, and I'm encouraged by the number and variety of out of state license plates I see on cars in the parking lots. I am told attendance was up 21% during 1995 and I fully expect that to continue this year.

On one additional note, I would also request that report language be included that allows the appropriations for the river trail and the land acquisition be fungible.

Finally, I would like to compliment the Superintendent of Stones River National Battlefield, Mary Ann Peckham, and her staff for all of their hard work and dedication to making the battlefield the best it can be. They are truly professional people who are tremendous assets to the National Park Service.

Completing work at Stones River is of great personal importance to me. Murfreesboro is my home and I want to make this cultural resource as educational and enjoyable as possible for Rutherford countians and visitors from all over the United States and foreign countries.

Thank you again for all of your past help and support. I'll be glad to answer any questions.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**FOREST MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
LASSEN VOLCANIC PARK VISITOR CENTER
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION**

WITNESS

HON. WALLY HERGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. HERGER. No one's here?

Mr. REGULA. Come on up. We're glad to have you.

Mr. HERGER. It's good to be here. We had a broken copier machine.

Mr. REGULA. Oh, shame.

Mr. HERGER. I've got an original if you'd like it and I can bring copies later.

Mr. REGULA. Just send it down, we'll put it in the record. Tell me what you want.

Mr. HERGER. Okay, thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Your full statement will be in the record, but just summarize it for us.

Mr. HERGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do want to thank you for your efforts during this past year to bring balance and common sense back to the way we manage our national forests. Mr. Chairman, one of the principle charters of the U.S. Forest Service is to manage our forests on a sustained yield basis. That is in a way that would provide an adequate supply of timber and wood products for our country while at the same time insuring that we never harvest more trees than we grow. This has been the agency's mandate since 1960, yet, in recent years the Forest Service has made a dramatic policy shift away from sustained yield. The impact has been devastating to our forests. Over the last several years an increasingly smaller fraction of national forest land is actually used for harvesting timber.

Today the Forest Service manages 130 million acres of forest nationwide of which only 37 percent is set aside for timber production. In California only 19 percent of Forest Service land is designated for timber production; by comparison, 21 percent is set aside in the State for wilderness and other preservation purposes. This dwindling timber base has been accompanied by a steep decline in annual timber harvest. Harvests in California, for example, have decreased by an astounding 81 percent since 1988. The decrease nationwide over the same period has been over 60 percent.

The shrinking timber program has compounded the effects of a century of aggressive fire prevention. As a result our forests are now becoming unnaturally dense. California's, for example, are 82 percent denser today than they were just 70 years ago. Net annual growth in our forests nationwide now exceeds 17 billion board feet. This unmitigated growth has become a severe threat to forest

health. Overstocked timber stands have become unnaturally susceptible to the effects of drought, disease and insect infestations and are dying at unprecedented rates.

Mr. REGULA. Do you think this results from excessive planting? Too many trees per acre?

Mr. HERGER. No, just the natural process of the forests regenerate themselves and historically, prior to about 150 years ago, to the 1850's, particularly in California, natural fires would come through, Indians set fires and it would tend to do its own thinning. With the Smokey the Bear campaigns, where we don't allow fires, we have these very dense, unnatural types of stands, and without going in and managing them by thinning them then we have forests that are far denser than they normally would be. Therefore, when there is a fire, rather than just burn the undergrowth and do some thinning, the entire forests are destroyed.

Mr. REGULA. That would be prime for salvage, would it not, because the salvage just falls over and becomes a fuel for the fire.

Mr. HERGER. Well, if a salvage is done properly and, again, we can dictate how salvages are done.

Mr. REGULA. I mean if no salvages are done.

Mr. HERGER. Exactly. With no salvage we get situations as we have in California and, again, I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for coming out and seeing first-hand just this last year. But we've had these 7 out of 10 years now that are drought and then you have these trees that fall over and then again you just have it compounded. In some areas of northern California over 60 to 70 percent of the standing timber is dead or dying. These severe conditions dramatically increase the likelihood of catastrophic wildfire that can burn as hot as 2,000 degrees and literally consume everything in their path, including the soil.

In 1994 wildfires fueled by dead and dying trees and other natural fuels incinerated over 545,000 acres of forest in California alone and 4 million acres nationwide. I urge this subcommittee to take several steps to prevent this tragic destruction of our national forests and reinstate the policy of sustained yield. First I urge the committee to increase funding for the Federal timber program and put it on a path that will make annual harvest more compatible with annual growth. The salvage law began this process; now it is time to take the next step.

Second, I urge the subcommittee to provide adequate appropriations for Forest Service roads. These roads are the arteries of forest management, providing access to overstocked timber stands, fire-burned areas and other places where management is sorely needed.

Third, I request that the subcommittee insure adequate funding for wildfire protection. Recently, the Forest Service in California announced its plans to drastically reduce fire suppression programs due to budget shortfalls and rising overhead costs. Such a move would severely jeopardize the safety of our forests and forest communities and can't be allowed to happen.

Finally, I ask the subcommittee to fully support community initiatives, like the Quincy Library Group, to improve forest health through localized, adaptive management plans. Last year Secretary Glickman promised the group \$4.7 million to implement his plan in California. I ask the subcommittee to follow through on this

commitment by earmarking funds within the Department of Agriculture budget, preferably from accounts in Washington.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the subcommittee for your dedicated efforts to improve forest management in our country. I look forward to continuing our joint efforts to make our forests healthy and productive for future generations.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, we could talk all afternoon on forest issues. Thank you, Wally.

[The statement of Mr. Herger follows:]

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on the Interior
The Hon. Ralph Regula, Chairman
April 17, 1996

Statement by the Honorable Wally Herger

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to testify. Thank you also for your tremendous leadership over the past year as chairman of this subcommittee. Your personal efforts were indispensable in passing last year's historic timber salvage law. You have also been a great leader in the efforts of this Congress to bring balance and common sense back to the way we manage our country's natural resources.

I wish to address a number of issues before the subcommittee today, namely (1) national forest management, (2) Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), (3) the Endangered Species Act (ESA), (4) federal land acquisitions and (5) the Lassen National Park Visitors Center. I will address each subject in the order mentioned.

Forest Management

Trees are our nation's most important and valuable natural resources. Wood, for example, is the only building material on earth that is renewable, recyclable and biodegradable. It is also energy efficient. For example, it takes one-third as much total energy to construct a wall assembly for a house using wood studs as it does steel studs. When timber harvests are vigorous, the cost of wood products is also much less than that of metal. So are the corresponding costs of homes, furniture and paper products.

Because of the clear benefits that come to our country from using wood, it is incumbent on us to make sure that our nation's forests continue to produce a plentiful yet sustainable harvest of timber both now and in the future. One of the principal charters of the U.S. Forest Service is to manage our forests on a sustained yield basis, that is, in a way that will provide an adequate supply of timber and wood products for our country while at the same time ensuring that we never harvest more trees than we grow. This has been the agency's mandate since 1960. Yet in recent years the Forest Service has made a dramatic policy shift away from sustained yield. The impact has been devastating to our forests.

Over the last several years an increasingly smaller fraction of national forest land is actually used for harvesting timber. Today the Forest Service manages 140 million acres forest nationwide of which only thirty-seven percent is set aside for timber production. In California, only nineteen percent of Forest Service land is designated for timber production. By comparison, 21% is set aside in the state for wilderness and other preservation purposes.

This dwindling timber base has been accompanied by a steep decline in annual timber harvests. Harvests in California, for example, have decreased by an astounding eighty-one percent since 1988. The decrease nationwide over this same period has been over sixty percent.

The shrinking timber program has compounded the effects of a century of aggressive fire prevention. As a result, our forests are now becoming unnaturally dense. California forests, for example, are 82% denser today than they were just 70 years ago. Net annual growth in our Forests nationwide now exceeds 17 billion board feet.

Unmitigated growth has become a severe threat to forest health. Overstocked timber stands have become unnaturally susceptible to the effects of drought, disease and insect infestation and are dying at unprecedented rates. In some areas of northern California, over 60-70% of the standing timber is dead or dying. These severe conditions dramatically increase the likelihood of catastrophic wildfires that can burn as hot as 2,000 degrees and literally consume everything in their path, including the soil. In 1994 wildfires fueled by dead and dying trees and other natural fuels incinerated over 545,000 acres of forest in California and 4 million acres nationwide.

At the same time our forests are suffering from over-density, epidemic mortality, and fire, our timber-dependent communities and the forest products industry that support them are withering and dying. Several weeks ago Sierra Pacific Industries announced the closure of its sawmill mill in Hayfork, California marking the 30th mill closure in my district in recent years. The tragedy of Hayfork is that 134 people will lose their jobs and the economy will virtually shut down in a community that is literally surrounded by over a million acres of prime timber land that is suffering the effects of over-density, bug-kill, disease and fire.

I urge this subcommittee to take several steps to reverse this tragic trend of destruction in our national forests and forest communities. First, I urge the committee to increase appropriations for the green and salvage harvest nationwide and begin to put the federal timber sale program on a track that is more in harmony with the principle of sustained yield. The current program volume, particularly in California, is grossly inadequate. For example, even with the recently-enacted salvage law, the Forest Service plans to harvest only 353 million board feet of salvage in California in 1996, a mere 13% of the total volume of dead and dying trees in the state and only 22% of the total volume of trees that will likely die in 1996. We desperately need an aggressive timber sale program that will slow the rate of annual tree mortality in the near term and more appropriately balance harvest and growth in the long term. The salvage law began this process. Now it is time to take the next step.

Second, I urge the subcommittee to provide adequate appropriations for the construction and maintenance of Forest Service roads. These roads are the arteries of forest management, providing access to overstocked timber stands, fire burned areas and other places where management is sorely needed. In addition, they provide an important

infrastructure which supports fire suppression, habitat and watershed restoration, and recreation.

Third, I request that the subcommittee take steps to ensure that adequate funding is allocated to protect our forests from the destructive forces of wildfire. Recently the Forest Service in California has reported its plans to drastically reduce fire suppression personnel and equipment in the state due to budget shortfalls and rising overhead costs. Given the history of serious fire seasons in the state, such a plan, if fully implemented, would severely jeopardize the protection of our forests and forest communities. It is, therefore, crucial that an adequate fire prevention program remains in place in the state.

I ask the subcommittee to analyze the fire budget in California and take whatever corrective steps are needed to ensure that it is adequate. I further suggest that the subcommittee to explore how administrative overhead might be reduced within the state without negatively impacting on-the-ground services.

Fourth, I ask the Subcommittee to give its full support to local community efforts to improve forest health and reduce fire risk through the development and implementation of localized adaptive management plans. The Quincy Library Group (QLG) in my district is a prime example of this kind of effort. Last year Secretary Glickman promised the QLG \$4.7 million to begin implementing its plan for natural fuels reduction and enhanced uneven-aged management on the Plumas, Lassen and Tahoe National Forests. I request that the Subcommittee help the QLG realize the benefits of this promise by ensuring that the designated amount is appropriately earmarked within the Department of Agriculture. I further ask the Subcommittee to do so in a way that will not divert funding from any other unit in the National Forest System.

Finally, I request that the Subcommittee work with the authorizing committees to explore methods of introducing market incentives to forest management. Recent studies in Montana and Minnesota conducted by the Political Economy Research Center indicate that state forests which utilize market incentives as a management tool perform better than adjacent federal forests both environmentally and economically. I firmly believe that many of our problems with forest health and economic stability within timber dependent communities in California could be remedied by placing in law the proper incentives to maximize both harvests and environmental protection.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

In 1976 Congress enacted the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Act. The purpose of the Act was to require the federal government to make payments to counties containing large concentrations of federal lands to help compensate for the loss of the property tax base and to defray the cost of county services provided to federal land managers. The law is particularly important in western states where over 40% of the total land base is owned by the federal government. The law also complement statutes

requiring the federal government to share 25% of the gross receipts from federal timber sales with local governments to help pay for schools and roads.

Since 1976, PILT payments to counties have never been indexed to reflect the impact of inflation. Consequently, counties are being pressured to meet an increasing demand for services on federal land from a dwindling pool of funds. This is an unfunded mandate. Shasta County in my district, for example, is 40% owned by the federal government, yet annual PILT payments to the county total only \$103,000. By comparison, the remaining 60% of the county that is privately owned generates \$12.5 million in property tax revenue for the county.

Likewise, in recent years 25% payments generated from federal timber sales in California have dwindled with the downward spiral of the federal timber sale program. In 1992, for example, 25% payments from timber harvests from the Plumas National Forest generated over \$9 million in 25% payments to the local counties. Two years later, after the timber harvests on the forest were reduced by over 60% to protect habitat for the non-endangered California spotted owl, these payments had plummeted by nearly two-thirds to \$3.5 million dollars. This sent shock waves through local school districts, many of which were required to discontinue some of the most basic programs normally offered to their students.

In 1994 Congress authorized an increase in PILT payments to local government units. To date none of the additional money authorized has been appropriated. I urge the subcommittee to fully consider an increase in funding for the PILT program commensurate with the 1994 law. At a minimum, I request that funding levels for 1997 not be reduced from those levels appropriated for prior fiscal years. In addition, I again strongly urge the subcommittee to take aggressive steps to increase timber harvesting on our national forests in order to enhance 25% payment receipts to local governments. Our schools and the fragile infrastructures of our counties desperately need this relief.

Lassen Volcanic Park Visitor Center

The Lassen Volcanic National Park in my district is one of the great treasures of California and my district. In 1994 Congress appropriated \$384,000 for the design and engineering of a visitor center at the north end of this park in Shasta County. Further appropriations for construction of the facility under a 50/50 cost share agreement will be requested of this subcommittee next year.

Because the funding appropriated for 1995 has not yet been spent, the Lassen Volcanic National Park Foundation has requested that Congress take steps to ensure that these funds will remain earmarked within the National Park Service (NPS) budget until they are expended. Although the NPS has given no indication that these funds are no longer available, I request the help of this subcommittee to provide oversight as might be needed to ensure that all moneys appropriated for the Lassen visitor center are actually expended by the NPS for that purpose.

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act is a law which has as its objective a goal that is fully embraced by all Americans -- to protect our country's rich variety of fish, wildlife and natural vegetation. In recent years, however, the law has been implemented in a way that has created tremendous burdens on private property owners, consumers and taxpayers while providing very few corresponding benefits to protected species.

Efforts to protect the northern spotted owl illustrate this point. In 1990 the owl was listed as a threatened species, because it was believed that these populations were declining due to a loss of suitable owl habitat. At that time scientists determined that a population of 2,400 birds was needed to ensure the viability of the species.

Since that time scientific studies have confirmed the presence of more than 7,000 total owls throughout California and the Pacific Northwest or nearly three times the number experts originally reported were needed for a viable population. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service, in January of 1995, reported that in northern California there were an additional 2,600 to 4,000 California spotted owls. According to Forest Service biologists, California spotted owls are genetically identical to northern spotted owls and are fully capable of interbreeding with the northern owl. The only difference is that the California owl lives in the Sierra Mountain range, while the northern owl lives in the Cascade Mountain range. By every biological standard, the northern and California spotted owl is the same bird.

This means that presently there are between 9,600 and 11,000 total spotted owls in California and the Pacific Northwest -- between four and five times the number that scientists have stated are needed to keep the species viable. Each year the total number increases as new nesting sites are confirmed. Yet the species is still listed as threatened and the federal government continues to require that public and private land be managed as though it were in decline.

The social and economic impacts of habitat protection for the spotted owl -- particularly the President's Northwest Forest Plan (Option 9) have been devastating. A professor at the University of California at Berkley, for example, has estimated that the aggregate national losses due to decreases in regional income and losses to consumers from higher wood product prices have amounted to approximately \$4.6 billion per year in the initial years of implementation of the President's Option 9 plan -- \$4.6 billion dollars per year to protect an owl that is flourishing at levels four to five time greater than what is needed to ensure its viability. We have moved far beyond reason in the implementation of the Endangered Species Act. What we are doing now defies the most basic common sense.

Legislation is now pending before this Congress to restore balance and common sense to the ESA. Until this legislation has been signed into law, we must make every

effort to stem the tide of over-regulation, private property rights violations, costs without benefits, and blatant disregard for sound science.

For this reason I ask this subcommittee to extend the moratorium on the listing of new species until the ESA has been reauthorized. I also request that the subcommittee cooperate with the appropriate authorizing committees to provide the oversight necessary to control the actual costs of species protection and to bring federal regulations more in line with what is actually necessary to protect species.

Federal Land Acquisition

The federal government owns over 700 million acres of land in our country. To put this into perspective, this is an area larger than Alaska, Texas, California and Arizona combined. Experience has taught us that, whether looking at national forests in northern California or rangelands in Nevada, the federal government does not have sufficient resources to manage such an enormous land base. This has resulted in the deterioration and waste of some of our country's most valued natural resources.

Nowhere is the contrast between federally and privately managed land more stark than in northern California. I have personally flown over stretches of forest where the property line between federal and private land is delineated by where the live healthy trees end and where the dead and dying trees begin. I am certain that this is an experience that could be relived in state after state in the West.

Our country does not need more federal property. Rather, it needs more federal property in private ownership. Private property owners have a stake in keeping their resources healthy and productive in perpetuity. Federal property owners do not, and our natural resources are suffering because of it. For this reason I strongly urge the subcommittee to continue its efforts to prevent the acquisition of new public lands by the federal government. I further request that the subcommittee explore ways of privatizing more federal land.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman again for his dedicated personal leadership in each of the areas that I have touched on today. I also wish to thank the subcommittee for its commitment to bringing about meaningful government reform during the Fiscal Year '96 appropriations process. Your efforts are bringing hope and vision to people throughout the West and particularly to the citizens of northern California.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

OCS AND OTHER PROGRAMS**WITNESS****HON. PORTER GOSS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

Mr. REGULA. Porter?

Mr. GOSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. You want to lift the moratorium, right?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I've been in Congress eight years and I've been eight times and I'm very pleased with the support we've received from you and this committee. We are here one more time and I would ask that my total statement be included in the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. GOSS. Thank you. I will not bore you with the details. I think you are very well familiar with them. Needless to say, the full floor delegation is still very much behind the idea of continuing the moratorium. I would like to say, however, that we have not been idle; there has been a lawsuit that has cleared some of the problems down around the Keys area, at least that's brought us some progress.

Mr. REGULA. Do you have some in Florida where we would have to buy back the leases?

Mr. GOSS. There are some where that could happen in the eastern Gulf of Mexico. That's a possibility. My suggestion is that we head to the H.R. 72, which is the Johnston-Goss bill, which I guess would now be the Goss-Johnston bill, since the last year-and-a-half. Anyway, the idea is that we're trying to get together on a bipartisan basis in Florida to deal with a scientific approach to the question of what's out there, the leasing, the shore site support, and instead of having a moratorium have a direction to go that's based on scientific fact.

Mr. REGULA. What do you think about going into deep water drilling? I notice Shell's going to put one down in the Gulf that's 7,000 feet.

Mr. GOSS. That's probably not in our area. Is it west or east of 86 West? It depends where it is. 26 North and 86 West, we have sort of one set of circumstances, and then above 26 North we have another set of circumstances. There are a series of leaseholds out there. They're estimated to have cost about \$100 million. What they're actually worth and what the buyback on them would be has been the subject of a lot of discussion. What State participation, et cetera, is a subject that I consider wide open.

The one area where they have done something is up in Chevron. They've done something with gas up off the Pensacola area, but I understand that they are using Shore Side and Mobile, and they've connected in that way. I don't know all the details. Perhaps the Congressman from that area—it would be Mr. Scarborough—could fill you in more.

We're together on this because we'd like to get to the bottom of it, and I keep troubling you. I don't know if I'll be here many more years, but I don't think that myself or my successor should keep

coming back and asking you for a moratorium because there clearly needs to be a verification.

A couple of other areas may I bring up, please? The south Florida ecosystem restoration we obviously support. There's a lot going on there, many partners, the Federal Government being one of several; \$105 million on that.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, we have \$200 million in the farm bill. The query is, how much can they spend in one year?

Mr. GOSS. That is probably a question that the managers of the program could better answer than I can.

Mr. REGULA. I think we need to examine that because we've got a lot of players here.

Mr. GOSS. I don't have any problem with—

Mr. REGULA. We've got USGS.

Mr. GOSS. That, presumably, was particularly land acquisition, probably specifically for—

Mr. REGULA. Was it earmarked for that?

Mr. GOSS. Yes, I believe so. And I think I know the piece of land, and I think I know the purpose, and I know that there will be more beyond that. My staff tells me that that's, in fact, correct. So that's what the focus would be. Could we spend it all? Yes. Will we need more? Yes, if we're going to do all the land acquisition that called for in—

Mr. REGULA. I assume the State's going to make some contribution here?

Mr. GOSS. Yes, and the taxpayers of my county, and the visitors to my part of the State also get to pay because we are in a special taxing district to buy back, even though we get very little benefit and we are not the polluters, because we are downstream people.

Mr. REGULA. I was in Indian Rocks; they were going to levy a tax on rental cars.

Mr. GOSS. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. Somehow that sounds like the people that don't live there are paying.

Mr. GOSS. The court has actually—we tried some innovative revenue-raising in Florida that the court did not think was very innovative. [Laughter.]

And we're not doing that anymore. In fact, we're sending checks—

Mr. REGULA. To translate means "on those northerners." [Laughter.]

Mr. GOSS. I think we're sending checks out right now to pay people back for several close States and the State of Florida. It was a good try. [Laughter.]

The point of dealing with south Florida, the Everglades area and Florida Bay—it's a natural treasure. It's legitimate and there are multi-partners.

Mr. REGULA. Oh, I understand.

Mr. GOSS. Historic preservation is another area that you have here. We support it. Florida does have a very proud record of lots of State money. Much more than most other places, and we're almost in that funny position of, if we're doing such a good job of it, then why would the Government help us? Why wouldn't they go to the places where there are other areas of need? And you get caught

in that balance of, shall we reward the people who are playing the game the right way or shall we reward the people who are not playing the game the right way, because they have the need in their area because they haven't done it? It's one of those binds we're in. Florida has done a proud job. We have a request in and I hope it can be honored.

The Fish and Wildlife Foundation we also think is a good new approach that deserves attention as well because it brings in more partners.

Mr. REGULA. Thanks for coming over.

Mr. GOSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much.

[The statement of Mr. Goss follows:]

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0914

STATEMENT OF PORTER J. GOSS (FL-14)
BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
17 APRIL 1996

Summary of Department of Interior Requests

OCS. Renewal of the current moratoria on leasing and pre-leasing activities for lease sales in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico.

A moratorium on drilling in the area north of 26 degrees north latitude pending the findings of an environmental sciences review panel.

South Florida Initiative: Full funding for DOI's South Florida restoration initiative, which includes some \$105 million for the overall ecosystem management and recovery program.

Historic Preservation: Full funding for the state grants: \$32.5 million.

National Fish And Wildlife Foundation \$6 million.

.....

Mr Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you and the Subcommittee today to express the concerns of the Florida delegation over outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas activities in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, to support the Department of the Interior's South Florida initiative, to speak to the issue of historic preservation, and to support the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

I am heartened to see that the President, in his fiscal 1997 budget, again supports the restrictions on oil and gas activities in the region south of 26 degrees north latitude and east of 86 degrees west longitude, and that he has asked for the continuation of leasing and pre-leasing moratoria for the Eastern Gulf of Mexico north of 26 degrees north latitude.

I am also pleased that the lawsuit surrounding the cancellation of the existing leases around the Florida Keys was settled last year. This removes the immediate threat of oil and gas drilling in a most sensitive and pristine area. However, I still believe that a long-term strategy is needed for the entire Florida coastline, and together with my Florida colleague Harry Johnston I have introduced a bill -- H.R. 72 -- to address this need.

H.R. 72, which was introduced in January 1995, provides for a "time out" period during which no new leasing or drilling could take place in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. During this period, several scientific studies that have been specifically requested by the state of Florida would be completed. A joint federal-state task force would then review these studies, and (if necessary) recommend further ones. Once the joint task force determines that an adequate base of scientific and environmental data exists, it would recommend what areas (if any) of the Eastern Gulf could safely sustain oil and gas exploration and production.

The benefits of this approach are clear: it provides a long-term strategy for safe and environmentally sound development of the natural resources off of Florida's coast. Once the necessary studies have been completed, the questions over whether or not to allow development on existing leases could be answered quickly and comprehensively, and any new lease sales would be

guided by the best scientific knowledge available

But in the meantime I must ask your indulgence as in previous years to consider the merits of extending the one-year moratoria. I would also like to call your attention to a letter signed by the entire Florida House delegation in support of continuing the OCS moratorium.

Floridians oppose offshore oil drilling because of the threat it presents to the state's greatest natural and economic resource: our coastal environment. Florida's beaches, fisheries, and wildlife draw millions of tourists each year from all over the globe, supporting our state's largest industry. Tourism supports, directly or indirectly, millions of jobs all across Florida, and the industry generates billions of dollars every year. A 1990 study by Lee County estimates that a major blowout/oil spill could cost the economy of Lee County alone some \$590 million in lost revenue. This translates into a loss of 12,300 jobs.

Also, the on-shore facilities required to process the oil would be an eyesore at best. More likely, these facilities would change the character of the Florida coast, contribute to the pollution of the environment, and pose serious problems for Florida's tourism and real estate industries.

The Florida coastline boasts some of the richest estuarine areas in the world. These brackish waters, with their mangrove forests and seagrass beds provide an irreplaceable link in the life cycle of many species, both marine and terrestrial. Florida's commercial fishing industry relies on these estuaries because they support the nurseries for most commercially harvested fish. Perhaps the most environmentally delicate regions in the Gulf, estuaries could be damaged beyond repair by a relatively small oil spill.

Thank you for allowing me to speak to an issue that is of great importance to Southwest Floridians. I appreciate this Subcommittee's previous attention to Florida OCS issues, and I hope this year's request can be considered favorably.

Another issue I would like to address this year is the DOI budget request for the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration initiative. This endeavor includes restoration efforts in the Everglades, Big Cypress, and Florida Bay areas, as well as improvement of the fresh water flow throughout the southern part of the state.

As you are aware, southern Florida has undergone extensive development over the last 80 years, particularly the draining of marshlands to accommodate agricultural and urban land uses, and the development of a massive flood control project that constructed nearly 800 miles of levees and 500 miles of canals. Severe ecological problems have also been imposed on the fragile ecosystem by rapid population growth and its effect upon fresh water levels and quality.

The Department of Interior has made significant strides in its efforts to fix what has been "broken" by coordinating the efforts of four agencies within the department, including: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This year Interior hopes to build on these efforts, and I support the full request of \$105 million for this effort.

Within that total, I would like to call attention to the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge - a site that receives many visitors from all over the world. Ding Darling provides a great example of environmental stewardship and cooperation with the local community. This year's budget includes a request for funding to purchase a few acres of land -- "inholdings" -- that are being held temporarily by the local government and community groups until they can be purchased by the refuge. I support this cooperative effort and hope your panel looks favorably on this request.

Again this year, I want to briefly mention the importance of historic preservation. Our national heritage deserves protection and preservation for future generations; in addition, preservation is important to local and state economies.

The state of Florida has a strong preservation program that contributes to neighborhood revitalization, provides rental housing units, and enhances the tourism industry. Florida's participation in the joint federal/state historic preservation program demonstrates its commitment to preservation efforts -- last year Florida matched the federal grant of \$670,861 with \$15 million in state funds.

I understand the importance of making ends meet and eliminating the budget deficit. I realize that worthy programs will have to take some cuts -- but out of the total historic preservation funding, the state grants are perhaps the most important and the most effective.

Finally, I would also like to support the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the request for \$6 million in FY 1997. Through the Foundation, we make a solid and sensible investment in conservation. Through partnership agreements, it triples the federal investment, providing a mechanism to engage the private sector and local units of government in resource management.

Again, thank you for your consideration of these requests.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

DON EDWARDS SAN FRANCISCO BAY NWR**WITNESS**

HON. ANNA ESHOO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. REGULA. Anna, I think you're next here.

Ms. ESHOO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was going to say, "and members of the subcommittee," but I'm looking at the whole committee in addressing you.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we haven't exactly had a big turnout today.

Ms. ESHOO. Well, I appreciate—

Mr. REGULA. No offense.

Ms. ESHOO. No, absolutely not. [Laughter.]

I appreciate—

Mr. REGULA. Your statement's in the record.

Ms. ESHOO. All right. And I want to thank you for allowing me to testify today regarding the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. REGULA. We had testimony on it. So we're familiar with it.

Ms. ESHOO. Yes, thank you.

I'm here, of course, to express my support for a request from the citizens' committee to complete the refuge for \$10 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire the last significant wetlands parcel on San Francisco Bay for addition to the refuge. The citizens in the area, Mr. Chairman, have already contributed just shy of a million dollars to this important project, and the State of California has committed approximately \$8 million.

As you know, our distinguished former colleague, Don Edwards, was instrumental in making this refuge a reality. This year the refuge will be dedicated to him, in recognition of his leadership, and I can't think of a more opportune time to fulfill our longstanding goal of adding Bier Island in Redwood City to the refuge.

Bier Island's 1,680 acres are the last easily-restorable wetlands left on the Bay.

Mr. REGULA. Is it an island?

Ms. ESHOO. Yes, it is.

Mr. REGULA. What's there now?

Ms. ESHOO. It is owned right now, Mr. Chairman, by a Japanese corporation. And one may, with legitimacy, raise the issue, well, if it's owned by the private sector, why would the public sector and citizens be committed to raising the dollars for acquisition? It's because of its value. I couldn't help but notice when I came into the hearing room the Cuyahoga Valley picture. While I don't think that that's your district, it's not too far from it.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Ms. ESHOO. And the movement that was in place, along with the legislative leadership that helped to make it happen. So this is something that is of high priority to people in the area. There is much—and I will give my testimony for the record without going through all of it, but it is known as the people's refuge. It's host to 300,000 visitors a year. We should bring you out, so you could see it.

Mr. REGULA. Why would they buy it initially? It obviously has some wetlands in it and marsh, and so on.

Ms. ESHOO. Well, the species that are there are really a laboratory, as it were. That's why there are visitors from all over the world, representatives of foreign governments—

Mr. REGULA. Why would the Japanese company buy it to begin with?

Ms. ESHOO. Oh, it's been in private ownership, and now we are trying to acquire it to make it part of—

Mr. REGULA. No, I understand that.

Ms. ESHOO [continuing]. Of the publicly-held lands.

Mr. REGULA. Are there any buildings on it or is it still raw land?

Ms. ESHOO. No, it is without human construction on it; only what God created is on it.

But 300,000 visitors a year, over 10,000 local school children—it's so attractive to fishers that they line up every morning before the gates are open.

Mr. REGULA. One last question.

Ms. ESHOO. Sure.

Mr. REGULA. You say in your testimony it's not clear what the eventual selling price will be and you're talking about \$10 million in federal appropriations. There's no guarantee that we get it for \$10 million, is it?

Ms. ESHOO. That's absolutely right. What we are attempting to do, Mr. Chairman—and I'm sure sitting in the seat that you're in that you hear the word "partnership" an awful lot—

Mr. REGULA. Right. I use it a lot.

Ms. ESHOO [continuing]. To essentially develop—right—to essentially develop the magnet of funds that would make it, then, attractive to those that now privately hold the lands to sell it. It is on the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Priority List. It's ranked, I believe, No. 7 out of 124 sites. So that's pretty top-tier.

I know that there's not a great deal in the President's budget, but there are dollars, and we want to be competitive for it. Is the authorization, the appropriation authorized? It is. There is a section under which it is. And so, again, I'm bringing forward the case where it is a magnificent part of the crown, essentially, of the Bay Area. We call ourselves a Bay Area people, and this wildlife refuge I think is an extraordinary example of—

Mr. REGULA. What's the access now, solely by water?

Ms. ESHOO. Yes. It is. It is, but very heavily made use of. It's not something that—

Mr. REGULA. So the Japanese corporation that owns it lets others have access?

Ms. ESHOO. Yes. Yes, but we want to have it again acquired, so that it is part of the national preserve that is already in place in San Francisco Bay, and what we are naming after, most appropriately, after Don Edwards, and make it part of this national wildlife refuge.

So while I understand and have, I think, a pretty good appreciation of all the requests that come before you, it always takes some leadership and vision to create these things for future generations to say: that must have been an easy thing for them to do, because it was such a great idea.

So I'm going to submit the rest of my testimony for the record, Mr. Chairman. I know that there are others that are here to speak to you today, and we will shortly be submitting to you members of the California delegation that support this. I think it's important for you to see that as well.

And I want to thank you for your time and your interest. And if the committee has any questions that you want to follow up with, we stand poised to answer them for you.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you for coming.

Ms. ESHOO. Thank you.

[The statement of Ms. Eshoo follows:]

TESTIMONY

The Honorable Anna G. Eshoo

April 17, 1996

Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I want to thank you for allowing me to testify today regarding the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

I am here to express my support for a request from the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge for \$10 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire the last significant wetlands parcel on San Francisco Bay for addition to the refuge. Citizens in the area have already contributed almost \$1 million to this important project. The State of California has committed approximately \$8 million.

As most of you know, our distinguished former colleague Don Edwards was instrumental in making this Refuge a reality. This year, the Refuge will be dedicated to him in recognition of his leadership. I can't think of a more opportune time to fulfill our long-standing goal of adding Bair Island in Redwood City to the Refuge.

Bair Island's 1,680 acres are the last easily restorable wetlands left on the Bay, and their addition will go far to redress the harmful effects of 150 years of degradation. The Fish and Wildlife Service's recovery plan for the California clapper rail and the salt marsh harvest mouse identifies the acquisition and restoration of Bair Island as essential. In fact, the restoration of Bair Island is the single most important action we could take to see these species removed from the Endangered Species List.

The Refuge has really lived up to its billing as the "peoples Refuge". It is host to 300,000 visitors a year, educates 10,000 local school children, and is so attractive to fishers that they line up every morning before the gates are open.

The Refuge has been valuable to the international community as well. Within the last few years, representatives of countries from around the world, including Mongolia, Japan, Russia, China, Sri Lanka, Korea, Ukraine, and Costa Rica, have sent their wildlife experts to our Refuge to learn management techniques. The acquisition and restoration of Bair Island would provide the focal point for these international training sessions.

The citizens of the Bay Area are grateful for this Subcommittee's support of the San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to continue your support by honoring this request.

Questions and Answers on the Acquisition of Bair Island

Who owns the land now? A Japanese firm named Kuma-Gai Kumi.

How much will the acquisition cost? It's not clear what the eventual selling price of the Bair Island might be. The \$10 million appropriation will be helpful in convincing the current owners that the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge has the ability to make a major purchase.

How much has been raised in the region? Citizens of the region have raised almost \$1 million. The citizen fundraising efforts will continue. About \$8 million is available from the State, and about \$5 million is available from San Jose.

What if the current owners do not agree to sell the property? Heretofore, they have been unwilling to do so: Again, the \$10 million appropriation will help convince the current owners that the region has the ability to make a major purchase. The citizens of the region are 100% behind the acquisition of the property for the region and are working to everything possible on a local level to induce a sale. As a last resort, the legislation expanding the Don Edwards refuge includes the power of condemnation.

Is the Appropriation Authorized? Yes. Under PL 100-556, such sums as may be necessary were authorized, to remain available until expended.

Where is this on the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Priority List for acquisition? San Francisco Bay is number 7 on the NPL this year, out of 124 sites.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

DOE AND FS

WITNESS

HON. JOEL HEFLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mr. REGULA. Next on our list is Joel Hefley.

Mr. HEFLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Your testimony will be made part of the record.

Mr. HEFLEY. Good. I'll try to be brief.

Mr. REGULA. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on behalf of two requests that are in my district, one for \$37,000 for minor construction at a National Park Service unit and another for report language directed toward the Forest Service.

My first request is that \$37,000 be appropriated for construction of some stump shelters at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. This site is characterized by a wealth of fossilized insects, plants, and petrified tree stumps. Two of these stumps have been exposed to allow for interpretation, and this has resulted in unavoidable weathering and damage to the resource. They can—

Mr. REGULA. So if we put in the \$37,000, will they match it? I see you've got \$23,000.

Mr. HEFLEY. Yes, they—

Mr. REGULA. Would that be an incentive for them to get the balance?

Mr. HEFLEY. Yes, I'm sure it would. And they think that this will do the job to protect these stumps.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. HEFLEY. And you'd be interested in this, Ralph. That's just a picture of it.

We don't want to lose the resource. They can cover it up with dirt, but then no one can see it. And so they want to build these shelters.

The second request is for report language directing the Forest Service to undertake a study to determine whether the Summit House, which is on top of Pike's Peak—and you're probably familiar with that—

Mr. REGULA. I've been there, yes.

Mr. HEFLEY [continuing]. Mr. Chairman—can be repaired or if it's necessary to construct a new facility. The 32-year-old Summit House serves as a visitors' center to a million tourists each year. The building is owned by the Park Service under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Forest Service. It's privately operated and funded through a variety of government, municipal, and private funds.

A preliminary assessment by the city of Colorado Springs, in consultation with the Forest Service, has determined that mere repairs to the Summit House just won't get it done. And we want to finalize what actually needs to be done with that Summit House. We don't want to let it just fall down around our ears. It's a very important resource, and people do enjoy going to the top of Pike's Peak, as you well know.

So we're not asking for additional money—

Mr. REGULA. Would the State put in any money on a new one?

Mr. HEFLEY. It's mainly been the city and private funds, and so forth. I don't know whether we could get money from the State for a new one. But the city has been——

Mr. REGULA. You don't think you can rehab the existing facility?

Mr. HEFLEY. Their preliminary findings are that it would cost more money to rehab it than it's worth, and then you would have a toggled-up deal. But, again, what we're asking for is the language, so that we can finalize that and see if that's true or not.

Mr. REGULA. So what you want to do is examine the options?

Mr. HEFLEY. Yes, examine the options.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, we'll see what we can do.

Mr. HEFLEY. All right, super.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

Mr. HEFLEY. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Hefley follows:]

STATEMENT
OF
U.S. REP. JOEL HEFLEY (R-CO-5)

Before The
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify today in support of a \$37,000 appropriations for a minor construction project at a National Park Service unit in my district and for report language dealing with that project and another request involving the U.S. Forest Service.

The first of these is a request for \$37,000 to aid in the construction of shelters to protect two petrified stumps at the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. A wealth of fossil insects, seeds and leaves are preserved here in great detail, as well as the petrified tree stumps. Despite its relatively remote location, the site has attracted up to 100,000 visitors per year for the past eight year.

Two of the stumps have been exposed to the elements, to better interpret the unit's resources. While such a display aids in part of the unit's mission -- interpreting such displays for the enjoyment of the general public -- it results in unavoidable damage to the resource. Exposure to high altitude, rain and snow have resulted in a growing weathering problem.

At least eight years ago, a public support group, the Friends of the Florissant Fossil Beds, began a campaign to raise money to build shelters for these two stumps. To date, the group has managed to raise approximately \$23,000 toward that goal. According to the unit superintendent, a federal appropriation of \$37,000 to the unit and language directing its use would enable the construction of these two shelters and protection of the resource.

The National Park Service has taken no position on my request. The NPS philosophy has been that, if a problem is serious enough, it will be added to the agency's priority list, which this has not. Further, the agency feels that, if a problem is serious enough, the unit manager should be able to find money in the unit's operating budget to effect repairs. However, Florissant's operating budget totals \$21,000 a year. Utilizing those funds would result in drastic staff cuts and little progress toward protecting the resource. Thus, Florissant appears to fall between a rock and a hard place --not important enough to rate inclusion on the Park Service priorities list yet too expensive to be handled by the unit itself.

Hefley Testimony--Page Two

In past years, I have appeared before this subcommittee to testify on behalf of a much larger request, for \$9 million to \$12 million to construct a new visitors' center, an amphitheater and stump shelters, and provide parking and improved sewerage at the unit.

Given current and projected constraints on the federal budget, it appears unlikely this time of funding will be made available in the near or even more distant future. Meanwhile, the problem with these stumps continues to worsen and this \$37,000 investment seems a prudent one.

My second request is not for money at all but for language directing the U.S. Forest Service to undertake a study to determine whether, in its judgment, the existing Summit House visitors' center atop Pikes Peak can be repaired or if it is necessary to construct a new facility. The Forest Service should be further directed to provide cost estimate for either option.

As you know, Pikes Peak is an important landmark, not only to Colorado but to the nation as a whole, and the 32-year-old Summit House serves as a visitors' center to millions of tourists each year. Unfortunately, the building has severe structural and safety problems, the repair of which cannot be economically justified according to the preliminary results of an environmental assessment by a design team organized by the City of Colorado Springs and working with the Forest Service.

The Summit House is currently owned by the National Park Service under a memorandum of understanding with the Forest Service. It is privately operated but receives operations and maintenance funding from a variety of government, municipal and private sources. These parties recognize that future federal outlays for construction are likely to be extremely constrained and agree that replacement of the Summit House will be accomplished only through a public-private partnership. These parties hope to hold future federal financial involvement to far less than 50 percent.

Local officials state that nearly 90 percent of the work needed for the requested study has been completed. The city and design team have agreed to make the results of their previous work available and generally to assist the Forest Service in any way needed. This should ensure that any costs beyond normal administrative costs incurred by the Forest Service should be minimal.

This concludes my testimony. Again, thank you for giving me the time and I hope that you will give serious consideration to these requests. I look forward to working with you.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

NRA LAND ACQUISITION

WITNESS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. REGULA. Tony?

Mr. BEILENSON. Apropos of nothing much in particular, I spent two summers when I was younger trekking around the country, and I found myself during one of them in Colorado Springs, worked there for a month, and toward the end of that time I was offered a job driving people from the Broadmoor up to the top of Pike's Peak. I never did take the job, never got to the top of Pike's Peak. I support Mr. Hefley in fixing it up; in case I ever get up there, there will be a place to stop. [Laughter.]

I'm here——

Mr. REGULA. When you have time on your hands. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEILENSON. I shall.

Mr. Chairman, I've submitted to you, and you've got, I'm sure——

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. BEILENSON [continuing]. A nine-page statement on the Santa Monicas and a six-page statement on elephants and tigers and rhinos.

Mr. REGULA. That's why I wore this tie today.

Mr. BEILENSON. I forgot to wear my elephant tie. I'm sorry.

Mr. REGULA. I was ready for you.

Mr. BEILENSON. That's sweet of you. That's really sweet of you. Thanks. [Laughter.]

I'll wear mine tomorrow.

May I have about three minutes? And I'll just give a very brief overview of this.

Mr. REGULA. Sure.

Mr. BEILENSON. We're asking, as you can see on the first page, for the Santa Monicas, for at least \$10 million for land acquisition. I know that's more than you can give. At the same time——

Mr. REGULA. We'll do as much as we can.

Mr. BEILENSON. I understand. At the same time, it's less than we need, and I didn't know what figure to put in there, quite frankly. I just——

Mr. REGULA. Did we ever get Bob Hope to give some of that land he has?

Mr. BEILENSON. I can't talk about this in public, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. All right. Talk to me about it privately. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEILENSON. We can't even not only not get him to give it; we can't get him to sell it at decent prices.

Mr. REGULA. I remember when he wanted an easement, but there was no quid.

Mr. BEILENSON. Yes, exactly.

Anyway, as I don't need to remind you, sir, you all have been terribly helpful. We own 21,000 acres in the Santa Monicas. We're

hopeful of, over the next few years, picking up another 15,000 acres or so. A lot of the properties that the National Park Service is focusing on now are in-holdings where people are anxious to sell to us, and we don't have adequate amount of money.

So, anyway, we need more than the \$10 million. As I said, I know that's more than you can give us, but I thought I'd ask for it just to give you some feel for it.

Mr. REGULA. Are California and the National Park Service working together to avoid duplicating facilities?

Mr. BEILENSEN. Yes, yes.

Mr. REGULA. When I was there, why, it was obvious that they overlapped a great deal.

Mr. BEILENSEN. But it's hugely helpful, too. I mean, partially because of the exigencies, you know, budget requirements both here and at the State level as well, as the chairman knows—especially in the last three or four or five years, I've never seen State agencies and Federal agencies and some local agencies work so closely together as they have there.

Mr. REGULA. That's good.

Mr. BEILENSEN. It's wonderful.

The State owns some properties. As you know, there are three State parks—

Mr. REGULA. Yes, right.

Mr. BEILENSEN [continuing]. Which I was instrumental in helping to set up 25, 30 years ago, when I was in the legislature, and, of course, the Santa Monicas here. Eventually there may well be some shifting around of properties, so that the State can manage and provide the rangers for some in their own area, and the Federal maybe move out to another area.

Most recently, I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, you may recall there's been an argument over the past three or four years about a possible condemnation suit against Silka, the Japanese-based university—

Mr. REGULA. Yes, right.

Mr. BEILENSEN [continuing]. That owns some land which we've always wanted. It's right in the heart of the thing. We've reached a tentative agreement with them which will involve spending no money from the Federal Government or the State. They're going to stay there in a small forum. We wish they weren't there. We wish we could have the property, but we can't afford it. But there will be 375 acres-plus turned over to one public agency or another with public access to add both to the State and to the Federal. So we're making real progress. We're being forced to, and we're making real progress.

At the same time, we do have 15 million people who live within 10 miles or—

Mr. REGULA. Oh, yes.

Mr. BEILENSEN [continuing]. Excuse me, within about 50 miles of the park, and California's population is going to double in the next 35 years. So there's still a lot of pressure on it.

One final word on that: in a sense, it's a silly argument in some respects. I shouldn't say that, but it's a strange argument, but it's true. We end up, peculiarly, saving huge amounts of money by spending even a few tens of millions of dollars to acquire land be-

cause it's then taken out of private ownership and inappropriate uses of it are not made; that is, to build houses and things in a fire-and-flood-prone area.

Six thousand acres of our park were burned over two-and-a-half years ago in the big Malibu fires. It didn't cost us anything. It's all coming back. We've got new flowers we've never seen before. It's wonderful. We lost some trees and things.

Right next to it, hundreds upon hundreds of homes were destroyed, where they really shouldn't have been built in the first place. And the Federal Government is reimbursing homeowners there billions of dollars. I mean, we saved billions of dollars by having bought some, for other purposes, parkland. It's interesting, but it's true.

And the final thing I just wanted to say to you with respect to the Santa Monicas is, obviously, I'm a pleader for that particular—and I don't need to tell you this. I sure hope that you all can find some additional monies for parks in general. Where everyone goes around the country—and I know you spend a great deal of your time, Mr. Chairman, doing it—it's clear that all of the parks, including the old-line biggest parks, need an awful lot of money for fixing up and for buffer zones, and so on, and we simply don't have enough money for them. The administration isn't asking enough. I wish somehow we could dig deeper into the Land and Water Conservation Fund—

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're pushing. The problem is there isn't any fund. It's a little bit like what we're debating today, on taking the Highway Trust Fund off budget.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I know.

Mr. REGULA. It's just not there.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I know.

Mr. REGULA. But we're trying to get a fee bill with a proviso that the fee goes right back to the source of collection.

Mr. BEILENSEN. That would be wonderful. That's what the park people themselves would—

Mr. REGULA. I think we have to do it in the long run.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I think people would strongly support it. People love the parks.

Mr. REGULA. Right, they do.

Mr. BEILENSEN. They're willing you know, they don't mind paying a little bit more if they think the money will go back into the parks.

Mr. REGULA. I think you're right.

Mr. BEILENSEN. One final word on that is that the population of this country, Mr. Chairman, is going to double to half a billion people in the next 45 years, and the pressures on our parks, as well as other things, is going to at least double, too. So we've got to keep that in mind.

Mr. REGULA. I agree, and we neglect maintenance. That's the easy one to put off.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Oh, I know it. We were just up at the C&O Canal headquarters right across from Shepherdstown right near Antietam. I can't even think of the name of the town—Sharpsberg, I guess. It looks like the place hasn't been painted for the last 50

years. I mean, it's just pathetic. It wasn't even a visitors' place, just a park.

May I have one more minute on elephants, rhinos, and tigers?

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. BEILENSEN. We're asking—and you've got this in front of you—for at least \$1.2 million for the African elephant conservation fund and at least \$400,000 for the rhino/tiger conservation fund. The administration, although they strongly support these things, is asking for less money, about half as much, because that's what you were able to give last year. I would urge you to give serious consideration to putting a little bit more in. We're talking about peanuts here, and we're talking about two things: one, elephants, where this country's actions, with your help four or five years ago, has turned the tide on the decimation of the African elephant, where they've gone down from a million and a half during the 1980s down to about 400,000. Now it seems to have leveled off and it's beginning to grow again. For the first time, the money, the seed money, through the U.S. and now through other contributory countries and through NGOs, nongovernmental organizations—

Mr. REGULA. Well, we'll do as much as we can because I think it's an important program.

Mr. BEILENSEN. It's been a wonderful success, Mr. Chairman, with almost no money, and it's worth it.

The other thing is rhinos and tigers. I know that people back home don't appreciate this, although if you go out and talk to kids or even to grownups about it—there are 11,000 rhinoceroses left in the world outside of zoos and 5,000 or 6,000 tigers. In our children's lifetimes, or our grandchildren's lifetimes, they are liable to become extinct on our watch, as it were.

It is so sad. I mean, it's really pathetic. With modest amounts of contributions, first from us, and then that again catalyzes money elsewhere, as we did with elephants, we can save them. I think it's worth doing. And if it takes a million dollars a year or half a million dollars a year, you know, we can find that somewhere.

Mr. REGULA. I agree.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I know you do.

Mr. REGULA. We'll do as much as we can.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I know you will. Thanks a lot.

Mr. REGULA. As you may recall, last year the Speaker very forcibly opposed the amendment to delete the money.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I know it. So we were left with the \$400,000, and it was wonderfully helpful, but, you know—

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. It's tight budgets.

Mr. BEILENSEN. I know, sir.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, okay. Thank you.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

[The statement of Mr. Beilenson follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having the opportunity to express my support for at least \$1.2 million for the African Elephant Conservation Fund, and for at least \$400,000 for the Rhino/Tiger Conservation Fund, both of which are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

We appreciate the support this subcommittee showed for those two programs last year by providing half of the Administration's request in each case. Of course, we wish the entire amounts had been provided. Although the Administration's FY 97 request calls for continuing funding at the levels they expect to receive in FY 96--\$600,000 for the elephant fund, and \$200,000 for the rhino/tiger fund--I believe a more appropriate amount would be the one that the Administration requested last year--about \$1.2 million for the elephant fund, and \$400,000 for the rhino/tiger fund.

The African Elephant Conservation Fund, authorized by the African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988, provides federal grant assistance to African wildlife agencies, organizations, and individuals to pay for approved projects for research, conservation, management and protection of African elephants. Four years ago, we reauthorized the African Elephant Conservation Act for \$5 million a year through FY 97.

The Rhino/Tiger Conservation Fund, authorized by the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, is modeled on the elephant conservation fund. Congress established this program to try to halt the alarming decline of the world's rhinoceros and tiger populations. Less than 11,000 rhinos and 5,000 tigers are still in existence, and their survival is becoming increasingly imperiled each year. But, if the United States is as successful with the rhino/tiger program as it has been with the elephant program, we have a fighting chance of saving these two magnificent animals from extinction.

The elephant conservation program, for its size, has been one of the most successful efforts ever undertaken by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service outside the United States to ensure the preservation of a species in its native habitat. Because of U.S. leadership and contributions to the International African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group, every range country now has a specific short-term and long-term conservation plan, and we are actively engaged in efforts to implement those plans.

The Fish and Wildlife Service also continues to work with

African wildlife departments and non-governmental organizations in developing and implementing measures to address the persistent poaching that remains the number one threat facing the species.

In addition, we are continuing to increase our efforts to address the other threats to the African elephant--in particular, the growing conflict between humans and wildlife for space and resources. Essential to the success of our efforts will be the ability of local communities to manage their wildlife as a renewable resource--valuable for the tourist dollars they attract --and thus have an incentive to protect the animals from poachers and to share their land and water supplies. Until very recently, all national park and tourist revenues were channelled back to the national governments, and local communities were given no stake at all in preserving their own wildlife. That is beginning to change, but if African countries are going to succeed in implementing effective elephant conservation programs, more incentives for local commitment will be necessary.

Because elephants play an enormous role in the ecosystems they inhabit, funds spent on elephant conservation provide a tremendous boost to environmental protection activities in the affected communities by promoting sound ecological management practices, resource conservation, preservation of threatened ecosystems and, perhaps most importantly, the conservation of many other threatened and endangered species.

Moreover, the U.S. commitment has acted as a catalyst, generating major contributions and technical assistance from NGO's, and from other donor nations, such as Japan and several European countries. The Administration's requested appropriation would go a long way toward saving many elephant populations by training staff, buying spare parts for vehicles and aircraft, and providing technical assistance in setting up and expanding national parks.

For a very modest amount of funding, the United States can continue to exercise its leadership in saving three of the world's most venerated animals from extinction. I strongly urge this subcommittee to provide, at the very least, the Administration's request for funding for these two critically important programs.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**DON EDWARDS SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL
WILDLIFE REFUGE**

**GULF OF THE FARALLONES NATIONAL MARINE
SANCTUARY**

WITNESS

HON. TOM LANTOS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Lantos? Tom?

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Before Tony leaves, I want to pay tribute to his fight for the elephants and other wild animals and creatures.

Mr. Chairman, let me first thank you personally for your participation yesterday at the Yomoshō ceremony, for your continued support for museum.

Mr. REGULA. It was very, very impressive, a very impressive ceremony.

Mr. LANTOS. I'm very, very deeply grateful to you.

I have two items, Mr. Chairman. One—

Mr. REGULA. I might tell you I've heard two previous witnesses on Don Edwards. So we're pretty much up to speed on that one.

Mr. LANTOS. Exactly. I would merely indicate, obviously, that along with the delegation, I also support the Don Edwards.

Mr. REGULA. It's an interesting thing in that apparently this Japanese firm owns the island—

Mr. LANTOS. Yes.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. And lets the public access it.

Mr. LANTOS. That's right.

Mr. REGULA. I wonder if there's any potential there of getting them to make a contribution of a portion of it, if we would match it.

Mr. LANTOS. Well, I've begun to explore that.

Mr. REGULA. I wish you would—

Mr. LANTOS. It's a possibility.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. Because we could leverage our dollars—

Mr. LANTOS. Exactly.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. Considerably, and maybe you would get the State to come in for some. The watch word's got to be, with the budget reductions we're faced with, that we've got to leverage our dollars as much as possible—

Mr. LANTOS. Absolutely.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. With State and/or private or local funds, and that's, I think, what we're going to be looking toward in determining what we can fund.

Mr. LANTOS. Absolutely. I have another appointment set with the Japanese.

Mr. REGULA. Good.

Mr. LANTOS. And I'll go out and I'll try to. So I won't say anything more about that, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to request a modest amount of funding, \$1.2 million, for the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary.

Mr. REGULA. Where is that?

Mr. LANTOS. It's—the Farallones are——

Mr. REGULA. I mean, is it north of San Francisco, south, or——

Mr. LANTOS. It's west.

Mr. REGULA. West?

Mr. LANTOS. It's almost due west.

Mr. REGULA. Is it on the coast? Is it a gulf actually?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes, we would very much like to take you out there next time you come out our way. It's a beautiful area. We'd love to take you out there. You can go out by boat or by helicopter.

Mr. REGULA. So is that also an island?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. The Farallones?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes, yes, yes.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Is it presently a marine sanctuary?

Mr. LANTOS. It is, and it is under management of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. What our problem is, that with the downsizing, military downsizing, the U.S. Coast Guard, which is operating facilities out there, will no longer need that. What we are attempting to do is to have these buildings and structures transferred from the Coast Guard. We have two structures, one operated by the Coast Guard, one by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Both are in need of extensive repair and maintenance, and we are working on putting together a nonprofit that would continue the maintenance on an indefinite basis.

Mr. REGULA. Is the Coast Guard going to vacate it?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes, yes.

Mr. REGULA. Could the two buildings—could the functions be consolidated into one?

Mr. LANTOS. Well——

Mr. REGULA. Do one instead of——

Mr. LANTOS. We would hate to lose either of these buildings. These are beautiful structures, and we intend to, as I indicated in my testimony, to have a living library and laboratory created in this area.

Mr. REGULA. Is this Federal property now?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. The whole thing?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes, the whole thing.

Mr. REGULA. So the Coast Guard would contemplate turning it over to the National Park Service?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes, yes, yes, yes. But the structures and buildings, without maintenance, would vanish in no time, and, obviously, the replacement costs would be astronomical and we could never undertake them.

Mr. REGULA. What are we talking about in acreage?

Mr. LANTOS. One point two million.

Mr. REGULA. No, no, in acreage.

Mr. LANTOS. I will submit that to you. I wouldn't care to guess. I wouldn't care to guess.

[The information follows:]

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Ranking Member

Subcommittee on International Operations
and Human Rights
Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere

GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Subcommittee on Human Resources and
Intergovernmental Relations
Subcommittee on National Security, International
Affairs, and Criminal Justice

Co-Chairman, Permanent United States
Congressional Delegation to the
European Parliament
Co-Chairman, Congressional
Human Rights Caucus

May 20, 1996

The Honorable Ralph Regula
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior
B-308 Rayburn HOB

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On April 17, 1996 I testified before your subcommittee. During my testimony on behalf of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, you inquired about the size of the island. Per your request, I am providing you with that information.

The Farallone Island, relevant to this project, consists of 102 acres of land (or 45 hectares).

I appreciate your attention to this important project. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of any assistance.

Most cordially,

Tom

Tom Lantos
Member of Congress

Mr. REGULA. Now the \$1.2 million, would that be to rehab the buildings?

Mr. LANTOS. It would be to rehab. It would be to restore, rehab the building, to remove hazardous waste. There is quite a bit of hazardous—I was out there—hazardous waste removal, which is required, and initial maintenance until this nonprofit is created.

Mr. REGULA. Will the nonprofit operate it then?

Mr. LANTOS. Yes, the nonprofit would operate it.

Mr. REGULA. So there would not be a continuing Federal role?

Mr. LANTOS. There would be no continuing Federal responsibility.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we'll look at it.

Mr. LANTOS. We're deeply grateful to you. You have been very understanding and helpful to our area, Mr. Chairman, through the years. Let me only say that this is a very serious time bind because it will take some time to put a nonprofit together. There is every indication several foundations are going to come in.

Mr. REGULA. When do you contemplate the Coast Guard vacating?

Mr. LANTOS. It's imminent. It's imminent.

Mr. REGULA. So it's part of their downsizing?

Mr. LANTOS. That's correct. That's correct. And if the buildings are allowed, the structures are allowed to deteriorate, they will just be gone.

Mr. REGULA. Does the public have access to it now?

Mr. LANTOS. They do have access to it now. It's not easy to reach it, but there is access to it.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. LANTOS. I'm very grateful, Mr. Chairman. It's good to see you.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you for bringing it to our attention.

[The statement of Mr. Lantos follows:]

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on International Operations
and Human Rights
Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
Subcommittee on Human Resources and
Intergovernmental Relations
Subcommittee on National Security, International
Affairs, and Criminal Justice
Chairman, Permanent United States
Congressional Delegation to the
European Parliament
Chairman, Congressional
Human Rights Caucus

CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS
12TH DISTRICT - CALIFORNIA

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before you today as you prepare the appropriations legislation for FY '97. I am here to urge your support for two projects most worthy of funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I would like to respectfully request \$10 million for The San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge and \$1.2 million for the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary.

The San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge is a particularly noteworthy project. As you know, it was recently renamed in honor of our distinguished colleague, The Honorable Don Edwards, and is now known as The Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. While serving in Congress, Don Edwards was committed to protecting the environment and remains dedicated to preserving this land for use as a wildlife refuge.

This 1,600 acres of land, the final segment needed to complete the Refuge, is the last significant easily-restorable wetland left on the San Francisco Bay. If this land is not acquired for preservation very soon, it will be developed and lost as a natural resource forever.

This refuge project is widely supported by people throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, the Northern California Congressional delegation, the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is recognized by resource agencies and environmental organizations as a top priority acquisition.

It is important to acknowledge the efforts made by The Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge, a local advocacy group, in securing nearly \$1 million of local funds for the acquisition of this land. This impressive display of private support indicates the level of local support for the Refuge.

The benefits of The Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge are enormous and will only be augmented by adding this final parcel of land. The Refuge welcomes 300,000 visitors over the course of a year, including 10,000 school children, who participate in educational programs sponsored by the Refuge. In addition, local fishermen frequent the Refuge and wildlife experts from all over the world come to this Refuge to study refuge management techniques.

Completion of the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge is a truly important project for the Bay Area and indeed the world. Aside from its own merit, this would be a meaningful tribute to our colleague, Don Edwards, whose efforts to preserve this land were unsurpassed.

The second request I would like to make is for funding in the amount of \$1.2 million for the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. This funding would provide for the restoration, hazardous waste removal, and maintenance of two houses located on the South East Farallone Island. These houses would be used as a living library and laboratory unit for the National Wildlife Refuge, under the management of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary.

Located just off the coast of San Francisco, the Farallone Islands are the most important and largest seabird breeding colony in the U.S., outside Alaska. In addition to the sea birds, sea lions migrate from Ano Nuevo (approximately 50 miles south), during the fall and winter, to take advantage of the more productive feeding ground around the Farallone Islands.

More than 20 years of wildlife monitoring has been conducted from this sight, providing important data for researchers. In addition, it is also a vital location to conduct research on the water circulation and the continental shelf of the San Francisco Bay.

With technological advancements and military downsizing, the U.S. Coast Guard no longer needs the house on the South East Farallone Island, which had been previously used while performing maintenance on the light used to guide

boats in the San Francisco Bay. Solar technology is now used, leaving the house vacant and falling into disrepair. Currently the Gulf of the Farallone National Marine Sanctuary is working to acquire this house under a transfer from the Coast Guard. While the second house is operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service, both are in need of extensive repairs and will require maintenance, to be useful for the Gulf of the Farallone Sanctuary. The \$1.2 million I am requesting would assure the utilization of these buildings, which is a small price to pay to preserve these useful buildings.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the attention given by this committee to these worthy projects and strongly urge the committee to provide full funding for both; The wildlife refuge bearing the name of our colleague, **The Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge** and the **Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary**.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

FS LAND AQUISITION**WITNESS**

HON. CHARLES F. BASS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. REGULA. The gentleman from New Hampshire to discuss Forest Service land acquisition in the White Mountains.

Mr. BASS. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and, as you know, this is not the first time; I guess I'm coming to find out that you see a lot of people on a regular basis.

I regret the fact that I don't have a map here to show you precisely where—I do have a map. The first thing you asked the person who preceded me was, where is this piece of property, and I think it would be helpful for you to have a quick look.

This is the State of New Hampshire, and the property that we are talking about is right here.

Mr. REGULA. Near the south end; I assume the north end would be—

Mr. BASS. No, district is like this: I have all of this, all of this, and all of that. Bill Zeliff has this little—this area right here. He has the city of Manchester, the city of Portsmouth, but I have most of two-thirds of the land area of the State.

Mr. REGULA. So you go to the north end?

Mr. BASS. That's right; I have all of Coos County. I have all of the White Mountain National Forest in my district except Bill Zeliff lives right here. He has a little tiny piece—

Mr. REGULA. Is that where his lodge is located?

Mr. BASS. Yes. He has this much of it. This is his, this part of it here. But I have all of this, all of this, basically all the way down—everything where my hand is and all the way around.

Mr. REGULA. So you have the bulk of the White Mountains?

Mr. BASS. That's correct. I have about 90 percent of the White Mountain National Forest.

Mr. REGULA. And you want to buy some more land?

Mr. BASS. The property that we are talking about—I'm trying to find it. Matt, where is—oh, here. It's right here. It's this piece of property right here. It abuts the western boundary of the White Mountain National Forest. It's in three different towns. Ninety-eight percent of it is in two towns. I have been there before. It's really one of the most spectacular, very spectacular piece of property. It's the largest lake in the White Mountains, Lake Tarleton.

We're looking for an appropriation of \$4.22 million—

Mr. REGULA. Is this privately owned?

Mr. BASS. Yes, it is. Yes, it's privately-owned property. Total acreage is 3,608 acres. As I said, it has a common boundary, three towns. There are actually four separate lakes associated with this. It is a priority acquisition for the Forest Service.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. BASS. We would provide public access. It's part of the Connecticut River Basin, and it has excellent road access, and that's the reason why it's endangered for development. There's a major road that runs quite near this lake. So, on the one hand, there

would be great access for the public. On the other hand, the potential for development is extensive. As you can well imagine, all of the environmental groups in New Hampshire strongly support this purchase, as does the Department of Forest and Parks and the AMC——

Mr. REGULA. Do the White Mountains get a lot of multiple use?

Mr. BASS. Absolutely. We have two ski areas in the White Mountains. We have a lot—all sorts of hiking trails. The Appalachian Mountain Society operates all of the extensive trail system. We have a number of these grand old hotels that used to be very popular in the late 19th century. A couple of them are still in existence.

You may recall the Breton Woods purchase from last year——

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. BASS [continuing]. Actually abutted the Breton Woods Mount Washington Hotel, which is one of these huge——

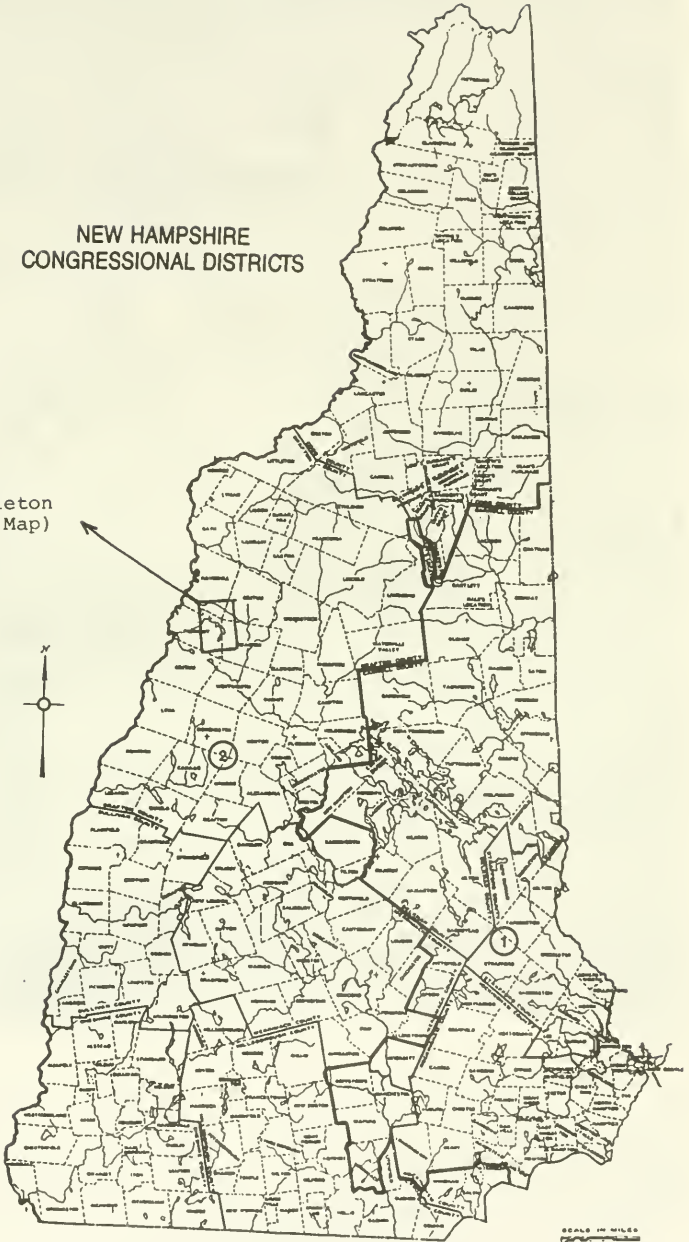
Mr. REGULA. Are they on the Federal land or are they in-holdings?

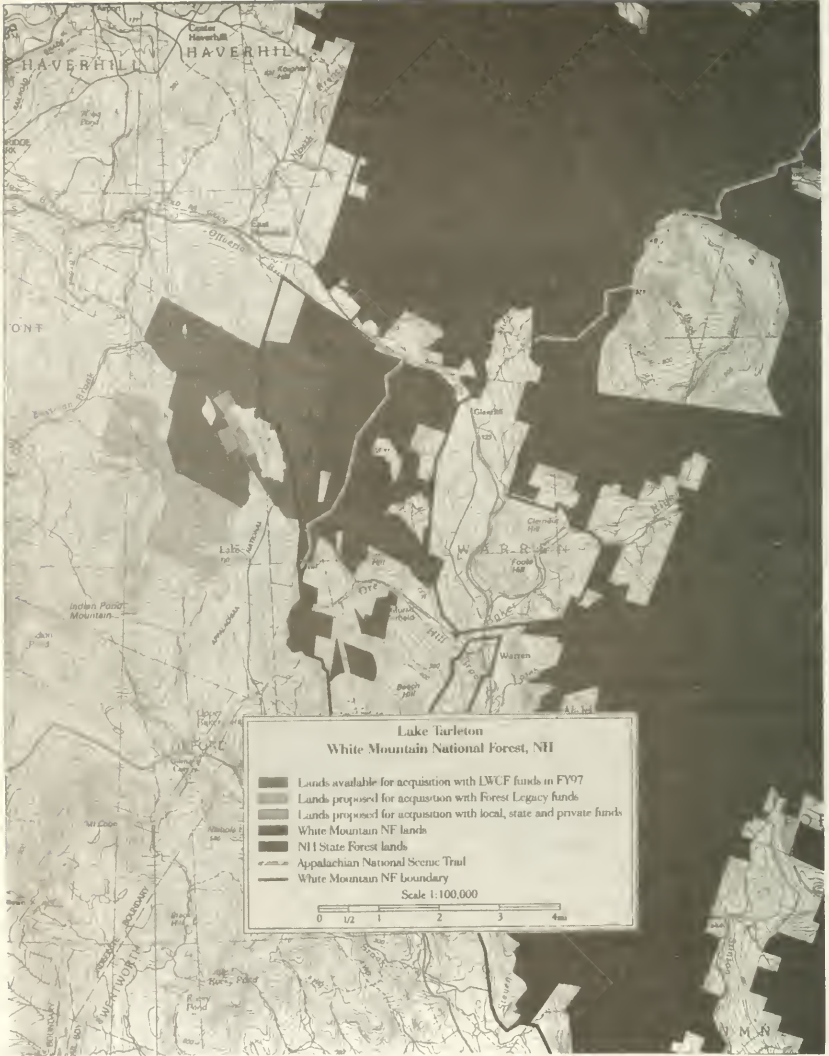
Mr. BASS. The Breton Woods facility is an in-holding. I'm going, if I could, to submit this map for the record here, and you'll be able to see that these little white spots here in the White Mountains are in-holdings.

[The information follows:]

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Lake Tarleton
(See Attache Map)





Mr. BASS. Some of them we're moving toward purchase. For example, here in Pinkham Notch here, this is a new purchase along here. But the key is Lake Tarleton over here, here's Route 91, which has direct access to New York City; Route 93 to Boston over here. It has excellent—

Mr. REGULA. You must have some university areas around there, too.

Mr. BASS. We have the Dartmouth Mountain—the Dartmouth College purchase, which is right up here. It's a whole town, as you know, a township in size.

I don't believe UNH has any holdings up—the University of New Hampshire, but the Dartmouth College grant is very extensive.

Lake Umbagog was a major purchase that was made through a combination of funding from the State of New Hampshire, the purchase from the James—

Mr. REGULA. Will they contribute anything here, do you think?

Mr. BASS. In this particular purchase? In fact, I was one of the sponsors of the legislation. The State established a \$50 million fund during the good times to purchase easements and fee simple property. We used it all up. At this point the State is looking at a \$60 million deficit on a \$5 billion budget. There's a lot of controversy actually with that. I don't know how much money would be available for land acquisition.

Mr. REGULA. Is there any forestry cutting at all in the White Mountains?

Mr. BASS. Yes, extensive forestry cutting. It's a forest management plan, very much so, yes, and there is anticipated to be some controversy associated with it, a significant cut over here in the eastern side of the State in the town of Ladden. So this is definitely a multiple-use—

Mr. REGULA. Is there hunting?

Mr. BASS. Lots—hunting is—absolutely. We have moose hunting.

Mr. REGULA. Are there snowmobiles?

Mr. BASS. Snowmobiling is allowed as well, yes. I don't know of any activity that is not allowed in this forest. And, of course, it's quite close to major population centers.

Mr. REGULA. I was going to say, you must be getting the suburban-type dweller from Boston?

Mr. BASS. Well, there's a very major second-residence market up here. And the fact is that Boston is not on the map. It's right here, and this is a very, very quick road that goes up there. It takes about two hours to get from Boston to—

Mr. REGULA. Is there commuter rail? I'm just curious.

Mr. BASS. No commuter rail, none whatsoever. There used to be—in my lifetime there was rail to Nashua and that was it.

And Sherm Adams, you may remember him, he came from Lincoln, which is right here. After he left the White House, he founded Loon Mountain Ski Area, which is now arguably the most successful ski area in the State. It's built upon Federal land, and the ski area itself is leased from the Federal Government.

Mr. REGULA. It's very interesting. Well, I know it's a high priority with the Forest Service.

Mr. BASS. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. So we'll see what we can do.

Mr. BASS. Thank you. Would you like me to leave this map here, so we could put it in a file, so that you could——

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. BASS. Do you want me to circle Lake Tarleton so you can find out?

Okay, thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Bass follows:]

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2902

Statement of
HON. CHARLES F. BASS
of New Hampshire
before the
Subcommittee on Interior

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
REFORM AND OVERSIGHT
VICE CHAIR
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
MANAGEMENT, INFORMATION AND
TECHNOLOGY

Lake Tarleton acquisition in the White Mountain National Forest

April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I am here today to testify in support of a \$4.22 million appropriation for the United States Forest Service to acquire approximately 3,608 acres of land in my New Hampshire Congressional district.

The Lake Tarleton property abuts the White Mountain National Forest in the towns of Warren, Piermont and Benton. The 20,000 feet of undeveloped lake frontage contained within the property encompasses four separate lakes. Of this frontage, 9,830 feet lie along Lake Tarleton, the largest lake in the White Mountains and the site of a 1920's resort. Additionally, 6,000 feet of shoreline along Lake Katherine and the 25-acre Lake Constance, and 4,000 feet along Lake Armington would be protected by this acquisition.

The property has been identified as a priority acquisition by the U.S. Forest Service, the New Hampshire Department of Forests and Parks, and several local groups, including the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The property offers diverse recreational opportunities and, if acquired, will provide critical public access to the water-borne recreational opportunities afforded by the property's four lakes.

In terms of wildlife, the lakes and surrounding property provide habitat to nesting loons and osprey, lake trout, beaver, moose, bobcat, white-tailed deer, and numerous species of migratory songbirds and waterfowl. Furthermore, these lakes eventually drain into the Connecticut River, one of the most ecologically important rivers in New England.

All of these factors combine to make the protection of the Lake Tarleton property a priority in my legislative agenda. Unfortunately, these same factors, combined with 15,000 feet of road access, make this property an attractive option for extensive development.

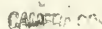
Therefore, I request that the subcommittee allocate \$4.22 million to protect this valuable natural resource from the threat of development. By granting my request, the land could be protected for the public use of the seven million yearly visitors to the White Mountain National Forest.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

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NASHUA, NH 03060
(603) 889-8772

69 MAIN STREET
LITTLETON, NH 03561
(603) 644-1271



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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA LAND ACQUISITION**WITNESS****HON. JOHN L. MICA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

Mr. REGULA. John Mica, where are you? I saw you come in.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, how are you today?

Mr. REGULA. We've heard a lot about the Everglades today.

Mr. MICA. Well, I'm here to talk about—and, without objection, I hope that I could submit my entire statement for the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. MICA. Okay, sir. I know you've heard a lot about the Everglades, and the Republican majority has made a great commitment for the restoration of the Everglades, and I support that effort. However, I've told many folks that I was raised in south Florida and I saw the problems there that started, when we moved there in the fifties. With the growth, we now have 25 percent of the land surface either paved or built on in some of those areas, and it will be a costly restoration project for many years to come.

But what I'm here to do—and that's a huge dollar ticket. We're talking multi-billion. What I'm here to do is I live now in central Florida and represent part of central Florida, and part of this project is in my district. But I represent a rapidly-growing area, like south Florida was in the fifties, sixties, seventies.

And we have the Ocala National Forest to the north. I don't know if you've got a copy of this little map, but if you look at Florida, the Ocala National Forest is to the north of us. Then down toward Orlando, on the north end of Orlando, we have the Wekiva State Park. It runs along the Wekiva River that flows into the St. Johns, a really beautiful, pristine area that the State has preserved.

In between is the St. Johns River that connects these areas, and the map that I gave you shows the project. And the project is basically to connect the Ocala National Forest with a seamless environmental reserve and preserve and protection area to the Wekiva State Park. Now we have a St. Johns Water Management District which we have been working with the last couple of years. I had originally met with—and the delegation had with—Secretary Babbitt, and he said, bring us projects where there's a 50/50 match. We had originally proposed—this was a \$30 million project to acquire 18,000 acres, and I had asked before for a 50/50 match on that.

The good news is that we have already a State commitment of \$20 million. We're asking for \$10 million. They've acquired 14,000 of the 18,000 acres. The entire delegation has signed on this.

Mr. REGULA. The State has already acquired that?

Mr. MICA. Yes, and this is not a case where we have anyone who is an unwilling seller. There are no property rights. There's no contesting this.

But, again, the growth in this area is explosive. I have, Mr. Chairman, in my district two new cities in the last 24 months. I have one city, Deltona, which is the third largest city in central Florida, over 60,000, probably 65,000 people; another one, Duberry.

And they're located right on the other side of this. If we don't preserve this now, we will be paying millions or billions later to reserve and preserve this. So it is such an infinitesimal amount of money.

I met with Secretary Babbitt during this past recess, and he was most cordial. He's considering some of this possibly. You know, he has many demands out of the \$140 million, but I don't think we'll get the whole thing.

So we would like to do it. It's a great example of cooperation, of prevention, and of an investment for the future. So I plead with you all to give this serious consideration. You'll get my support. I spoke on the floor last time trying to help you with funding for your programs, and we'll work with you, because I know this is important.

I know there are questions out West where people don't want lands acquired by the Feds and things of that sort, but this is the kind of thing that makes so much sense, and Florida has such a fragile and more and more burdened ecosystem.

So those are my comments. Any questions?

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. MICA. And you've seen my picture before? This is the area that I'm talking about, St. Johns River. You know, once you get a few developments along here—and there are a couple already—and then a few condominiums, forget it. It will never—and you will have runoff problems. You will never keep this natural, and future generations will be in the same strait we're in with the Everglades. It's coming.

Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Mica follows:]

JOHN L. MICA
7th DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM
AND OVERSIGHT
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RAILROADS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
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STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. MICA
Before the House Appropriations Subcommittee
on Interior

In Support of Funding for
Land Acquisition along the St. Johns River, Florida
April 17, 1996

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of Fiscal Year 1997 funding for a vital land acquisition project in east central Florida along the St. Johns River. This \$10 million request will impact counties in my district as well as other counties throughout the State.

The St. Johns River is Florida's largest river, flowing for over 300 miles across approximately two-thirds of the Florida peninsula, from northeast of Lake Okeechobee to just south of the Georgia border. Located near the heart of this watershed in east central Florida, south of the 430,000 acre Ocala National Forest and the 22,370 acre Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge, is a core area of environmentally sensitive natural resource lands known as the Wekiva River Basin.

Land has been identified within this region as missing links in what is known as the Wekiva-Ocala Connector. This tract covers a 10-mile corridor of St. Johns shoreline and joins the Wekiva River junction with the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge. Extensive efforts of state, regional and local land acquisition programs have established key centers of protection along this sensitive ecological system. These areas should be strategically connected to ensure the continued protection of water resources, fish and wildlife, and natural resource based recreational activities despite extreme pressures from nearby growth and development.

Statement by the Honorable John L. Mica
April 17, 1996
Page 2

Urban encroachment is now a threat to the continued preservation of the St. Johns River basin. Over the last two decades, the Orlando metropolitan area has expanded into regions just south of the Ocala National Forest and west of the St. Johns River. In just the last two years, two new cities with populations totaling 80,000 have formed in this area. The acquisition of lands along the Wekiva-Ocala Connector offers a tremendous opportunity to preserve and maintain a natural resource system of national significance. This project is perhaps even more valuable in its potential to link numerous but separate protected areas, expand animal habitat and prevent the isolation and demise of small populations of species.

With relatively intact natural systems and extensive wetlands and water resources, this region is critical habitat for a number of species listed by the federal and state governments as endangered and threatened. These species include migrating waterfowl, the Florida black bear, Florida sandhill crane, Florida scrub jay, bald eagle, gopher tortoise, indigo snake and Florida pine snake. While rarely observed by the public, the Florida black bear maintain one of their largest concentrations in the state within this region. Natural communities in excellent condition include floodplain swamps, marshes, hydric hammocks, upland mixed forests, sandhill and scrub. Alligators, deer and a wide variety of birds are commonly seen in the area as well.

This land is also critical to providing flood protection for existing and future Central Florida populations, and to protecting surface and ground water quality for local residents. Furthermore, with a growing number of over 14 million Floridian and 38 million out-of-state annual tourists, and with the close proximity to large urban areas and major transportation corridors, east central Florida is facing increased demand for recreational opportunities. The proposed land acquisitions possess excellent recreational potential for fishing, boating, hiking, camping, horseback riding and nature studies. In addition, the Florida Scenic Trail system traverses the region and provides further opportunities for public access and recreation.

The total request for this federal land acquisition grant is \$10 million. The State of Florida has already been working to acquire and preserve these lands. Five parcels of land have been purchased by state agencies for \$18,617,919, but an additional four pieces of property, totaling 3,270 acres, are still needed to complete this project. A cooperative agreement has been reached with the US Fish and Wildlife Service to manage lands adjacent to Lake Woodruff, and the State is willing to manage the rest.

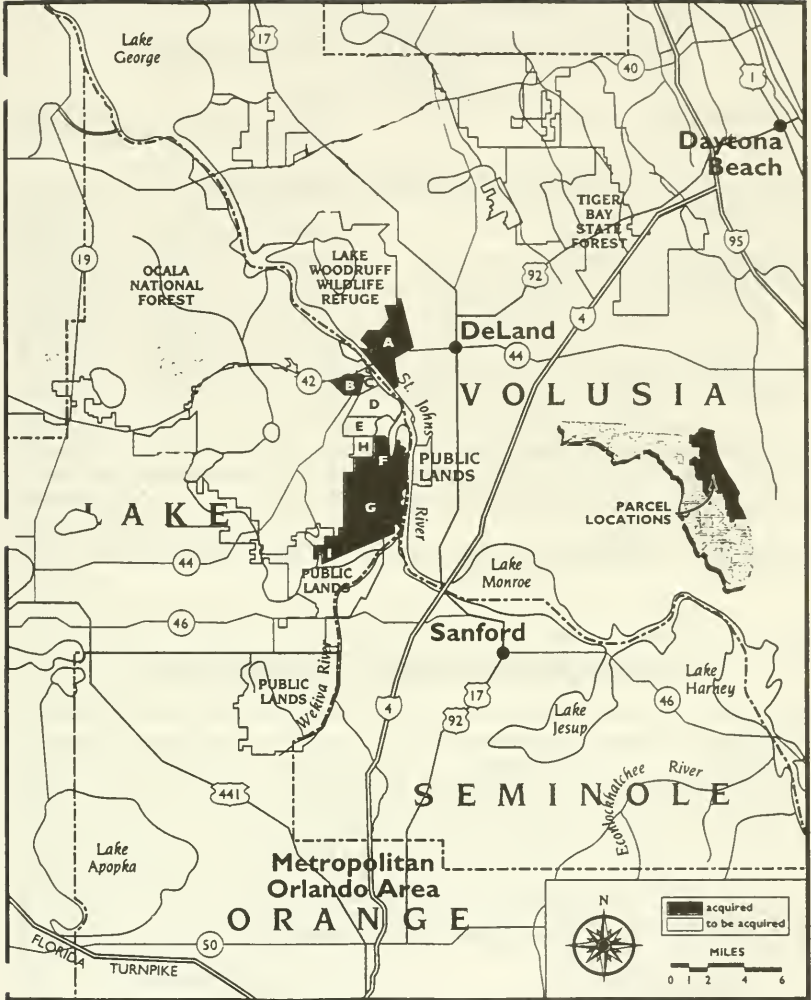
Statement by the Honorable John L. Mica
April 17, 1996
Page 3

The entire Florida Congressional delegation, the Secretary of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the directors of the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge and the St. Johns River Water Management District have all indicated their support for this project. Experience has taught us that it is much easier and less costly to protect a resource than attempt to restore one. With the support of Congress, Florida public agencies are prepared to move forward with the acquisition and preservation of this critical area.

The requested funding for this land acquisition is \$10 million and I urge the Subcommittee to fully support the completion of this important project.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

* * *



**Central Florida
Land Acquisition Priorities**

Central Florida Land Acquisition Priorities

(Updated March 1996)

Lands Already Acquired

Map Key	Acres	Land Management	Projected Costs	Actual Costs	Year
A	2,007	US F&W	\$1,950,000	\$1,825,419	1995
B	899	State of Florida	\$4,500,000	\$4,197,500	1995
F	2,650	State of Florida	\$2,900,000		1996
G	9,229	State of Florida	\$7,500,000		1996
I	716	State of Florida	\$2,150,000		1996
Total	15,501		\$19,000,000	\$18,617,919	

Lands Remaining To Be Acquired

Map Key	Acres	Current Status	Land Management	Projected Costs	Year *
C	156	Negotiations	State of Florida	**	1996
D	1,522	Pre-appraisal	State of Florida	**	1996
E	1,096	Pre-appraisal	State of Florida	**	1997
H	496	Pre-appraisal	State of Florida	**	1997
Total	3,270			\$10,000,000	

* - Proposed year for acquisition

** - Individual parcel cost estimates are not included in order to maintain confidentiality.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

WITNESS

HON. PETER BLUTE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. REGULA. The gentlemen—plural—from Massachusetts. Blackstone River Valley, we've had testimony on it earlier. So whatever you'd like to add—

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, this used to be known, respectfully, as the Neal/Blute bill. Bowing to the new reality of the House, it is now known as the Blute/Neal bill. [Laughter.]

I'll defer to Mr. Blute on this occasion.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate the opportunity. You've been very good to us. We know you're a leader in this area.

Mr. Neal and myself were saying that, before we came up here, that other than the Erie Canal project, I think this one has the most meritorious components to it. There's been a tremendous amount—

Mr. REGULA. Well, you've already demonstrated that it's popular. [Laughter.]

You're just adding on to an existing corridor.

Mr. BLUTE. Right, we're trying to add on to an existing corridor. It's been very successful, and there's so much volunteerism along the corridor. It's really incredible.

I have been stunned myself, when we attend those meetings, to see hundreds and hundreds of people who work with this Corridor Commission—

Mr. REGULA. Yes, you have the same situation we do on the Ohio and Erie. Our problem is getting the Resources Committee to get the bill moved.

Mr. BLUTE. Exactly.

Mr. REGULA. And we'll depend on you to do that.

Mr. BLUTE. Well, we're pushing Chairman Young and Chairman Hansen to try to move this.

Mr. REGULA. And I am.

Mr. BLUTE. I know you are also. Some of the property rights questions that we faced the last time and that we've—

Mr. REGULA. I think we've addressed those.

Mr. BLUTE. Well, I certainly think we did the last Congress, where with your leadership and Ritchie Neal's, very much so, we were able to fight off—

Mr. REGULA. We had a floor debate on that and won it.

Mr. BLUTE. We won it; that's right. So I'm optimistic that Chairman Young can work that out before we get to the floor with those Members who have concerns on the private property—

Mr. REGULA. Well, I'm speaking to the Western Caucus at 4:30 or 4:45, and I'm going to raise this issue with them and point out the language. It's already in these bills.

Mr. BLUTE. That's exactly right, which we adopted last year.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, which clearly says there's no incursion whatsoever on private property.

[The statement of Mr. Blute follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE PETER BLUTE
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
APRIL 17, 1996

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS TODAY TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUED FUNDING FOR THE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR. I WOULD FIRST LIKE TO THANK THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE FOR ALL THE SUPPORT THEY HAVE PROVIDED THE BLACKSTONE OVER THE YEARS. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK OUR COLLEAGUE RICHIE NEAL FOR HIS LEADERSHIP ON THIS ISSUE.

I HAVE VISITED THE BLACKSTONE HERITAGE CORRIDOR A NUMBER OF TIMES, AND HAVE MET WITH VARIOUS PARTIES WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE CORRIDOR. AND MY REPORT TO YOU IS THAT THE CORRIDOR PROJECT IS, IN EVERY WAY, A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

THE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY IS A REAL NATIONAL TREASURE. NOT ONLY IS IT BREATHTAKING FROM A SCENIC PERSPECTIVE, BUT IT IS SO RICH IN CULTURE AND HISTORY. THE MILLS, CANALS AND OLD NEW ENGLAND FARMS TAKE VISITORS BACK TO A CRITICAL STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS NATION -- BACK TO THE BIRTH OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. WHEN ONE TOURS THE BUILDINGS AND WALKS ALONG THE ROADS OF THE CORRIDOR, THEY CAN ALMOST HEAR THE CHURNING OF THE VERY ENGINES THAT DROVE AMERICA INTO THE INDUSTRIAL AGE, CHANGING THE FACE OF THIS COUNTRY, AND THE WORLD, FOREVER.

WHILE THE AREA CAN NO LONGER LAY CLAIM TO ITS POSITION AS A WORLD LEADER IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURING, NO ONE CAN DENY THAT THE BLACKSTONE VALLEY IS WHERE IT ALL BEGAN. THIS SIGNIFICANT PART OF AMERICAN HISTORY IS DEFINITELY WORTH PRESERVING.

THANKS TO THE COMMITMENT OF THE CITIZENS WHO RESIDE IN AND AROUND THE BLACKSTONE VALLEY, THIS HISTORIC AREA IS NOW A CLEANER, MORE BEAUTIFUL AREA, AS WELL. BUT MORE WORK REMAINS.

IN MY VIEW, NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDORS ARE EXACTLY THE KIND OF MODEL THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE LOOKING FOR AS IT TRIES TO GET THE BIGGEST BANG FOR ITS BUCK. THE CREATION OF THE BLACKSTONE CORRIDOR HAS RESULTED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP WHICH GIVES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXCELLENT LEVERAGE AGAINST ITS OWN

INVESTMENT. EACH DOLLAR THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTES FOR THE OPERATION OF THE CORRIDOR ATTRACTS BETTER THAN THREE DOLLARS IN NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS, WHILE ON THE DEVELOPMENT SIDE THE RATIO OF NON-FEDERAL TO FEDERAL DOLLARS IS BETTER THAN 5-TO-1. A FANTASTIC RETURN ON INVESTMENT BY ANY STANDARD.

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, THERE HAS BEEN A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY IN THE BLACKSTONE CORRIDOR. MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE GIVING OF THEIR TIME AND EFFORT TO ASSIST WITH THE PHYSICAL CLEANUP AND REVITALIZATION OF THE CORRIDOR, AND MORE AND MORE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE GIVING FINANCIALLY TO HELP DO THE THINGS THAT ARE NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE "BIRTHPLACE OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION". MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE FLOWING INTO THE PROJECT FROM STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES, ALL AS A RESULT OF THE CONTINUING COMMITMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRESENCE.

WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINDS A WAY TO GENERATE THREE TO FIVE TIMES ITS OWN INVESTMENT IN STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS, IT OUGHT TO DO EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO KEEP THE VENTURE GOING STRONG. NOT DECLARE VICTORY AND WALK AWAY.

AGAIN, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK FOR THE CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE. THIS IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT HAS EARNED IT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD NEAL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. NEAL. I want to thank you for the manner in which you treated this project and proposal. You've been more than courteous, and I promise to leave you alone if we're successful in the future.

But I would like to highlight another, I think, interesting aspect of this proposal that you might bring to the attention of those who might be perceived as opponents down the road. And that is that the leveraging ratio here of private investment is up to 20 to 1—

Mr. REGULA. Yes, it's enormous.

Mr. NEAL [continuing]. In private versus public dollars. And it not only highlights the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, but for Congressman Blute here—and we work hand in glove on this; I want to acknowledge that—that Congressman Blute would add the city of Wooster to it, and I would add a neighboring community called Lester to the project.

Mr. REGULA. Now I assume that the area you're talking about is already public land?

Mr. NEAL. Much of it, yes. Yes, absolutely.

Mr. BLUTE. Much of it, but a lot of private land also.

Mr. NEAL. Right.

Mr. REGULA. They would give easements?

Mr. NEAL. They would give easements.

Mr. BLUTE. Companies along the route have a lot of their property on the weekends, their parking lots, for example, to be opened up to canoers, and it's really a great public-private partnership.

Mr. REGULA. Well, I think it's very much in keeping with the era of small government—of large government being over.

Mr. BLUTE. Absolutely.

Mr. REGULA. So we go to small government.

Mr. BLUTE. That's right. It really does work, and we've worked on it. Ritchie Neal started this ball a number of years ago, and it's just been so successful that I just—

Mr. REGULA. Well, people love these things.

Mr. BLUTE. The public loves it, and the private sector is very involved.

Mr. REGULA. And the population pressures are really going to grow.

Mr. BLUTE. That's right.

Mr. REGULA. I mean, we're making the decisions for the next 50 years or 100, and whatever we say will be there for them. Every time I see Central Park, I think somebody really had a vision in it. I mean, imagine what New York City would be like without it.

Mr. BLUTE. How large that is.

Mr. REGULA. I don't know who did it, but, they deserve a lot of credit for that.

Mr. BLUTE. That's right.

Mr. REGULA. And that's what we're talking about here.

Mr. BLUTE. That's right.

Mr. NEAL. I would commend to your reading, if you ever have the chance, Mr. Chairman, The Power Broker, about Robert Moses.

Mr. REGULA. I did; I've read it.

Mr. NEAL. It's a remarkable discussion about vision.

Mr. REGULA. Exactly right.

Mr. BLUTE. Looking ahead.

Mr. REGULA. He really did.

Mr. BLUTE. On that point, in Massachusetts we have a very good example of that visionary. Back in the 1920s, the State of Massachusetts, by eminent domain, took, what, four towns out in the western part of the State and turned it into a reservoir for Boston. To this day, it provides drinking water for millions and millions and millions of people. They couldn't have envisioned how much burden it would have been, but it really has worked out tremendously.

Mr. REGULA. That's right.

Mr. BLUTE. It was a visionary project that allowed Massachusetts to grow.

Mr. REGULA. Well, as I say, we're shaping what the legacy will be for the next 100 years in how we deal with these things.

Mr. BLUTE. May I just make one last point about this Blackstone Valley? The State government and the Federal transportation officials are adding a 146-connector to the Mass Turnpike. That means these places are going to grow.

Mr. REGULA. Oh, yes, yes.

Mr. BLUTE. Housing values are going up. There will be lots of new development. We think that with this Heritage Corridor, with some of the Federal dollars combined with private dollars, these small communities can maintain some of their bucolic nature like Grafton's Common and Sutton, and these are beautiful towns, but they think they could be overwhelmed by the next growth spur unless efforts are made by public/private partnerships to maintain the old firehouse, which we did in Grafton under this bill, and it's just a tremendous opportunity.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we'll hope that we can get it out of Resources.

Mr. NEAL. I would just close on this note: that you have a special responsibility, I know, because in many ways you have been custodian of our memory here in terms of these projects.

Mr. REGULA. I'm very aware of that.

Mr. NEAL. And you've done a great job, and you've been more than supportive of Congressman Blute and myself on this, and I am, indeed, grateful for the manner in which you have received me.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're hoping we can get that authorization moved.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We'd like to submit this for the record, without objection.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, yes, your statements will be made a part of the record.

Mr. NEAL. Thank you.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Neal follows.]

RICHARD E. NEAL
 SECOND DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS
 WHIP AT-LARGE



COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
 Washington, DC 20515
 April 17, 1996

Testimony by Congressman Richard E. Neal
 Before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior
 on Behalf of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and speak on behalf of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor and urge your continued support for this outstanding program. The Blackstone River Valley is an area rich in history that stretches from Central Massachusetts down into Rhode Island and is home to the birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution. This is a project that means a great deal not only to the citizens of the corridor, but to citizens across the country, because it is an excellent example of how to achieve historic preservation and economic revitalization through responsible federal investment.

The Blackstone river Valley National Heritage Corridor was established in 1986 as an affiliated area of the National Park Service. The project featured an innovative approach by the National Park Service that allowed it to form partnerships with the state and local governments as well as the business community and a number of historic preservation groups. This was a stark contrast to previous Park Service projects where the NPS bought the land and ran the operation exclusively. The federal dollars appropriated for this project have been used as seed money and are leveraged with funds provide by the partnership groups. The legislation required that the

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partners match each federal dollar at a 1:1 ratio but that ratio was often exceeded, sometimes as high 20:1. Thus the federal investment in this project has yielded a tremendous return and provided a model for future preservation projects.

The original authorization for the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor only provided for funding for a ten year period. Due to the tremendous success of the Corridor and the strong response from the citizens of the region, however, I have introduced legislation that will extend the commitment another ten years and expand the boundaries to include an additional five communities. This legislation enjoys strong bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. I am optimistic the success record of the Corridor will be recognized and the outstanding work that has been done in the Blackstone Valley will continue.

When I travel through the eight communities in my district that fall within the Blackstone River Corridor it is quite easy to find evidence of the outstanding contribution that the funds from this project have made to the region. One example that leaps to mind is the restoration project that involved the Blackstone Federated Church in the Town of Blackstone. The church at one time played a key role in the religious integration of Blackstone region by housing religious services for the different religions of the area mill workers in the early 18th century. Earlier this century, however, it fell into disrepair and was in tremendous need of renovation.

The citizens of Blackstone supported the renovation project but lacked the resources and direction to secured the funds necessary to complete it. The Corridor Commission was able to

provide the necessary assistance that helped secure funds from both the state and private sector that allowed for the renovations to take place. Today the church is a tremendous source of civic pride as well as an integral part of a burgeoning tourism trade in the area. This is just one of the many examples of the outstanding work that the Corridor Commission has been able to do with the funds provided by this committee.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me state some simple truths about this project: the Blackstone Heritage project worked and is a fine example of an outstanding federal investment. It has a tremendous record of accomplishment. It enjoys bipartisan support on the federal, state and local level as well as strong support in the business community. The combinations of these elements have created a sound program which has achieved economic revitalization through historic preservation. But while great strides have been made much remains to be done. Funding for this program should be imitated not eliminated and I would urge this subcommittee to continue its support for the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. This will ensure that the historical relevance of this region will not be lost but rather it will remain for future generations to experience and enjoy.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

OCS AND OTHER PROGRAMS**WITNESS****HON. BRIAN BILBRAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Mr. REGULA. The gentleman from California.

Mr. BILBRAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to really thank you and the staff for allowing me to testify today on such short notice.

Mr. REGULA. Well, that's why we're here.

Mr. BILBRAY. Well, I appreciate it.

Really, keeping on the theme of creating an environment that will be remembered for the next 100 years, in 1991, in San Diego County, the business community, the environmental community, the Federal Government, State government, and local government got together and looked at our environmental strategies when it comes to endangered species and came to a very clear consensus that this single-species approach to the Endangered Species Act was basically obsolete, and that we needed to expand it and be more holistic in having multi-species strategy.

So what we did in 1991 is we got local government, State government, and the Federal Government together in a partnership working with the landowners at developing a balance between resource protection and economic growth, but also looking at the big picture: that one-species habitat also can serve for the species—a habitat for many other species.

So what we've done is developed a plan that, in my opinion, is going to be the prototype for the next generation of endangered species strategies, and that is looking at multi-species management.

Mr. REGULA. Now this would be the county and the local community—

Mr. BILBRAY. The county and the cities and the State. The city has put up \$6 million for the process already. The EPA is—I mean, the Fish and Wildlife has been working with Fish and Game of the State, with local governments, in developing the strategy.

The real thing it comes down to now is that it's sort of time for us to invest in this new strategy, a prototype, with the local land use people and the local property owners at placing our part of participation into the program. There's like three or four different sections of this.

And I would just ask that we recognize that it is not just—I know you hear this a lot, but, as somebody who has worked on species management issues since 1976 in local government, this one really has potential of being the prototype of what we do from now on as a national policy of how we address this—

Mr. REGULA. Have you talked to Mr. Pombo about this?

Mr. BILBRAY. Yes, I have. This makes us a proactive species management rather than reactive. We're able to manage the habitat for all the species, not just one at a time, and always having to be reactive. It helps the property owners because they then are able to manage and avoid crisis to where they're then not stepped

on. So this will allow us to develop that strategy and expand it, and I think it really is going to be something that you and I and a lot of people are going to say, okay, San Diego started this in 1991; now we need to start some more of these programs.

Mr. REGULA. So should this be incorporated in the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

Mr. BILBRAY. I think that it should be incorporated—the entire issue is that we should be encouraging, if not mandating, that all the agencies take a look at this multi-species rather than this piecemeal.

The other issue that I'd like to address is a proposed land swap involving the closure of the naval base in San Diego. The Naval Training Center is slated to close in 1997, and—

Mr. REGULA. I spent a few months there.

Mr. BILBRAY. Yes. The Reuse Committee, the local community, has been working on this.

Mr. REGULA. Is this the one in Coronado?

Mr. BILBRAY. This is actually across from Coronado. It's not North Island. That's where I was born. This is across the bay next to the Naval Training Center/Marine Corps. In August I'll show it to you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. BILBRAY. The one thing that concerns us is we've heard talk about some kind of land swap for mineral rights under the Everglades to a private operation, to be able to turn this land back over. In fact, there were two articles which I'd like to include in the record discussing about this.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. BILBRAY. And let me just say, quite frankly, this land was given to the Federal Government by the vote of the people of San Diego for the use of the military base.

Mr. REGULA. You're talking about the naval land; right?

Mr. BILBRAY. The navy land. It was voted on by the people to turn it over for military use. If it is not going to be used for military use, Mr. Chairman, it should be given back to the people.

Mr. REGULA. Is there a reversionary clause?

Mr. BILBRAY. I don't know if there's a reversionary clause, but I know that there was—when the people of San Diego turned this over, they turned it over for national defense purposes.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. BILBRAY. And I think that for Babbitt or anybody else to be trying to, let's just say bluntly, cut a deal for mineral rights under Florida by giving over land that is right in a central part of the 49th district of California, right next to the bay—so I'd appreciate if we'd take that.

The other issue is the moratorium—

Mr. REGULA. That's probably a Resource Committee issue. He can do it unilaterally?

Mr. BILBRAY. No, I heard that it takes an act of Congress.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, because it's Florida and California.

Mr. BILBRAY. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. So I would assume it would require legislation—

Mr. BILBRAY. It would and I would really ask you to be sensitive to the situation because it could be stuck in somewhere to where we weren't quite aware of it.

Mr. REGULA. We'll watch for it.

Mr. BILBRAY. Okay. And I appreciate that, because the community is really looking at a reuse here of public access, utilizing it for—some of it includes tidal lands, which under the State of California's article 20 must be publicly owned, not privately owned. And so it is really a good example of reuse of an ex-military facility.

Mr. REGULA. How many acres would be in this? It's a pretty good piece of land, isn't it?

Mr. BILBRAY. It's not huge. We're talking a few hundred—it is sort of a confined area in an urban area up against the bay. So it's not a real large area, but we've been working for like two or three years on this use, the planning, reuse issue. Part of it's going to be set aside for navy housing, and that's good. If it's used for military use, it stays in the Federal plans.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. BILBRAY. We're just afraid that somebody may try to work out a deal to be able to do it under the guise of environmental preservation—to give up, to acquire rights in one State and then to actually destroy a reuse plan in another.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. BILBRAY. The moratorium on drilling on offshore oil is the other issue, and I just want to point out to you there are two major industries in San Diego. One is tourism, which you understand the "V" to the ocean is an absolutely central thing, and we happen to be—I'll say this to you as I said it to Billy Tauzin: there's a whole lot of difference between California and Louisiana. The one thing about California is you build offshore oil drillers rigs in California; everybody sees it for miles, because we've got a topography that is quite different than Louisiana.

But the other issue is the fact that we are also a naval installation and a site of the new concentrated military capabilities. San Diego Harbor is becoming the megaport for our military capabilities. BRACK is bringing all the bases to us.

One of the major concerns of offshore oil drilling that has been raised is that the listening devices to know if enemy submarines are in the area would be totally eliminated by offshore oil drilling, and it's something that we don't think about that much until your sonar people sit there and say, "We wouldn't know if somebody was right in close off our port if we had these operations."

I support, you know, resource extraction when it's appropriate at appropriate locations, and I have done that. Elk Hills was a good example. But this one is one that is just the wrong place at the wrong time, and there's other issues that are tied to this.

So I'd ask you that the coastal resources and the military resources that are recognized there, and the economic benefit that we get from that, is very important—

Mr. REGULA. Have you had any offshore prior to the moratorium?

Mr. BILBRAY. No, none at all.

Mr. REGULA. So it's not a Santa Barbara issue?

Mr. BILBRAY. It's all north of us, and that is one of the big concerns that the military raises. We've got a quiet zone, so they can listen when the Russian submarines or any other submarines will come in the area. Up north they couldn't do that because the constant equipment causes a background noise. So that issue is still a very real issue, especially in San Diego.

I would thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the time to be able to address this issue. I think we've got some real opportunities, and especially in the fact that the multi-species plan which has been worked on for a long time, now has everybody's agreeing that this is the thing of the future. If we can get enough funding to prove the Federal participation with the cities and the county and the State on this thing, it really will set an example for other multi-species plans that haven't evolved as far, like Riverside. There's some of them that have seen our program and really are moving forward. This will encourage them to keep going, their work, and that way everybody, the species benefits and the private property owner will finally not have to be jacked around reacting to, you know, crisis.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Bilbray follows:]

BRIAN P. BILBRAY
49TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMERCE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
COMMERCE, TRADE, AND
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Testimony of the Honorable Brian Bilbray
before the Subcommittee on the Interior
Committee on Appropriations
April 17, 1996

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Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to address you today on several issues of great importance to my San Diego district. In the interests of time, and because the Subcommittee still must hear from other Members, I will be as brief as possible.

I would like to express my support for funding of San Diego's unique Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) in the FY 1997 Interior Appropriations bill. The City of San Diego, the Department of the Interior, and the State of California have been working to develop the MSCP since 1991. It is a partnership between local, state, and federal government, geared to providing a workable solution to the challenge of balancing sound natural resource conservation with economic stability.

The MSCP as drafted seeks to preserve roughly 164,000 acres and in the process protect 87 species currently listed as threatened or endangered, along with their habitats, while accommodating regional growth and development needs. The draft MSCP was distributed in March of 1995, and is scheduled for consideration before the San Diego City Council on April 23, 1996, for additional discussion in anticipation of final approval of the plan sometime this summer.

As the Subcommittee is aware, a regional funding roundtable has been established to determine and coordinate specific requests for support in FY 1997; at this point, the details of this process are in the final stages of negotiation. The roundtable is designed to share financing responsibilities, in order to present a comprehensive funding proposal which is fair and feasible for all participants. It is my understanding that the conclusions of the roundtable will be finalized and presented to the Subcommittee in the very near future.

Mr. Chairman, I am very aware of the significant challenges faced by your Subcommittee, at a time in which you are increasingly being asked to do more with less, and I appreciate the tough choices which must be made. I would like to point out and emphasize that the City of San Diego has contributed over \$6 million during the MSCP planning process, and will continue its support as the plan is implemented. Nonetheless, federal assistance has been and remains central to the success of the MSCP experiment, continued demonstration of federal commitment to this process is a vital pillar of the carefully crafted MSCP partnership.

Mr Chairman, I appreciate your consideration of this project, and compliment the Subcommittee for its past support. I would like to say that such support goes far beyond the ideology and partisanship which has so often clouded discussion of these habitat and species conservation issues. If we are to ultimately succeed in moving beyond, or "evolving out of", what most of us agree is a flawed status quo, we need to be able to make reasoned, sound decisions as to what effective alternatives might be. The habitat conservation process, as embodied in the MSCP, has tremendous promise and potential, and we should make every effort possible to encourage these efforts to move into new and improved environmental strategies.

Another issue I would like to bring to your attention, Mr Chairman, is a proposed land swap involving an exchange of mineral rights on 400,000 acres of land in Florida's Big Cypress National Preserve for lands at one of several closed military bases, including San Diego's Naval Training Center (NTC). The NTC is slated for closure at the end of April 1997, and for the last three years, a base reuse commission has been considering possible future uses for the property once it has been turned over to the City.

I have made it clear to the proponents of this land swap that I would not be supportive of any circumvention of the ongoing local planning process. I am told that other Members of the House and Senate have expressed similar sentiments, and Secretary Babbitt stated last week while in San Diego that he would not support a transfer involving the NTC without the support of the San Diego community. Nonetheless, there are concerns locally that despite assurances to the contrary, it is possible that somehow an "end run" might be made to accomplish a land swap. I wanted to share this information with the Subcommittee, and make it aware of the strong local sentiment that exists, in the unlikely event such a proposal were to come before you. I have with me two recent articles from the San Diego Union-Tribune which describe this situation in some detail, and which I would ask be included in the hearing record.

Finally, Mr Chairman, I would like to express my strong support for continuing the moratorium on oil and gas exploration in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in FY 1997. This is an issue of extreme importance to the people of San Diego and California, and one which cannot be overemphasized. California's abundant coastal resources provide both environmental and economic assets which are of inestimable value. On behalf of my own constituents, and the great majority of Californians, I would respectfully urge that the existing moratorium on such mineral exploration be maintained in FY 1997.

Mr Chairman, thank you again for this opportunity to testify today. I appreciate your consideration, and am at your disposal should you or any Members of the Subcommittee have any questions or would like additional information.

* * *

San Diego

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE • WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1986

Babbitt favors NTC land swap if it's OK'd here

By RONALD W. POWELL
Staff Writer

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt favors a land deal that would give a wealthy Florida family federal property, including the Naval Training Center, but only if the wishes of the San Diego community are respected.

Mike Gaudin, an assistant to Babbitt, said the Interior Department wants the mineral rights to about 400,000 acres of the Big Cypress National Preserve in southwest Florida that are controlled by the Collier family. In exchange for those rights, which some sources say the family

■ Colliers swapped Everglades land and \$38 million for federal acres in Phoenix. —B-5

has valued at about \$250 million, the Colliers want the training center property and several other closed military bases.

The training center is scheduled to be closed at the end of April next year. For the past three years, a base reuse committee has been deciding how the property should be used after it is turned over to the city — which may happen by late next year.

City officials see the proposed land swap

as a pre-emption of the local reuse process. Gaudin said Babbitt believes the Colliers should work within the reuse process if they want to acquire the land.

A representative for the family says the Barron Collier Partnership, a development company, plans to seek special congressional legislation to get the land swap approved.

"We're interested in acquiring the mineral rights, and we'd be fine with the land swap," Gaudin said. "But we can't organize it. We're not in the business of negotiating it, they'd (the Colliers) have to do that with the Department of Defense and go through

the base closure process."

He said the Interior Department purchased land from the Colliers in the 575,000-acre Big Cypress National Preserve in 1974. He could not explain why the mineral rights were not part of the sale, but surmised that the Colliers probably wanted to retain the potentially lucrative rights.

An Interior Department official said the proposed swap of mineral rights does not include Big Cypress or fields the Colliers

See NTC on Page B-5

NIC

Colliers approached Rep. Bilbray on plan

Continued from B-1

already have in production. The fields extracted about 1 million barrels of oil last year.

Gauldin said the Interior Department leases some federal property under its control for oil drilling, including some leases in the Gulf of Mexico. But, he added, the department has no plans to expand oil drilling in Big Cypress if it acquires the land.

Acquiring the Colliers' property is important because it would give Congress and the Department of the Interior the power to decide whether oil drilling occurs in much of the Big Cypress.

The Colliers have contacted at least one member of San Diego's congressional delegation about the plan.

John Woodard, chief of staff for U.S. Rep. Brian Bilbray, R-Imperial Beach, said a representative from the Collier family stopped by Bilbray's Washington office late last month to explain the proposed transaction. Bilbray listened, then

Colliers are veterans of U.S. land deals

By RONALD W. POWELL
Staff Writer

The Barron Collier Partnership knows the art of the land swap.

In a deal approved by Congress in 1988, the Naples, Fla., partnership exchanged 114,000 acres of prime Everglades and 70 prime acres — worth \$38 million — in downtown Phoenix owned by the federal government.

As in the proposed land swap that would include the Naval Training Center, the Interior Department was involved. But that deal was not complicated by the federal military base reuse process that is nearing completion at

the training center.

A second difference is that the Phoenix trade involved land, while the Colliers are offering mineral rights tied to land in the San Diego proposal.

"They ended up with a critical piece of downtown property," said Dave Kretzer, director of Community Economic Development for the city of Phoenix.

The swampland and money got the Colliers property known in Phoenix as the Old Indian School. It is located in the city's downtown area, in the middle of a high-rise office corridor.

Lori Swearingen, a spokeswoman for U.S. Rep. Randy Cunningham, R-Escondido, said he has not been contacted. She said Cunningham prefers that the destiny of the training center property remain in the hands of the local reuse committee and local officials.

Rep. Duncan Hunter could not be reached for comment on the issue. Other property that has been dis-

As part of the deal, the Colliers gave Phoenix \$38 million and 55 of the 70 acres for development of a park. They retained the other 15 acres for later development and received ownership of three city blocks in the heart of downtown.

Those blocks are across from the Phoenix Convention Center and are near the city's basketball arena, home of the National Basketball Association's Phoenix Suns, and the new baseball stadium, which is scheduled to open in spring 1996 as home of Major League Baseball's new Diamondbacks franchise.

discussed in the land swap includes the Naval Training Center in Orlando. Discussions have been held between the Collier representatives and Orlando Mayor Glenda Hood over the more than 2,000 acres of Navy property.

Hood has said the Collier Partnership's plan might be acceptable if it adheres to Orlando's reuse plan.

CITY & COUNTY

San Diego

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE • SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1996

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2 of 4 cities interested in proposed military land swap

RONALD W. POWELL

of Writer

They are welcomed in Orlando, then serious consideration in Tuscon, treated with a cool indifference in San Francisco.

San Diego, too, is extending a chilly reception to Florida's affluent Miller family, which is interested in acquiring closed military bases including the local Naval Training Center — in the four areas in

exchange for its mineral rights beneath a national preserve.

Local officials say the proposed swap of oil and gas-drilling rights beneath 400,000 acres of southwest Florida's Big Cypress National Preserve for the bases is an affront to the federal base reuse process.

In San Diego, the reuse process has included three years of planning by a volunteer committee to decide how property at the training center

should be used after the base shutdown operations April 30 of next year.

The committee's plan, while not final, is a melange of leisure, commerce, education and housing on the 400-acre site in Point Loma.

It includes construction of as many as 300 for-sale houses and two hotels, Parks, retail and commercial space and an education wing would be developed. The ex-

isting golf course would be expanded, and a maritime museum would be created.

The plan is slated for submission to the City Council in June. Following council review and expected approval, it will be sent to the secretary of the Navy for final approval. City officials believe the land may be transferred to the city by late next year.

A wrench would be thrown into

those plans if the Naples, Fla.-based Collier family, whose estimated worth exceeds \$1.3 billion, can engineer the land swap by obtaining special legislation from Congress.

However, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, visiting San Diego last week, said any land swap for the closed bases would have to be

See NTC on Page B-5

NTC

Tustin nearly finished with its reuse plan

Continued from B-1

approved by the local communities — not special legislation.

"The answer is no way — it's not going to happen as long as I'm living and breathing interior secretary," Babbitt said of the use of special legislation to exchange the property. "It won't happen without the support of the communities." Babbitt said he talked with Collier representatives this year and told them to work within the base reuse process if they wished to acquire the base lands.

While San Diego officials are miffed at the prospect of a land swap, their counterparts in two other cities identified in the proposed deal are at least listening.

Orlando officials intrigued

In Orlando, Fla., representatives of the Barron Collier Partnership met with Mayor Glenda Hood and other city officials in late March to discuss obtaining the Orlando Naval Training Center. During the meeting, they outlined the terms of the swap.

The Collier representatives said the family's mineral rights in the preserve are worth \$250 million — a figure that some officials in the U.S. Interior Department are calling excessive.

Collier representatives said the Interior Department wanted to obtain those rights to safe-guard water filtration in the environmentally sensitive preserve and create a

buffer zone free of oil and gas exploration.

Because the federal government does not have the money to buy the rights, a swap for government-owned land was suggested. Family representatives visited more than 40 military bases that are shutting down, choosing the Orlando Naval Training Center as a prime property.

"We had a good meeting, but we have some concerns," said Joseph Mittiga, special assistant to the Orlando mayor.

Orlando has already completed a land-use plan for 2,000 acres of Navy property that will be vacated by 1999. The plan has been approved by the secretary of the Navy.

The plan calls for the construction of 3,200 residential units and the creation of a town center complex with businesses on the first floor and residential housing above. A golf course, small businesses, parks, retail space and an education wing are among other features.

Mittiga said the property is potentially valuable, but in need of expensive upgrades to sewer, water, electrical, road and other infrastructure. A majority of the buildings will need to be demolished, another high cost.

Orlando is open to the Colliers' suggested swap because it does not want the property to sit unused after the military leaves.

"It doesn't matter to us whether we develop the parcels piecemeal or whether one company comes in and develops it all — as long as we get it back on the tax rolls," Mittiga said.

Orlando officials responded to the Colliers' proposal with a letter

outlining their concerns. A second meeting may occur later this month.

Tustin also interested

Christine Shingleton met with Collier representative March 21. Shingleton said the reuse plan for the 1,600-acre Tustin Marine Corps Station is nearing completion. The installation is slated for closure in 1999.

"We're being cautious," said Shingleton of the Colliers' bid. "We want to see a rapid transition to civilian use, but we don't know much about the Collier company. It's hard to know how much of an impact they can have in California when their (home) base is in Florida."

The Tustin reuse plan calls for a wide range of uses, headed by construction of 4,600 housing units for sale and for rent. A 250- to 500-room hotel, an 18-hole golf course, parks, 12 million square feet of commercial and retail space and 2 million square feet for education purposes are included in the evolving plan.

Tustin faces the same infrastructure problems as other cities that are inheriting military property. Shingleton estimates the cost of infrastructure upgrades at \$150 million.

A letter outlining Tustin's concerns has been sent to the Colliers in anticipation of another meeting within a month, Shingleton said.

"It could be a great opportunity, or have a negative impact on the community," she said of the Colliers' plan.

San Francisco stays aloof

In San Francisco, representatives of the Colliers met with redef-

velopment officials late last year, expressing interest in the Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Navy facilities.

"They talked about going through the White House to make this federal land swap," said Clifford Graves, executive director of the San Francisco redevelopment agency. "It was like something you hear about in novels."

Graves, formerly a San Diego port commissioner, said the visit was regarded by his staff as an intelligence-gathering mission. In that meeting, and two subsequent phone conversations, Collier representatives were told that there is ample interest by local developers in the 550 acres on the two island installations.

"San Francisco has a different attitude toward people from outside of town; it's parochial that way," Graves said.

The Navy is scheduled to vacate the properties in October of next year. Preliminary reuse plans call for development a resort hotel and other entertainment and leisure businesses.

Three large Navy hangars have already been leased to television and movie production companies.

The federal Job Corps will have a major center on one of the islands.

Both properties are plagued by infrastructure problems, as well as problems in getting large numbers of motorists to and from the islands.

Graves said one thing is certain: There will be no high-rise buildings on Treasure Island or Yerba Buena. "San Francisco has a style and culture that does not lend itself to large-scale development," Graves said.

CHRONIC

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PEAK III

One in a series
of free public
seminars by

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SOUNDS**WITNESS****HON. WALTER JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Jones?

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I have submitted my prepared remarks for the committee.

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. JONES. And I am here to—

Mr. REGULA. For the record.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. Thank you.

I am here today to pursue the assistance for the Center for the Sounds. As you probably remember or know, this goes back to legislation that my father in 1992 submitted to the Congress, which authorized the Center for the Sounds. And I don't regret that the Center for the Sounds—the Congress, after my father died, named the Walter B. Jones Center for the Sounds, which located in Tyrrell County.

Tyrrell County is a very small county in eastern North Carolina which is in my district, and from an economic standpoint they have very little going for them. The per capita income in Tyrrell County is approximately \$7,000—

Mr. REGULA. Is this a visitors' center?—

Mr. JONES. It's an educational visitors' center. It's off Highway 64; 64 is a road that is traveled in North Carolina to the Outer Banks, and the State of North Carolina estimates 6 million people visit the Outer Banks each year.

Mr. REGULA. Would this be a Federal facility?—

Mr. JONES. Federal and State—the State—it's a State and Federal partnership. The State has already spent about \$800,000 to build an adjoining center to the Walter B. Jones Center for the Sounds.

Mr. REGULA. So Walter B. Jones is not built then?

Mr. JONES. No, sir. The land is there. This is on the State/Federal property, and this would be an educational center for the tourists as well as for educational groups throughout North Carolina that would be visiting the Outer Banks.

And the reason that I have taken this on to champion, so to speak, is not because of my father's name, but because these counties are pretty—the majority of the county is wetlands; it's been designated as wetlands, and it's a small county that has very little going for it economically speaking.

Mr. REGULA. What do you mean by Center for the Sounds?

Mr. JONES. The ecosystem is what the State and the Federal Government for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife had been working together to create, and the economic opportunity, because of the wetlands in that county, and the fact that the ecosystem is one that is very well respected—

Mr. REGULA. In other words, this center would interpret the ecosystem?

Mr. JONES. Yes, right.

Mr. REGULA. Would there be any State money?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir, the State has already spent about \$800,000. And let me very quickly find that in my notes. The State of North Carolina Department of Transportation is in the process now of constructing an \$830,000 visitors' center/rest area adjacent to the Walter B. Jones Center for the Sounds. And the monies, if the Congress decides that it can appropriate between a million and \$3 million to help get the Center for the Sounds started, it would be a 15,000-square-foot museum and visitors' center which would provide indoor and outdoor exhibits about the area's plants and animals and classroom space for multiple educational purposes.

Mr. REGULA. What do you estimate the total cost to be?

Mr. JONES. The information that we have, it would be between \$2 and \$3 million.

Mr. REGULA. Who would operate it? Which agency?

Mr. JONES. Well, it would be operated primarily by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Mr. REGULA. So it would be a Federal operation?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. On the State, it's State and Federal property that this area is on it.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we've been reluctant to start any visitors' centers simply because we haven't had the funding and we have to take care of what we have.

Mr. JONES. Right. You explained that to me last year. [Laughter.]

Mr. REGULA. Yes. Well, we didn't do any last year, either.

Mr. JONES. Right.

Mr. REGULA. Here in 1996 we just don't have the money.

Mr. JONES. Right. Well, I just wanted to again—to make the effort again because, if time should change as we get to a balanced budget—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. JONES. I think that the new direction of the Congress is certainly one that is the right direction of trying to work with the local municipalities and the local areas to help build the economies, and I know that, talking to Speaker Gingrich, that we do in this Congress understand that rural America does need attention, and my district primarily is rural America. So—

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you for coming.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

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Statement of the Honorable Walter B. Jones, Jr.

to the
Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
on
the FY 1997 Interior Appropriations Act
regarding the **Walter B. Jones Center for the Sounds**

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify here today on behalf of the Walter B. Jones Center for the Sounds located in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

The Partnership for the Sounds, Inc., is a non-profit organization devoted to promoting local economic development through responsible nature-based tourism in the Albermarle-Pamlico region of northeastern North Carolina, using as its primary tourism attractions the area's unique natural, historic, and cultural resources. The Partnership was conceived in the early 1990's. It arose from a situation where several localities on the Albermarle-Pamlico peninsula were independently developing plans for educational facilities that would interpret various aspects of the regional ecosystem. When representatives from these localities realized the parallel nature of their efforts, they decided to join together in developing a single broad-based program rather than to compete as separate entities for funding and support.

The mission of the Partnership is to stimulate sustainable economic development in the northeastern North Carolina region by promoting nature-based tourism, environmental education and conservation. The organization is designing and developing a series of "gateway centers" to attract eco-tourists to the area, to interpret the unique local natural history and resources, and to orient the visitors to outdoor activities and programs available.

These "gateway centers," which form a rough frame around the peninsula, will attract tourists and stimulate visitation to regional parks, refuges and other points of interest. The four planned centers are; the Center for the Sounds, the North Carolina Estuarium, the Lake Mattamuskeet Education Center, and the Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge Center. Before my father's death in 1992, Congressman Walter B. Jones, Sr., secured House passage of legislation authorizing the Center for the Sounds facility in Tyrrell County. After his death, Congress amended the bill to name the facility in his honor.

The Center for the Sounds, a 15,000 square foot museum and visitor center, will provide indoor and outdoor exhibits about the area's plants and animals and classroom space for multiple education purposes. Also, the center will house the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge

headquarters, which is located in part of Tyrrell County. The Partnership for the Sounds have been in negotiations to assist the United States Fish and Wildlife (USFW) in staffing the federal facility.

The law authorizing the Center for the Sounds calls for a cost-sharing agreement between the Department of Interior, specifically the USFW, the State of North Carolina and local sponsors. The North Carolina General Assembly has appropriated state funds to design the federal facility as well as 2300 feet of interpretive-boardwalk in the adjacent wetlands. In addition, ongoing operational cost for the Partnership for the Sounds. The partnership is an organization funded through the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources.

In addition, the Department of Transportation is constructing an \$830,000 visitor center/rest area adjacent to the Walter B. Jones, Sr. Center for the Sounds site. It is estimated that federal monies to construct the center would be approximately between \$2.5 - \$3 million.

Again, I understand the importance in balancing the budget and returning regional projects back to the states. However, I believe this partnership, specifically the Center for the Sounds, is justifiable at the federal level for two important reasons. First, the necessity for new and diverse economic opportunities in the Albermarle-Pamlico region is evident by the area's startlingly poor socio-economic conditions. The two involved counties, Tyrrell and Hyde, were the first and third poorest in the state respectively in 1990. The average per capita income for Tyrrell is only \$7,884 and for Hyde County it is \$9,434. In both counties approximately 25 percent of their residents are below the poverty line. The annual unemployment rates of the two counties are more than twice the state rate, and non-farm employment opportunities throughout the region are limited. However, the partnership is intended to provide an economic boom to the area due the growing attraction of the North Carolina beaches. Specifically, the Center for the Sound site is located along Highway 64 -- the main artery to the Outer Banks, which receives approximately 6 million visitors a year.

Second, as mentioned early, the program is a partnership between the federal government and state and local government --- a perfect example of the new direction Congress is headed. North Carolina has honored its agreement to supply the project with \$836,615. This is an opportunity for the Congress partner in helping rural America.

In closing, I believe this project is essential to the economic development of northeastern North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

MIDEWIN NATIONAL TALLGRASS PRAIRIE**WITNESS****HON. JERRY WELLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**

Mr. REGULA. Jerry?

Mr. WELLER. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I do appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and your subcommittee and would ask that my entire statement be submitted for the record.

Mr. REGULA. Without objection.

Mr. WELLER. And, as I have spoken with you personally—and, of course, Mr. Yates, the ranking Democrat has also been very actively involved in this particular project—I want to discuss with you today. What I wanted to talk with you briefly about today, Mr. Chairman, is Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, which will soon be part, the newest addition to the United States Forest Service.

I have a map here with me today which is a map of what was formerly known as the Joliet Arsenal, the Joliet Arsenal Ammunition Plant.

Mr. REGULA. This is going from the military to the——

Mr. WELLER. That's right. This was a——

Mr. REGULA. Excuse me, the Forest Service.

Mr. WELLER. It's a surplus military facility. In many cases some consider this a model for base conversion, where we took 24,000 acres, set aside 19,000 acres for conservation, 3,000 acres for economic development, 1,000 for a national veterans' cemetery.

The portion that I wanted to discuss with you today is the 19,000 acres that's known as the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. It's already been nicknamed by many conservation and environmental organizations "The Yellowstone of the Midwest."

This past year, thanks to the strong bipartisan support we've had from Governor Edgar, the Illinois delegation, and conservation, business, labor, education, environmental groups, veterans' organizations, we were successful in passing the redevelopment legislation. This past year, with your assistance, as well as Mr. Yates and other members of the Appropriations Committee, we were able to obtain \$400,000 in initial development funding, and it was a good investment. I want to thank you for that initial investment.

Well, now we've succeeded in moving the legislation forward. The development is starting this year. What I'm here to talk to you about today is the funding for the operations now of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

I would like to point out the importance of treating this site separate, as a separate, distinct entity from the Shawnee National Forest. Currently, the Forest Service is in the process of reassessing how they're going to manage this property, and it's currently being managed through the Shawnee National Forest. The Shawnee National Forest is six hours away. It's in the far reaches of southern Illinois. The Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is in suburban Chicago. And because of that, we wanted to request a spe-

cific earmarking of \$1.6 million for operation and development costs for Fiscal Year 1997.

Mr. REGULA. You contemplate eventually a headquarters and what else?

Mr. WELLER. Well, there are existing buildings out there, former military buildings that they have. The Forest Service is still determining what the actual improvement costs would be to existing—redoing the wiring, rehabbing existing buildings, but they do believe that there are existing buildings they can use.

The funds that I'm asking for are for the development as well as operating costs. I do want to point out that what's been exciting about this particular project for all of us in Illinois is it's been a win/win/win for everybody—for conservation, for economic development, and for veterans. That's why it's had such broad-based support, and particularly from Mr. Yates and other members of the delegation, which I support, and do ask your continued investment in this particular project.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Weller follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN JERRY WELLER
BEFORE THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

APRIL 17, 1996

Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to talk briefly today about the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, which is soon to be the newest edition to the U.S. Forest Service. This prairie is expected to be so grand that many have begun referring to it as the "Yellowstone of the East." As many of you know, I introduced legislation early last year to re-develop the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant for several peace-time productive uses. My bill was incorporated into the Department of Defense Authorization Act which was signed into law on February 10th of this year. The largest portion of the land, approximately 19,000 acres will be transferred to the Forest Service for creation of the Midewin Tallgrass Prairie. This prairie will have enormous environmental, economic, and educational benefits not only for the state of Illinois, but for the entire country. This plan has broad bi-partisan support from virtually the entire Illinois delegation, as well as the dean of our delegation, Sid Yates. We were ably assisted by your subcommittee in securing \$400,000 in initial development costs for this fiscal year.

My purpose here today is to talk, obviously, about the upcoming funding needs of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. First I would like to stress the

importance of treating this site as a separate and distinct entity from the Shawnee National Forest, as far as appropriations and management go. Currently, the management of the Prairie will fall under the jurisdiction of the Shawnee, and it is important that Midewin is given the resources necessary to thrive on its own. I would like to point out that Midewin is in suburban Chicago and Shawnee is over 6 hours away in the farthest reaches of Southern Illinois. On that note, I would like to request an appropriation of \$1.6 million for operation and development costs for Fiscal Year 1997. This is the amount the Forest Service estimated it would cost to operate Midewin for an entire year. The prairie will also need construction money to equip existing buildings with electricity and plumbing in order to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of visitors who will come to Midewin. At this time, it is unclear what amount will be required, as Forest Service is still assessing their needs. I am disappointed that the Administration did not include a specific earmark in their budget request, and I anxiously await the Forest Service's response.

I would like to close by emphasizing the importance and broad-based support of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. As I mentioned, it has bi-partisan support and is supported by many environmental, conservation, education, business and labor groups. This is a model for base conversion which will provide public benefit for generations to come and I appreciate your help with securing the necessary funding.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE CORRIDOR

WITNESS

HON. E "KIKI" DE LA GARZA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. REGULA. Kika, I think you were here.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appear once again in behalf of the Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Corridor, which you have worked with us before. I would like to begin by requesting that money be specifically earmarked for this project.

This year, as every other year, we're asking for the total amount, as you can well understand, which is in your volume, \$3 million, a very small appropriation.

Mr. REGULA. Is that land acquisition or development?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. It's land acquisition and development.

Mr. REGULA. It's to add to an existing refuge?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Yes, the corridor will be from Falcon Dam down to the Gulf, and they're buying parcels here and there to fill up the corridor. The area has over 1,200 species of clams, over 400 species of birds, more than 330 types of butterflies, and animals.

Your contribution, Chairman Yates, and you, and Chairman Skeen, has been very, very helpful in the past. I don't know how many million people come down there because we have birds that are not found any other place in the world. It's a joint endeavor with the local people, that there is local fund-gathering, and I don't know where we are now, but it's substantial.

The wildlife corridor comes, of course, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This will be, Mr. Chairman, if it means anything, this will be the last time that I appear before you to ask for funds, and, hopefully, we can complete this endeavor and continue the heritage for future generations. I've championed this cause for many years over a lot of others, and I hope that, after this session, some of you who remain will remember me and the corridor kindly.

We submitted the testimony—

Mr. REGULA. These are presently privately-owned lands?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. Are they willing sellers?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Yes, all of it has been by willing sellers. It's nooks and crannies, pieces, no large farming endeavor. Basically what it is was little triangles or corners of brush that wouldn't help anyone. So to square off a farm, for example, 3 acres or 5 acres—

Mr. REGULA. Well, some of it is in-holdings in the existing refuge; is that right?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Very few. There's about a couple of—three or four that are now being used for farming. The largest one of those they're willing to sell. The others, parallel with what we call the floodway that up above the valley, as we call it, there's a floodway that, when the river is at its highest, so that it won't endanger the cities below it, takes the water and brings it down to the Gulf. Some of this is in the floodways.

The floodway is a Federal International Boundary and Water Commission, but people have easements in the floodway. You may have heard some of that, that the IBWC doesn't want them to clear because, if you put water in the floodway, you have an obstruction, and they went to court. Finally, they reached a settlement, but if we could buy some of those easements, then you won't have to worry about that problem. It's not necessarily the Federal Government; it's the government of the U.S. and Mexico. That way you can provide the refuge with land that can be conserved, and the IBWC can cut when they see the need for it and not have to worry about the farmer.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. It will be helpful.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. de la Garza follows:]

KIKA DE LA GARZA
5TH DISTRICT TEXAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4315

Statement By
E (Kika) de la Garza
regarding
FY '97 Appropriations
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Corridor

17 April 1997

Mr Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of funding for the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge which is located in South Texas. I would like to begin by requesting that money be specifically earmarked for this project. The appropriation I am seeking for Fiscal Year '97 is \$3 million.

As I mentioned in my testimony last year, this refuge, begun back in 1979, is more than halfway completed. Over 75,000 acres are to date protected. The eventual goal is 132,500 acres.

When finished the Corridor will have preserved a greater amount of biological diversity than exists in such a small area anywhere else in North America -- over 1,200 species of plants, over 450 species of birds, more than 330 types of butterflies. In addition, the corridor includes many types of habitat and plant and animal communities, including dry thorn forest, ramaderos, baretta groves, riparian woods, tidal flats and lomas, rare salt lakes, coastal marsh and wetlands.

- 2 -

Brush and forest habitat along the edge of the Lower Rio Grande itself is arguably the most important and most threatened habitat anywhere in the country. In fact, the U S Department of the Interior has included this refuge among its top priorities for the past decade.

With regard to budget concerns which I know are first and foremost on all of our minds, I want to say that the funding to complete the Wildlife Corridor comes from the Land & Water Conservation Fund -- money designated by law for land acquisition from offshore oil and gas royalties and leases.

This will be my last year appearing before you on Members' Day. In years past I have sought to make my voice heard on behalf of Valley wildlife. I do so more today than at any time in the past for the very simple reason that we are at a critical junction.

By continuing to provide the funds to see this project through to completion we are saying we are dedicated to passing on a great heritage to future generations. While I will not be here to continue to champion something I believe in so much, many of you will. It is my hope you will provide a \$3 million appropriation and that you will continue in future years to fund this project to completion.

Thank you Mr Chairman.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

STEWART MCKINNEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WITNESS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. REGULA. Rosa?

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Your statement will be made part of the record.

Ms. DELAURO. Wonderful, and we're going to do this together to kill two birds with one stone. I guess we shouldn't say that in the context of this wildlife refuge anyway. [Laughter.]

We'll have to save two birds with one stone.

I'm delighted to be here with my colleague, Chris Shays. What we're requesting is that the adequate funding be provided in Fiscal Year 1997 for the continued purchase of the Great Meadows Salt Marsh in Stratford, Connecticut, the remaining parcel of land which is needed to complete the Stewart McKinney National Wildlife Refuge.

Just one or two points, Mr. Chairman: Congress has so far appropriated \$3.6 million—over the past two Fiscal Years—for the purchase of the land. To date, we have purchased 391 acres out of the 454 acres that make up the Great Meadows Marsh. So completing this acquisition would maximize the effectiveness of the funds already spent.

A little bit of context here: the Senate-passed version of Interior Appropriations bill contained \$4 million for the continued acquisition of the Great Meadows Marsh in 1996. However, the Interior conference agreement did not specify use of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funds for the current Fiscal Year.

Mr. REGULA. We didn't earmark it.

Ms. DELAURO. Pardon?

Mr. REGULA. I said we didn't earmark it.

Ms. DELAURO. Right. No, I understand. And then, further, as you know, the Interior Approps bill was not signed into law. Fish and Wildlife has been operating under the series of Continuing Resolutions.

Mr. REGULA. Right, right.

Ms. DELAURO. So, for this reason, I want to express the support for inclusion of the funding levels in the Fiscal Year 1997. For the next Fiscal Year, Fish and Wildlife will need \$4.2 million for its Land and Water Conservation Fund in order to purchase 27.2 acres of the Great Meadows Marsh. This is the next of the three phases to complete the purchase, and this was—the figure was negotiated between Nature Conservancy, the Connecticut Chapter, the Stratford Development Company, the owners of Great Meadows, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It's a final step. It's a critical step.

This is—the McKinney refuge is one of only two national—

Mr. REGULA. Are they willing sellers?

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, they are willing sellers, yes.

This is—I mean, its importance in terms of what it does in terms of endangered migratory birds, I think we've stated before, and

that's on the record. There are 270 species of birds that have been recorded in the marsh.

Just to let you know two more points, Mr. Chairman, the State of Connecticut supports this effort. The State has donated staff to manage the piping plover population, put up construction equipment, staffed to implement the restoration efforts—

Mr. REGULA. Are you getting money out of them for the land acquisition?

Ms. DELAURO. I'm not sure whether the State has put up money for land acquisition. I don't think so. That's what my sense is as well.

The Stratford Development Company, though, which has worked with the groups over the last 20 years—

Mr. REGULA. That's a private group?

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, yes. They have worked out the efforts with the developers. What they are doing is—their development includes 1.2 million square feet of office space to support the activities for the refuge.

Mr. REGULA. Is this development adjacent to this marsh?

Ms. DELAURO. No, what they're doing is making available educational facilities and that kind of an effort, walkways and parkways, in order to access the marsh and to make it an educational—

Mr. REGULA. The private group is doing this?

Ms. DELAURO. Stratford Development Company, yes.

This, by the way, the activity would really help to create about 3,000 to 5,000 jobs in the greater Bridgeport area, which both Congressman Shays and I have responsibility for, and it would create about \$15 to \$21 million in annual tax revenues for the area.

Let me just conclude and say thank you. Thank you for accommodating the schedules as well. I appreciate what you've done in the past, and I hope you all will look favorably on this.

[The statement of Ms. DeLauro follows:]

THE HONORABLE ROSA L. DELAURO
STATEMENT TO THE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997 FUNDING FOR
THE STEWART MCKINNEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Thank you Chairman Regula, Ranking Member Yates, and members of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee for providing me with the opportunity to testify about an issue of great importance to the region I represent, and the State of Connecticut. Today I am requesting that adequate funding be provided in fiscal year 1997 for the continued purchase of the Great Meadows Salt Marsh in Stratford, Connecticut -- the remaining parcel of land needed to complete the Stewart McKinney National Wildlife Refuge.

Congress has appropriated \$3.6 million over the past two fiscal years for the purchase of this land. To date 391 of the 454 acres that make up the Great Meadows Marsh have been purchased. Completing this acquisition will maximize the effectiveness of federal funds already invested.

The Senate passed version of the Interior Appropriations bill contained \$4 million for the continued acquisition of Great Meadows in fiscal year 1996. However, the Interior conference agreement did not specify the use of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funds for the current fiscal year. Further, as you know, because the Interior Appropriations bill was not signed into law, Fish and Wildlife has been operating under a series of continuing appropriations resolutions, preventing the release of funds for the purchase. For this reason, I want to express my strong support for inclusion of funding levels capable of supporting this acquisition project in fiscal year 1997.

For the next fiscal year, the Fish and Wildlife Service will need \$4.2 million for its Land and Water Conservation fund in order to purchase 27.2 acres of the Great Meadows Salt Marsh. This is the next of three phases to complete the purchase of the Great Meadows Salt Marsh. This figure was derived out of negotiations between the Nature Conservancy's Connecticut Chapter, the Stratford Development Company, the owners of Great Meadows, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Acquisition of the Great Meadows Salt Marsh is the final and critical step necessary for completing the McKinney Wildlife Refuge, which is one of only two national wildlife refuges in Connecticut. With the addition of Great Meadows and its mix of habitats, the McKinney Refuge will be of sufficient size and ecological variety and complexity to become a valuable preserve for generations to come.

Although only minutes away from some of the most densely populated areas of our country, Great Meadows offers a refuge and a critical habitat for many important and potentially endangered migratory birds and species of fish and wildlife, including the

federally listed *Piping plover*. There are currently 270 species of birds that have been recorded in the Great Marsh. It is also a vital feeding area for the threatened bald eagle and serves as a major link for migratory birds using the North Atlantic Flyway.

The State of Connecticut also supports the Great Meadows project. The State has donated staff to manage the piping plover population and committed both construction equipment and staff to implement important wetlands restoration efforts.

In addition, the Stratford Development Company, which negotiated with community groups for 20 years to develop Great Meadows is now moving ahead with its planned development on portions of Great Meadows that are not considered ecologically critical. This development includes 1.2 million square feet of office space that would support activities related to the refuge such as educational facilities, pedestrian walkways, and parking. The complex would also contain unrelated businesses that would benefit from visitors to Great Meadows. This activity is expected to create 3,000 to 5,000 new jobs in the economically troubled Bridgeport area and create \$15 to \$21 million in annual tax revenues.

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Yates, thank you for your consideration of funding for acquisition of the Great Meadows Salt Marsh.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

THE STEWART MCKINNEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WITNESS

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. SHAYS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This salt marsh is in the district represented by Rosa DeLauro. It is absolutely essential, though, for the entire salvation, candidly, of Long Island Sound. It represents a major filtering process, and we found that, no matter how terrible, frankly, the population, and so on, has been on the sound, it has the ability to rejuvenate itself far greater than we can ever imagine because of this marsh.

Just in response to your question about the State, the Migratory Bird Commission is a private organization that has donated \$627,000. We expect that there will be further efforts by private organizations because this is considered——

Mr. REGULA. What's happened to that \$627,000?

Mr. SHAYS. That's been used for purchasing.

Mr. REGULA. It's already been used?

Mr. SHAYS. Yes. So that's been committed.

Mr. REGULA. When you say it's a salt marsh, is this a backwater from tide water? How do you get the salt in it?

Mr. SHAYS. Long Island Sound is a salt body. It's right along the edge of the sound, and it becomes a filter, and as the tides go up and down, it basically cleans——

Mr. REGULA. So the tides affect this?

Mr. SHAYS. Oh, definitely.

Ms. DELAURO. Oh, yes.

Mr. REGULA. It's sea water in fact, yes.

Mr. SHAYS. This is viewed by almost everyone as probably one of the most important environmental projects in the State of Connecticut. So the State has been very supportive and has provided resources.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. I thank you both for coming.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

Mr. SHAYS. I just one apology to my assistant: she wrote a great statement, and I'm just sorry I couldn't read it. [Laughter.]

Mr. REGULA. Well, we'll let the staff read it.

Ms. DELAURO. Put a star next to it. [Laughter.]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Shays follows:]

Testimony of Congressman Christopher Shays
Interior Appropriations Subcommittee

April 17, 1996

Chairman Regula, Congressman Yates and members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for providing me with this opportunity to testify before your subcommittee to request up to \$4.2 million be provided, either through the Land and Water Conservation Fund or the Fish and Wildlife Service, to acquire additional land for the Great Meadows Salt Marsh, on Long Island Sound in Stratford, Connecticut.

The Great Meadows Salt Marsh is the largest unditched high salt marsh in Connecticut, and is habitat to a wonderfully diverse range of wildlife. Included among the marsh's inhabitants are species deemed by the federal government to be threatened, such as the piping plover. It serves as a feeding area for the bald eagle, and its tidal flats and waters both feed and breed many species of finned fish. In addition, the marsh is a prime birdwatching site, attracting ornithologists and nature lovers from afar to see the more than 270 species of birds which have been observed there.

The majority of acres in the marsh have been owned since 1951 by a small company, the Stratford Development Company (SDC), which has been contesting plans for development of the property with local environmental groups and thousands of the groups' members since 1969.

As you may know, in 1988 the SDC and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) began discussing the idea of dividing the property and attempting to obtain federal funds to add the most ecologically critical portions of the marsh to the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge, named in memory of the much admired Congressman I succeeded. Preservation of the most sensitive parts of the property would then presumably facilitate the agreement of local environmentalists and state and federal agencies to develop the less biologically important parts of the property -- to more quickly provide desperately needed economic stimulation the impoverished Bridgeport area.

In 1990, Congress authorized the FWS to enter into negotiations with SDC. No funding was earmarked for this purpose, however, and it was understood that the monies would come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the federal fund for refuge and park acquisition financed by offshore oil leases.

The FWS, with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy, negotiated with SDC for four successive options, which after corrections due to ownership research and surveys were made, covered 453.9 acres for \$13.1 million.

Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro and I, and the constituents we represent, greatly appreciate the total of \$5 million that this committee has appropriated in fiscal years 94 and 95 (FY 94 and FY 95) for this project. This appropriation was reduced to a total of \$3.6 million by the conference committee, and then combined with \$627,000 from the U.S. Migratory Bird Commission to acquire 391.3 acres, including all of the tidal wetlands owned by SDC and important upland parcels. These include the largest pond on the property and host one of Connecticut's largest concentrations of state endangered birds.

Last year, as you know, the Committee opted to provide a lump sum to four agencies, rather than allocate money to specific projects. While we requested \$4.2 million be appropriated to acquire 27.2 additional acres in the Stratford Great Meadows, because of delays caused by the President's veto of the legislation, we do not yet know what will ultimately be provided. We are currently waiting to hear from the FWS how much money, if any, will be allocated for this project in FY 96. In addition, we do not know what the committee's plans are for the LWCF in FY 97.

Understanding the fiscal restraints you face, we urge you to provide up to \$4.2 million, depending on how much is ultimately provided in FY 96, to acquire the 27.2 acres. If you again opt to provide funds directly to the agencies, we urge you to appropriate an adequate amount so that the Great Meadows Salt Marsh and other important land acquisition projects can be fulfilled.

The LWCF is a good program, which helps preserve many important pieces of property in addition to the Great Meadows Salt Marsh. In New England, for example, the fund has helped acquire land along the Appalachian Trail -- an excellent public/private conservation project. In my judgment, the LWCF is a sound, conservative program that should be preserved.

The acres we are hoping to purchase contain the best possible habitat for the rare bird species which depend on the site. They also would provide proper public access to the site. Finally, this acquisition would enable the FWS to most effectively restore formerly productive wetlands on the site.

Due to its location next to the City of Bridgeport, in a very densely populated county, proper access to the Great Meadows is an integral part of the refuge concept. This site has been regarded as one of the best coastal birding habitats in the New York/Southern New England region since the beginning of this century. It was trespassed on extensively when it was in private ownership, and it is anticipated that it will be in great demand by school groups from nearby cities and towns.

With more than 14.5 million people living within Long Island Sound's drainage basin, there are tremendous burdens on this estuary. In 1988, the Sound was designated an "estuary of national significance" and as such the EPA and the states of Connecticut and New York have formed and implemented a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to coordinate conservation and clean up efforts. It is important to note the CCMP identifies the Sound's most pressing problem as low dissolved oxygen or "hypoxia." As non-point source pollution is a primary cause of hypoxia, it will be reduced by preserving the marsh's integrity as a natural pollution filter for the Sound.

Mr. Chairman, we are proud of the years of hard work and commitment contributed by citizens and the state and federal governments, in devotion to preserving the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge. We urge you to look favorably on our request for continued support.

Thank you for your consideration of this testimony.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ISSUES

WITNESS

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. REGULA. Susan?

Ms. MOLINARI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll make the same apologies to my staff assistant and move very quickly.

Mr. REGULA. Let me get my licks in first. You're on the Budget Committee.

Ms. MOLINARI. Yes, sir.

Mr. REGULA. Make sure we get a decent allocation because it's pretty hard for us to do much extra with declining budgets.

Ms. MOLINARI. Absolutely.

Mr. REGULA. We had a 10 percent from 1995 to 1996, and given the fact that we've got all the good things to deal with, we'd better do better this year.

Mr. SHAYS. It's really all up to her. It's her decision.

Ms. MOLINARI. Chris is on the Budget Committee, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. REGULA. Oh-oh, come on, Chris, come back here. [Laughter.] We're counting on you.

Ms. MOLINARI. Oh, Christopher. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHAYS. Your point is well taken.

Ms. MOLINARI. And he is correct; your point is—we understand that, and Chris and I, and particularly those of us, I think, that come from more urban areas, where oftentimes we have to make our case a little more explicitly to some of our colleagues—

Mr. REGULA. And it's more expensive.

Ms. MOLINARI [continuing]. Because it is more expensive, and they don't sometimes understand the need for Department of Interior participation—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Ms. MOLINARI [continuing]. In areas like ours. So your point is well taken. It is something that we fight for every year, and we're just going through that process right now.

Mr. REGULA. I know that.

Ms. MOLINARI. So you have our commitment in that regard.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, how can we help you?

Ms. MOLINARI. Very briefly, I am here representing the Gateway National Recreation Area, which is the urban park system. It's a system that is widely used for many of us. Staten Island, is the only place where my constituents can have their kids play ball, play soccer.

What happened last year, just very briefly, we weren't looking additionally for an increase in funds, and then, as a result of base closure at Ft. Wadsworth, which was the home for the navy home port, had to be, by virtue of law, turned back over to parks. So the Department of Interior had to take it over.

In the long run in the overall budget to the United States, it saves money because the Coast Guard, which is moving off Gov-

ernor's Island, is going to be moving into Staten Island, freeing up that piece of property. Defense Logistics is moving from down—

Mr. REGULA. Are they leaving Governor's Island?

Ms. MOLINARI. Yes, sir. Yes, sir, within the next year and a half, the Federal Government is—

Mr. REGULA. What's the anticipated use of Governor's Island?

Ms. MOLINARI. Well, right now we are asking that New York State and New York City have right of first refusal, but it will bring in at least a half of billion dollars, if not more, to the Federal Treasury and get people back on tax rolls, both Federal, State, and city, because what every—

Mr. REGULA. It's a fine piece of property.

Ms. MOLINARI. It's a magnificent piece of property.

Mr. REGULA. Right, right.

Ms. MOLINARI. So, obviously, it has great potential for apartments, for hotels. Whatever it is—and Lord knows our Coast Guard deserves the best accommodations, but it's a magnificent revenue-generator for all three levels of government once we bring it back into the private sector.

Anyway, so what happened is now we have this extra piece of property that the Department of Interior has to basically play landlord over. They were given no additional funds, and we found ourselves in a situation that most Members of Congress dread, and that was threats that the ball fields wouldn't be open, that the kids couldn't play soccer, that their permits were going to be revoked, because without any additional funds to run this entire new piece of property from a security and maintenance standpoint, they would have to stretch their dollars.

So our request today is for \$2.3 million to be able to secure Ft. Wadsworth and start then to undertake the historic renovations there and move and adjust the property boundary lines for base closure without detracting from the participation and the activities there.

Mr. REGULA. Is the \$2.3 million operating costs?

Ms. MOLINARI. Yes. Above last year's, just operating—

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Ms. MOLINARI [continuing]. Because they assumed responsibility for the property. It didn't cost them anything; it's just operating. So that's it.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Ms. MOLINARI. Thank you very much.

Mr. REGULA. Depending on the allocation from the Budget Committee.

Ms. MOLINARI. Yes. [Laughter.]

This collar of this dress is getting a little tighter up here. [Laughter.]

Mr. REGULA. Well, that's just reality.

Ms. MOLINARI. I understand. Thank you.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

[The statement of Ms. Molinari follows:]

Chairman Regula and Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today regarding National Park Service issues which are very important to my constituents in New York City. As you know, much of the Gateway National Recreation Area is in my district, including the headquarters of the Park at Fort Wadsworth.

Let me say from the outset that I applaud the efforts of this committee over the past year for the job you've done to fund many worthwhile national park service and other environmental programs while also working to reduce our budget deficit. As a member of the House Budget Committee I know just how difficult your task has been and I want to assure members that I will continue to do what I can to provide a fair overall fiscal year allotment.

Today, the Gateway National Recreation area serves over 8 million visitors a year. In Staten Island, over 1.3 million visitors used the many beaches, trails, ballfields, playgrounds and fishing areas last year. Gateway is the only location for my constituents to use for junior baseball and soccer leagues, as well as picnic and fishing areas. In addition, Fort Wadsworth -- a former military installation which contains many valuable and historical sites -- is going to be opened to the public for the first time as part of the Gateway National Recreation area this year

Fort Wadsworth

By way of a quick background, in 1972, Fort Wadsworth was identified as part of the Gateway National Recreation area which would be transferred to the National Park Service when the active military installation vacated the site. This is exactly what happened last year after the Base Closure Commission closed our local Navy base. Today, plans are ongoing to preserve the Fort's significant historical sites -- including two army batteries used to defend New York harbor during the Revolutionary and Civil wars -- while also maintaining many of the modern structures

for administrative and maintenance staff for all of Gateway.

Unfortunately, last year's budget did not take into account that Gateway's responsibility had grown significantly with the addition of Fort Wadsworth. While funding at Fort Wadsworth was provided -- as required by law -- for the full-time security, maintenance and overall upkeep of the historical area, the rest of the Staten Island recreation areas were not provided for. Members of this committee can well imagine how many calls my office must have received because their children were not going to be able to play little league baseball. To their credit, the National Park Service worked out a quick, one-year fix to the situation, but this major budget problem still exists today.

To avoid such an untenable situation again this year, I respectfully request that this Committee increase overall operation funding for Gateway by \$2.3 million. I have been told by the Park Service budget office here in Washington that this increase to \$19.5 million for FY 97 will ensure that Staten Island operations as well as Ft. Wadsworth operations are fully provided for. I am, of course, very concerned that a lack of adequate funding again this year will ultimately put my constituents and the National Park Service in a position of having to choose between preserving Fort Wadsworth, or continuing regular use of the other Staten Island parks and recreation areas.

Let me again thank the Members of this committee for the opportunity to testify about these important funding requests, and I ask you to give them careful consideration as you move forward.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996.

**SOUTHWESTERN FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY CENTER
USGS/RIO RANCHO WATER TABLE STUDY
TRIBAL ISSUES
LADD S. GORDON NWR
GLORIETA BATTLEFIELD/PECOS NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK**

WITNESS

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Richardson, you're the last one on my list. So I'm glad to see you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, thank you. [Laughter.]

Thank you also for accommodating me this morning. I returned at 4:00 a.m. I was supposed to testify this morning, and you very generously changed my testimony. So I'll be very brief. Mr. Chairman, I'll do the easy one first and then the real tough one at the end, but I'll be very brief.

As you know, I have a substantial Native American district—

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. RICHARDSON [continuing]. And I have made some suggestions here in the paper that I have before you. I want to concentrate right now on two projects. One, the main priority I have is a fish hatchery that is funded out of Fish and Wildlife called the Mora Fish Hatchery, that over the years your committee has been funding. And I am requesting \$2.7 million to finish it.

Last year an appropriation went—we put in Mora or Dexter, which is—Dexter is in New Mexico also. It's another fish hatchery. Unfortunately, all the money went to Dexter. And I believe that if we can just finish—

Mr. REGULA. Are you talking about finishing construction or—

Mr. RICHARDSON. Finishing construction, yes.

Mr. REGULA. This is not one we're turning back to the State?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No. It's Federal, and it's had support from the State and Fish and Wildlife; unfortunately, there's not enough funds to finish it. This would finish it and it's for threatened and endangered fish, and that's my No. 1 priority.

Mr. REGULA. How far along is it now?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I'd say it's about 70 percent.

Mr. REGULA. Construction?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Seventy percent; they bought the land. Yes, 70 percent construction.

Mr. REGULA. It seems almost that you have to finish it if it's that far along.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. That's—\$2.7 million would finish it. I'd never ask you again.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I'd never ask you again for another dime. Well, amend that.

Mr. REGULA. I wouldn't count on that, but go ahead. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. For that project.

Mr. Chairman, the second project is one of your favorites, the Institute for American Indian Art. What I'm asking for is they've gotten the message, and I think you've been seeing the clippings that they're now charging tuition; they're now undertaking substantial fundraising.

What I'm asking for is funds for the phaseout. I think if we just cut them out altogether, that would be very, very drastic.

Mr. REGULA. You want to give them time to become self-supporting?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. So I think if you give us a phaseout number—

Mr. REGULA. Three years?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. I think—

Mr. RICHARDSON. How about five—

Mr. REGULA. I think one of the members of our subcommittee has an interest in this, too.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. Three to five years, five preferably, but whatever you can do.

But they're moving. They got the message. I think if we ended it, it would be very hard.

Mr. REGULA. Well, I am sympathetic to a phaseout. It's just that what we're trying to do here is structure things to not have continuing large downstream cost. I've heard the term "the era of big government" is over.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now who said that?

Mr. REGULA. I don't know; somewhere along the line I heard it. [Laughter.]

Given that fact, we have to assume that includes our committee, too. But, seriously, we do, I think, need to be concerned about long-term costs and we also need to force these institutions to reevaluate their mission and make sure that it's relevant.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, I think three years' phaseout period, just something over the next three years.

Mr. REGULA. Well, we're sympathetic to giving them some breathing room, but I think they need to understand where we're headed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Right.

Mr. Chairman, there are two other projects which are very modest: USGS, a water table study, and a \$50,000 feasibility study for a wildlife refuge. They're in this statement which I don't think you have.

But thank you again.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Richardson follows:]

**Testimony of Congressman Bill Richardson
Before the House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Interior
April 17, 1996**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to testify today on several projects of the utmost importance to my Congressional district in New Mexico.

SOUTHWESTERN FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY CENTER (SFTC)—One of my highest priorities for the past several years has been to secure funding for the completion of the Mora National Fish Hatchery and Technology Center in New Mexico which is a part of the Southwestern Fisheries Technology Center. Your past support and assistance in securing funds for this project is deeply appreciated. The Mora facility will serve as a shelter for threatened and endangered fish, and propagate rare species and sport fish. It will also develop technology to recycle water and clean effluent from fish hatcheries. As you may recall, I have requested money for the Mora National Fish Hatchery and Technology Center for the past several years. The bipartisan New Mexico congressional delegation has supported this project from its inception in 1991 and we have actively sought funding for its completion. I respectfully request the Committee provide \$2.7 million to the Southwestern Fisheries Technology Center specifically for the completion of construction at the Mora National Fish Hatchery and Technology Center (with \$650,000 of this funding to be specifically allocated for operating funds).

USGS/RIO RANCHO WATER TABLE STUDY FUNDING—The rapid growth of the greater Albuquerque area, which is fueled in large part by the expansion of the computer and electronics industries' expanding presence in the state, has created severe pressures on the region's already strained water usage. In fact, water use on Albuquerque's West Mesa (where many plant expansions and new homes have been constructed) has underscored the need for accurate, independent information on water usage by all sectors of the community. Unfortunately, the U.S. Geological Service is unable to perform necessary water table studies because of a lack of funds. With the appropriate funding, the USGS would be able to fund the necessary evaluations of water use in the area and assist municipal officials in land and water use planning for the future. I respectfully request the Committee specifically allocate \$130,000 of the USGS FY 1997 budget for the evaluation and study of the water table on the West Mesa for the purpose of providing residents, local officials and businesses with an accurate accounting of water usage and availability.

TOWN OF TAOS/TAOS PUEBLO SETTLEMENT FUNDING—The Town of Taos and the Taos Pueblo have been locked in an ongoing dispute about ownership of, and responsibility for, many of the roads and alleyways within the Town of Taos which were once part of the Taos Pueblo. This long-standing dispute, which centered around which entity had jurisdiction over roads and alleyways, has been resolved with the agreement that the Town of Taos will compensate the Taos Pueblo for the ownership and control of the streets and alleyways in question in the future. I respectfully request the Committee provide \$1,450,000 in funding for the payment of the settlement.

LADD S. GORDON NWR FEASIBILITY STUDY—The Ladd S. Gordon Wildlife Area near Tucumcari is a natural area now administered by the State of New Mexico. I believe the area has great potential as a National Wildlife Refuge. I respectfully request \$50,000 for a feasibility study for the establishment of the Ladd S. Gordon National Wildlife Refuge near Tucumcari, New Mexico.

JEMEZ SPRINGS COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING—The establishment of the Jemez

National Recreation Area in northern New Mexico has resulted in concerns in the nearby community of Jemez Springs that the new designation will lead to increased traffic, pollution and crime in the area. To assure that the Jemez Springs Sheriff and other public officials are prepared to deal with these potential problems, I would like to request community assistance funds from the U.S. Forest Service. **I respectfully request \$100,000 from the U.S. Forest Service Rural Community Assistance program for the community of Jemez Springs.**

GLORIETA BATTLEFIELD/PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK--The Pecos National Historical Park was expanded in 1990 to include the Glorieta battlefield, a Civil War site dating back to a battle in March of 1862 which marked the turning point in the Civil War. The urban growth of the City of Santa Fe threatens the integrity of the Park. Funding is urgently needed to acquire those lands in the Glorieta unit that are owned by willing sellers as soon as possible. **I respectfully request \$1.5 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of land within the Glorieta battlefield unit of the Pecos National Historical Park from willing sellers.**

ZUNI MIDDLE VILLAGE PROJECT--Within the Middle Plaza area of the Pueblo of Zuni, the above surface modern dwellings are built upon the walls and footings of the ancient Pueblo. Rains, poor drainage and the weight of the above surface dwellings have caused severe erosion and caused problems with the walls and footings. This situation, which extends throughout the Middle Plaza area, has led to the imminent threat of collapse. If this happens, serious injury to people and infrastructure will result. **I respectfully request \$2.5 million to assist the Pueblo of Zuni in repairing and stabilizing the sub-surface footings and walls as well as to completely renovate the Middle Plaza area to resemble the ancient Pueblo.**

PUEBLO OF LAGUNA

PAGUATE RESERVOIR--In 1988, a 100 year storm occurred at Laguna Pueblo which resulted in severe damage to the pueblo's roads, homes, and farming area. Due to dam safety deficiencies, it was determined that it would be best to combine the two dams into one dam. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has committed \$684,000 to the total project cost of \$1,638,565. When restored, the dam will be used for agricultural activities as well as business opportunities for the 900 residents of the Village of Pagate. **I respectfully request \$954,565 to cover the shortfall for the restoration of the dam.**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS--The Pueblo of Laguna, in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has constructed a solid waste transfer station. Currently, the transfer station is operating in a limited capacity without electrical power, water and sewer services. To complete the transfer station as designed, the Pueblo needs an additional \$80,000 to install three-phase electrical power, water and sewer lines. The three-phase power is for a trash compactor. **I respectfully request \$80,000 to install three-phase electrical power, water and sewer lines for the Pueblo of Laguna.**

JUVENILE DETENTION AND REHABILITATION CENTER--The juvenile crime rate and lack of adequate rehabilitation facilities on or near the pueblo continue to be a serious problem. When offenders are sentenced, there is no place to house juvenile offenders for counseling and rehabilitation except in the tribal jail which is inadequate. The Pueblo of Laguna was selected by the Department of Justice as one of two tribes for a pilot program designed to permit tribes to develop culturally-sensitive programs for reservation communities. **I respectfully request \$250,000 for the planning and design of a comprehensive program for the youth of the Pueblo.**

SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY--The Pueblo needs to provide nursing home care, elderly housing rental units, assisted living and day care for its elderly population. **I respectfully request \$500,000 to ensure the continuation of services vital to the support and well-being of its elderly citizens.**

PUEBLO OF JEMEZ WALATOWA CULTURAL CENTER--The Pueblo of Jemez seeks to

develop the Walatowa Cultural Center to manage and benefit from its growing number of visitors. The Cultural Center will house a museum, arts and crafts sales and demonstrations areas, a visitor's center, a retreat and conference center, a library/archival center for archaeological/anthropological/historical research, and an outdoor Indian dance plaza and pow wow grounds. The Center will enhance the employment and business opportunities for Towa people while also educating visitors and preserving tribal traditions and cultures. **I respectfully request \$2 million to fund construction of the Walatowa Cultural Center.**

PUEBLO OF ACOMA

ACOMITA LAKE--Acoma Lake, a resource for agricultural and recreational use, has been in the rehabilitation process for 10 years. It has been determined that the Lake has to be refilled immediately for its dormancy which resulted in income losses to the tribe and has created hardship for surrounding farmers due to the lack of irrigation water. **I respectfully request \$1,127,112 for construction costs for installing a membrane liner and rehabilitation of the spillway, construction management, and repairs for adjunct facilities.**

IRRIGATION NEEDS--Crops that are harvested by the Acoma people are generally limited to self-consumption. However, the possibility of growing marketable crops does exist. Future development of agricultural produce can become a reality and add to strengthening the self-sufficiency among the Acoma people with improvement to the present irrigation system. However, there is a critical need for funds to renovate the existing 35 mile irrigation system. **I respectfully request \$4,242,000 for the removal of old concrete lining, for the installation of new concrete lining, for the purchase of turnout gates, and other essential hardware.**

INFRASTRUCTURAL NEEDS/BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT NEEDS--The Pueblo of Acoma has testified before this Subcommittee on a variety of requests which will assist in providing the pueblo with an equitable standard of living for its people: **Water/Waste** - The Pueblo requests funding to bring its systems in line with various regulations. **Law and Order** - Because of the increasing risks that drugs are being trafficked in the outlying areas by plane and helicopter, the Pueblo of Acoma requests adequate and continue funding for law enforcement. **Housing** - The Pueblo of Acoma requests funding to correct its critical shortage of housing.

Infrastructure/Economic Development - The Pueblo of Acoma has also requested funding for water, liquid, and solid waste systems, as well as electricity, gas and roads development. **I want to extend my support for the programs specified in the testimony of the Pueblo of Acoma.**

NATIVE AMERICAN FISH AND WILDLIFE SOCIETY--The Society is a national non-profit organization dedicated to the sound management and prudent use of tribal fish and wildlife resources. To date, the Society has provided technical services and assistance to over 115 tribes in the areas of fish and wildlife management, education, and environmental protection. The Society is currently the only national Native American organization that provides technical assistance to American Indian tribes, federal, state and local governments as well as private industry to develop and implement sound policies, ordinances, regulations, and laws to protect, preserve, conserve, and prudently use and manage fish, wildlife and other natural resources. **I respectfully request \$488,000 for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society.**

NATIVE AMERICAN ARTS IN PUBLIC PLACES--The City of Santa Fe, New Mexico is pursuing a project called "Native American Art in Public Places." The purpose of this project is to honor and recognize the contributions that Native Americans have made in shaping the culture of the city of Santa Fe and the state of New Mexico. The total budget for this project is \$750,000. The city has secured funding from state and private sources. **I respectfully request that the committee consider \$100,000 for the "Native American Art in Public Places" project.**

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS--I would like to stress my support for the National Endowment for the Arts. In New Mexico the National Endowment for the Arts has

provided essential seed money for successful organizations that feed our local rural economies. My state is a prime example of how art can stimulate rural and depressed communities which have few other resources. From the small seed dollars the NEA provides New Mexico creates jobs and fuels local economies. According to a study conducted by the New Mexico Arts Division, the arts industry in New Mexico contributes over \$500 million to the State's economy and provides over 3,700 full- and part-time jobs. The NEA dollars are an investment in our local communities and our people. **I respectfully request that the NEA budget is no less than FY 1996 conference report funding.**

NATIVE AMERICAN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION--The majority of Native American schools were built in our country in the 1950's and 1960's. These facilities which are now almost 50 years old are deteriorating at a rapid rate. Shiprock Alternative School, in my district, uses 44 year old dormitories whose interior walls have been knocked down as classrooms. The classrooms do not have direct exits to the outside or ventilation windows, the schools corridors are too narrow to meet fire standards, and room is so limited that indoor physical education classes are held in the hallway lobby. Although I understand and support the BIA's priority funding list, I strongly urge the committee to fund at least two New School Construction Projects per year to bring relief to overcrowded, substandard, Native American schools across the country.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE--The Navajo Community College (NCC) Shiprock campus is in dire need of funding. Last year the Shiprock building was condemned by BIA inspectors because of its dangerous condition. I support any efforts to help renovate the existing Shiprock campus to come into compliance with safety standards. Furthermore, I believe that renovating the existing building is a temporary solution to NCC's growing needs. The Mathematics and Natural Sciences Division, for example, has been growing steadily over the years and is now one of the strongest programs in the region, providing students with necessary academic preparation to continue their math and science studies at a four-year institution. **I respectfully request \$300,000 for planning a new Navajo Community College Campus in Shiprock, New Mexico.**

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT (NIIP)--The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project was established by Congress in 1962 to create resources for the Navajo Nation in agriculture development. Because of significant funding setbacks the project has yet to be finished and is almost 20 years behind scheduled completion dates. This project has the potential to be a major employer for the poorest reservation in the United States. Farm revenues, value added products, food processing, and economic development have all been delayed because of construction setbacks. **I fully support the Navajo Indian Irrigation project in its request for \$46.5 million in construction funds and Operations and Maintenance funds of \$8 million.**

NORTHERN NAVAJO MEDICAL CENTER--The Northern Navajo Medical Center in Shiprock, New Mexico was built to replace the old Shiprock Hospital which was too crowded to adequately provide services. I have significant concerns that after one year into the new hospital's operation, the facility is only funded at 70% of its needs for staff which means patient services are still limited. Full staffing and full funding are essential to utilize the new hospital to its maximum potential. **I respectfully request \$4 million for the Shiprock hospital to hire the remaining 72 FTEs of the 357 FTEs that were approved for NNMC.**

PINON HEALTH CENTER and FT. DEFIANCE HEALTH CARE CENTER

I fully support the Administration's request for \$2.9 million for Pinon, Ft. Defiance and Hopi health facility design. These areas are in desperate need of modern health care facilities.

Mr. REGULA. Okay, the committee's adjourned.

The following members were unable to attend the hearing, but submitted their statements for the record.

[The statements follow:]

LEE H. HAMILTON
9TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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THE HONORABLE LEE H. HAMILTON

Statement for the Record

House Appropriations Committee

Subcommittee on Interior

April 22, 1995

Mr. Chairman and members of the Interior Subcommittee. Thank you for providing me with an opportunity to submit testimony for the record in support of a project of particular importance to the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana.

I am requesting your assistance in approving the \$500,000 in the President's FY 1997 budget for land acquisition in the Hoosier National Forest.

The proposed land acquisition would involve land purchases on a willing seller basis at appraised values. The U.S. Forest Service has advised that it has already been offered many tracts from willing sellers. The acquisition would not entail any condemnations.

This funding request would further the efforts of the Forest Service to implement the Hoosier's 1991 land management plan. The Forest is formed from a very fragmented ownership pattern and consists of only 30% of the land within its borders.

The Forest Service has worked with state agencies, interested groups, and individuals to develop land acquisition criteria for the Hoosier that meet the plan's goals and ensure that priority is given to lands with special ecological or public recreation values.

The Hoosier National Forest is a rich and wonderful asset to the people of Indiana and to all Americans. I want to do all I can to help preserve and protect the Hoosier National Forest for future generations.

I have appreciated your support in recent years to provide funding for land acquisition in the Hoosier, and urge your approval of the \$500,000 request in the President's budget.

JERROLD NADLER
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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
COURTS AND
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

TESTIMONY OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JERROLD NADLER

BEFORE THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR & RELATED AGENCIES

APRIL 22, 1996

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify in support of the maximum funding level possible for the fiscal year 1997 budget for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and for the Institute of Museum Services (IMS).

The appropriations for these agencies represent a fraction of 1% of the entire federal budget. Once again, however, this funding will be attacked this year by those who say public money should not be invested in the arts. But, in reality, this relatively small investment yields billions of dollars for our economy - not to mention a very real and sometimes intangible benefit to every American.

Champions of the Endowments quote impressive statistics about the positive impact that federal support of culture and arts has on jobs, services and contracts. They note, for example, that for every dollar the NEA invests in communities, there is a 20-fold return to the U.S. Treasury. Expenditures in the not-for-profit arts sector alone, which is greatly reliant on NEA support, contribute an estimated \$30 billion to the U.S. economy annually.

In addition to the direct positive impact that the not-for-profit arts sector has on the economy, funding for Endowments is often the stimulus from which the more popular, commercial art and cultural projects, which are less dependent on government support, are made possible. For example, a number of highly successful, now internationally well-known productions were initially funded through the NEA. The ultimate commercial success of these once-obscure productions has led to the creation of literally thousands of jobs across our nation.

Many opponents of federal funding for the arts and humanities consistently mention the half-dozen controversial

grants that have been awarded by the NEA. Personally, I am amazed that with a record of more than 100,000 grants, there have been so few that have raised eyebrows. There are few, if any, other federal agencies that can boast such a fine record.

Through the Endowments, American art and culture have reached into every state in the nation, benefitting each state's economy and bringing a sense of community that nothing else can satisfy. Millions of Americans have heard NEA-funded concerts and have seen NEA-funded exhibitions. We have also watched the free arts programming on public television that is partially NEA and NEH funded. In the past 30 years, millions of our students and teachers have been reached through the NEA artist-in-residence programs.

A New York Times article vividly described the difference NEA funding can make in rural areas like western Montana. As The Times reported, "People drive through blizzards and over mountain passes for a chance to see art and to be a part of it. Many talk about a yearning to be connected to a larger world, to see and hear creations apart from the overwhelming western sky." The NEA gave Montana approximately \$700,000 in Fiscal Year 1995 to pay for writers' workshops, art museums, community centers, dance troupes, Indian tribal singers, quilting bees and woodwind quintets. As the article said, the federal money seems to do what the rural electrical cooperatives of the 1930's did: "It electrifies remote regions, creating a kind of wiring to connect them." Montana's Governor is quoted as saying that, "Regardless of political ideology, our identity and our spiritual health depend on the arts."

As for the NEH's broad national outreach, in one year alone, the NEH sponsored 29 teacher institutes and 69 seminars for over 3,000 school teachers from 49 states, Puerto Rico, Guam and the district of Columbia. These teachers in turn reached over 500,000 students in one academic year. The NEH media awards will culminate in 70 hours of television and 69 hours of radio reaching close to 244 million Americans.

Additionally, the IMS provides essential general operating support to the full range of museums throughout the country, including aquariums, arboretums and botanical gardens, art, youth and general museums, historic houses and sites, nature centers, natural history and anthropology museums and zoos.

We must not let political ideology blind us to the overwhelming evidence that support for our art and culture is for the benefit of all of us. We must not let extremists use our great cultural diversity as a wedge issue to divide us. The truth is that those of us who enjoy the "popular" arts are no different from those who like what some call the "serious" arts. American art and culture is the Grand Ole Opry and grand opera, symphonies and Sinatra. What makes America great is that we are a spectacularly diverse group of people.

It is important for us to remember, too, that -- based on past experiences -- there is every possibility that some of what we reject today may prove to be of lasting value to later generations. That is why we need a federal commitment to our nation's art and culture. Just look at the Vietnam Memorial here in Washington D.C. It probably would never have been built without NEA funding. It was once very controversial; now, it is a source of wonder and comfort to untold numbers of Americans.

Other countries recognize the importance of government financial support for culture and the arts, and are making necessary investments. Canada and France spend \$32.00 per person for arts and humanities programs. In the United States, NEA funding works out to just 64 cents per person and the NEH is funded at 68 cents per person.

I realize this is a time of budget constraints, but the endowments have already taken serious cuts. As I mentioned earlier, the NEA has undergone a massive restructuring. Part of that restructuring necessitated laying off 50% of its employees. The 40% cut the endowments took last year have hit small arts agencies particularly hard. Congress should continue its important role in supporting art, culture and the humanities in America.

We need only to look at the impact of cuts to the NEA that Congress made last year to recognize the true value of the Endowments. The NEA is currently functioning at a funding level 39% lower than in FY95. That the NEA is able to continue so much of its work with vigor at this reduced level is a tribute to the leadership of Jane Alexander. Still, these cuts are felt deeply by Americans across the nation - artists, audiences, small business owners and entire communities have felt the effect of these cuts. For example, grants to states were cut by 30%. Artists-in-residence sent to schools to inspire and educate children were cut. Small symphonies are no longer able to provide rural Americans access to the arts and culture. It is important to note that some FY95 grants are still being processed, so the full effect of FY96 cuts have only begun to be realized. The effects that will be felt as FY95 funds become unavailable will certainly be even more wide-reaching than those already being felt by hundreds of programs, thousands of communities, and millions of Americans. Let us not continue to cut these valuable programs.

Thank you.

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Written Testimony of
Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz
before the Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior
April 17, 1996

COMMITTEES
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FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding my support for the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge (LRGVNWR). I also thank you for the support this Subcommittee has given this important wildlife refuge over the past years.

Today I am requesting \$3.0 million to be appropriated and specifically targeted for the LRGVNWR. These funds are needed for the Department of the Interior (DOI) to purchase targeted lands before they are lost to development. Currently the DOI has options, with willing sellers, on more than 5 times this amount of targeted lands.

This refuge was approved by Congress in 1979, and first funded in FY 1980. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the LRGVNWR is their fourth most important land acquisition project in the country. When it is completed, this refuge will preserve a greater amount of biological diversity than exists in such a small area anywhere in the United States. The four county area is home to over 1100 species of plants; over 700 species of vertebrates, with some 400 species of birds; and an estimated 330 species of butterflies. Also, two major migratory flyways converge over the southern tip of Texas -- the Central and the Mississippi Flyways. The result is an incredible diversity of bird life which overwinter or layover during fall and spring migrations. Some of these species can be found nowhere else in the United States. The temperate, subtropical, and desert climatic influences converge here to create a wide variety of habitats.

There is concern that current growth in population and industrialization along the border will make it impossible to incorporate the needed, remaining land and complete the refuge. For this reason, I am asking the Committee to include the LRGVNWR in the Land and Water Conservation Fund and appropriate \$3.0 million for FY 1997. This is one of the top land acquisition priorities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and a project which deserves your support.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your time and consideration of this request.

The Statement of
Congresswoman Marge Roukema
before
the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations
April 17, 1996

Mr. Regula. Members of the Subcommittee:

I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to bring to your attention several issues of paramount importance to my district and the state of New Jersey.

First and foremost, as we have discussed many times, I am committed to the preservation of Sterling Forest and am today asking that you include appropriate to facilitate the purchase of Sterling Forest as part of the Interior Appropriations bill.

In March Speaker Gingrich visited Sterling Forest and promised that Congress would pass legislation by June to protect Sterling Forest. What better way to show our commitment to environmental protection than to pass legislation to preserve this important tract of land?

As you know, Sterling Forest is one of the largest tracts of privately-owned, undeveloped forest land in the mid-Atlantic United States. This is heavily-forested land -- 10 percent of which is located in my district in northern New Jersey and the remaining 90 percent of which is located in Orange County, New York (our colleague Ben Gilman's district). It currently provides countless recreational opportunities to millions of nearby residents and visitors.

For example, the Appalachian Trail runs right through Sterling Forest, and thousands of hikers travel its ridges, slopes, lakes, valleys, and rivers each year as they head either up or down the Trail.

However, it is not recreation that brings me here today, but something far more fundamental -- water.

Mr. Chairman, Sterling Forest is the primary source of drinking water to over 3 million residents of my State. Numerous tributaries and feeder streams flow south from Sterling Forest right into the Wanaque Reservoir, which supplies drinking water for 25 percent of all residents of New Jersey.

Consequently, the protection of this unique natural resource in a region struggling to grapple with urban sprawl is a matter of utmost importance. Please keep in mind that this is a critical issue for the most densely-populated area of the nation's most densely-populated state, northern New Jersey.

Simply put: preserving Sterling Forest protects the drinking water supply of northern New Jersey and New York, and it is imperative for the 104th Congress to take action.

Legislation authorizing federal funds has already passed the Senate, and the House Resource Subcommittee is scheduled to mark up my authorizing legislation, H.R. 194, tomorrow.

At the state level, you should know that support is very strong for preserving Sterling Forest. This effort to protect Sterling Forest represents a public-private partnership.

You should know that Governor Whitman has already signed into law legislation, passed by the State's Legislature, that commits our State to spending \$10 million to help with the purchase of the Forest. In addition, Governor Pataki has committed his Administration in Albany to match New Jersey's contribution dollar-for-dollar.

Here in Congress, legislation to protect Sterling Forest enjoys bi-partisan support in both the New Jersey and New York delegations, as witnessed by the presence of those Members who are here testifying today.

The coalition behind these efforts firmly believes that the best method to use in preserving and protecting Sterling Forest is a public-private partnership, with its purchase price being funded using private, state and federal funds.

This encompasses an approach that I have long advocated, namely having the public sector and private sector work together to achieve this goal, because in these times it is simply unrealistic to expect the government to carry the burden by itself.

To date, at least \$5 million in private contributions have been committed towards helping protect Sterling Forest. These efforts will continue, and private funds are expected to play an important role in the purchase of this land.

And, as I've already mentioned, New Jersey and New York have committed to spending \$10 million each.

I want to emphasize something about these federal funds: this is a one-time funding request, because our plan provides for the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (PIPC) and the State of New York to accept financial responsibility for the long-term management of the Sterling Forest.

For these reasons, I urge the Subcommittee to include funding for Sterling Forest as part of the FY 97 Interior appropriations bill.

I want to bring to your attention another important project in my district -- the Wallkill River NWR. The support of your subcommittee in past years has

allowed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect hundreds of acres of valuable wetlands and forested uplands at this refuge that is habitat for large numbers of waterfowl and a diversity of wildlife, including bald eagle, river otter, cooper hawk, wild turkey, great horned owl, deer and black bear.

In FY96, I requested \$1.5 million for the Van Althuis property, one of the largest remaining inholding at the refuge that contains over 1,000 feet of river frontage on both sides of the Wallkill River. While we are still awaiting the final determination of land acquisition priority for FY96, I first wanted to thank you for your attention to my request for funding and to update you on the status of that property. The Van Althuises are a dairy farming family, and it is extremely difficult financially for them to phase the acquisition of their property, so a full appropriation this year is critical to the protection of this valuable parcel. In addition, the Van Althuises find themselves in even greater financial difficulty because a fire several weeks ago destroyed their barns and all of their milking equipment. At this time, they are facing the difficult decision of whether to invest in additional dairy farming equipment while waiting to learn whether there will be any funding to purchase their property this year. As you can imagine, the family is facing a severe financial hardship and property this year. As you can imagine, the family is facing a severe financial hardship and the availability of funds to purchase their property this year would be extremely helpful.

For FY97, an appropriation of \$2 million would allow for the continuation of the Wallkill River protection program, ensuring the protection of additional wetlands, the preservation of the viewshed towards High Point State Park, and the availability of public access to the refuge, which remains strongly supported by my constituents.

Finally, I want to commend the Subcommittee for including emergency storm damage relief funding as part of the Omnibus Continuing Resolution that the

Conference Committee is currently considering. While I know there was significant damage in the West due to the severe winter, I would respectfully ask the Chairman to make sure that the northeastern states receive appropriate consideration. I am particularly interested in relief for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area which endured extensive damage due to winter blizzards and severe flooding.

Again, I want to thank the Chairman for this opportunity to testify, and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DON YOUNG
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
B308 RAYBURN HOB
May 1, 1996

Mr. Chairman, it is indeed an honor to submit written testimony with regard to Alaska Native and Department of Interior programs within the Interior Appropriations bill to my friends on this distinguished Subcommittee.

Alaska Native Programs

Indian Health Service

Mr. Chairman, since Congress amended the Indian Self Determination Act, the Indian Health Service (IHS) has entered into Self-Governance Compacts with tribes. This was in response to tribal leaders desire to have more control of their own health care delivery programs and resources. The tribes entered into "Compacts" with the IHS to set their own priorities and designs for their own health care delivery system. Alaska entered into an "All-Alaska Compact" with the IHS in 1995 and I fully support their funding for their fiscal year 1997 budget. Compacting has provided a more direct and improved service to Alaska Natives and has greatly reduced the administrative costs of having the IHS administer these services. I fully support the appropriations within the IHS's Self-Governance Compact fund to continue funding for the "All-Alaska Compact".

I greatly appreciate the funding allocated for the staffing of the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, Alaska which is scheduled for completion later this year and for staff positions at the Kotzebue hospital in Kotzebue, Alaska. These two facilities needed to be replaced and I fully support the appropriation of \$18,259,00 for the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, Alaska and the appropriations of \$2,283,000 for the Kotzebue hospital. I urge my colleagues on this Subcommittee to approve these appropriations to provide much needed staff to these two facilities.

The Alaska Native Health Board, the Norton Sound Health Corporation, the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation and the Manillaq Association all support the IHS's increased budget of \$2.4 billion however, feel very strongly that there continues to be unmet needs in Alaska in contract support costs, sanitation facilities and other construction needs, and in patient travel costs. I concur and support the views of these groups and urge this Subcommittee to respectfully provide appropriations to fully fund contract support costs with the increase of \$46,115,000, the

appropriation increase of \$43,000,000 to address sanitation facilities needs nationwide, and to appropriate additional funds for patient travel.

Reports have stated that Alaska has an identified unmet sanitation need exceeding \$1 billion. This is based on the non-existence of water and sewer facilities in more than 85% of the rural villages in Alaska. As one of the leading nations of the world, our 49th state should not be experiencing such third world conditions.

Patient travel is an expensive cost which Alaska much incur each year due to the geographic and non-existent of an interstate road system in the state. Rural Alaska natives must travel to regional centers or to the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, Alaska when they require additional medical care and the only transportation available is air travel. Many patients forego care until an easily treatable condition has become a full-blown emergency. I respectfully urge this Subcommittee to review the IHS's budget to include a separate appropriation for patient travel costs in Alaska.

Lastly, I support the \$1,352,00 for the Hepatitis B Immunization program in Alaska. The program has proven successful since it began in 1982 when Hepatitis B was at an all time risk factor in rural Alaska. I urge my colleagues to continue this successful program in eradicating the presence of Hepatitis B in Alaska.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

Last year, the Committee on Appropriations included an earmark of \$600,000 for the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (BSFA) within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) FY96 budget to address the Chum Salmon fishery disaster in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim areas of Alaska. BSFA continues to successfully administer the Western Alaska Salmon restoration efforts on behalf of the tribes affected and its membership. In addition to the \$600,000 earmarked for the BSFA, Congress added an additional \$204,500 to address the salmon restoration and BSFA successfully managed the remainder funds for all the restoration projects in western Alaska. The BSFA is requesting \$1,000,000 to continue coordination of the salmon monitoring and enhancement projects in western Alaska and Interior river systems. I support their request for \$1,000,000 to refocus the Western Alaska Salmon Investigations Program as intended by past appropriations for the chum salmon disaster and restoration funding. I respectfully urge this Subcommittee to honor their request to help fund fisheries development in economically deprived regions of my state.

Alaska Legal Services Corporation

Mr. Chairman, my record indicates I rarely support any project with attorneys involved; however, I strongly feel that the representation Alaska Legal Services Corporation (ALSC) provides for people who cannot afford their own attorneys is justified. In the past, the Alaska Legal Services Corporation has contracted with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to represent Alaska Native allottees at administrative hearings and government contests with Native Allotment land disputes. I want to again support the efforts of Alaska Legal Services Corporation to resolve some of these land disputes. ALSC is requesting \$250,000 to provide legal services for Native allottees and I fully support this effort. I respectfully ask that this Subcommittee fund their request.

Kawerak, Inc.

Mr. Chairman, I have a one time appropriations request from the Kawerak, Inc. native organization of Nome, Alaska. Kawerak, Inc. administers P.L. 93-638 contracts on behalf of its twenty tribal villages in western Alaska and is requesting a one time appropriation of \$1.5 million to replace the Reindeer plant destroyed by fire in January of this year. The Nome Reindeer Plant had been the main meat outlet for the reindeer industry for the past 20 years for the villages of this region and has proven to be one of the major economic opportunities available for these communities. I respectfully request that the Subcommittee honor this one time request of \$1.5 million to rebuild the Reindeer plant in Nome.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to announce the State of Alaska is appreciative that the lease of the North Aleutian Basin Sale 92 leases near Bristol Bay were purchased and I will not have to request another moratorium on the development of these leases near Bristol Bay. I thank the Chairman for the moratoriums extended in the past and hope we will never have to experience any others in the near future.

Mr. Chairman, I have received numerous requests from my constituents in Alaska; however, I did want to briefly outline the most urgent appropriations requests. You have heard me state the importance of these requests -- the IHS All-Alaska Compact with Alaska tribes, the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, the Kotzebue hospital in Kotzebue, Alaska, the Alaska Legal Services Native Allotment representation, funding to develop and improve a fisheries in the more economically deprived regions in my state and the rebuilding of the Reindeer plant destroyed by fire this year. Additionally, I am briefly listing the requests I have received from Alaska and ask this Subcommittee to consider each of these requests.

Lastly, I would like to add my support to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Arts for their appropriations

request. They are continuing in their efforts towards a move to their own campus. I support these efforts and respectfully ask that this Subcommittee honor their appropriations request of \$5.5 million for operations.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Programs

1. Kawerak, Inc. \$300,000 for fisheries restoration
2. Alaska Sea Otter Commission \$122,500 Management, Information & Educational program
3. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission \$100,000 Harbor Seal Restoration
4. Stevens Village Council \$100,000 Natural Resources Office
5. Chugach Regional Resources Commission \$565,000 Fisheries Development
6. Chugach Regional Resources Commission \$150,000 Resource Management Program
7. Kwethluk IRA Council \$407,000 Fisheries Management/Training
8. Yupiit Nation \$175,000 Form Regional Government for Management of Resources/Delivery Health services
9. Alaska Inter Tribal Council \$500,000 for Statewide Convention

Indian Health Service Programs

1. Maniilaq Association \$2.2 Million for staffing of the Kotzebue Replacement Hospital
2. Southcentral Foundation \$875,000 for Equipment for new Health Center at the new Alaska Native Medical Center

Metlakatla Indian Community

1. Funding for construction of Metlakatla Clinic
2. Oppose Transfer of BIA Contract Support to the Tribal Priority Allocations Account
3. Increase Funding for BIA Tribal Priority Allocations Account

STATEMENT OF CHARLES BLITZER

Director of the Woodrow Wilson International
Center for Scholars

for the

Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies
U.S. House of Representatives

March 18, 1996

(285)

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Yates, Members of the Subcommittee,

It is my pleasure to submit herewith the Woodrow Wilson Center's Federal Budget Request for the Fiscal Year 1997.

Since you and your colleagues are familiar with the Wilson Center and its various activities, and since we are requesting only the amount originally appropriated by the Congress for the current fiscal year, this statement need not be lengthy. I shall simply attempt to highlight a few of the points made in the full document and mention at the end one additional matter.

If there is a single theme that runs throughout our submission, it is clearly: How to sustain the integrity and the quality of the Woodrow Wilson Center in the face of shrinking federal resources. The answer, as spelled out in our submission, is twofold: to attempt simultaneously to enhance the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of what is already a small and lean operation, and to redouble our efforts to secure non-federal funding to supplement the nearly 50 percent that we already raise. We pledge to do both.

As to the amount of our request, I would point out that particularly after the severe cuts the Center experienced in FY 1995, the "level funding" we are seeking for next year is in fact nothing of the sort. (As you will recall, it is \$300,000 less than your Subcommittee and the full House Appropriations Committee had recommended for the current year.) Even with a modest rate of inflation, we calculate that the combination of mandatory pay raises, the cost of scholarly books and journals (which far outstrips any calculation of inflation), the need to fund one of our most valued and effective staff members who is on leave during the current year, the extraordinary rise in the cost of paper and postage, and similar factors will require the Center to find additional savings of 6 percent simply to maintain its current, reduced program at the level of excellence that both befits an official presidential memorial and has served the nation so well for the past 28 years. The details of the strategies we have already adopted and those we have in mind for next year are, I hope, adequately spelled out in our submission to your Subcommittee. Again, it consists of a degree of shrinkage consistent with the Center's legislated mission combined with efforts to increase even further our support from the private sector.

I would particularly emphasize that for the foreseeable future a minimal amount of federal support -- a minimum that we believe we have now reached -- is absolutely essential to our private fund-raising efforts. To cite a single example, we have succeeded in raising more than \$1 million in the private sector for our Cold War International History Project. There is no question in my mind that these funds would not have come to us were it not for the efforts of several federally-funded employees and the intellectual and administrative infrastructure you have funded. This Project has received uniformly positive attention by virtually all the media, including most recently the U.S. and international editions of *Time* magazine, and serves the needs of scholars and policymakers alike. I would estimate that the cost to the taxpayer for this Project amounts to substantially less than 10 percent of the non-appropriated funds it has attracted.

Knowing of your special interest in the Center's proposed move to the Ronald Reagan Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, I can only report that we have been working as diligently as possible with the General Services Administration to produce the document guaranteeing a waiver of rent for at least 30 years. I must confess a certain frustration about this delay, but would point out that it is due in some measure to the appointment of a new GSA Administrator and a new Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service. Since the arrival of Robert Peck in the latter position, the pace of our negotiations has improved markedly, and I am encouraged to believe that we will finally have a document to submit to you within the next few weeks. We very much appreciate your urging us to achieve this goal, and would point out in return that if achieved it will save your Subcommittee approximately \$1 million each year in funds appropriated to the Smithsonian and the Wilson Center for the lease of commercial space in and around Washington.

In past years our communications with your Subcommittee have focussed largely on the Center's activities and the pride my predecessors and I have taken in them. It has become increasingly clear to me in the past year that we must pay more attention to answering the question of why the taxpayers should contribute -- no matter how modestly -- to the support of the Center. The answer, I believe, is twofold. The first is that the Center performs, with distinction, a range of activities that are simply not duplicated in any other institution. In seeking to fulfill our legislated mandate of strengthening relations between the world of learning and the world of public affairs, we have over the years deliberately and successfully attempted to reach the widest possible audience -- scholars, public officials, concerned readers and radio listeners, and college and high school students. In a more indirect manner, the books and articles written by our more than 1,300 Fellows and Guest Scholars will affect not only those who read them, but will (and indeed have) influence school and college textbooks and thus help to shape and reshape millions of students' views of the past, the present, and even the future. I might add that in everything it does, the Center has scrupulously avoided partisanship, and will continue to do so.

The second reason why the taxpayers can properly be asked to provide modest support to the Wilson Center is, quite simply, that it is the nation's official memorial to its 28th President. Other institutions, even some in Washington, bear the name of various presidents, but I can say with some confidence that none was created with more care, consideration and deliberation than the Woodrow Wilson Center. I cannot imagine a serious proposal to privatize or deface the Washington Monument or the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials (soon to be joined by Franklin Roosevelt's); these are our true counterparts, and I find the notion of privatizing or crippling the Woodrow Wilson Center no more thinkable.

Finally, as the FY 1997 appropriations cycle begins, Mr. Chairman, I believe it is incumbent upon me to set the record straight on two serious and damaging misunderstandings that were expressed on the House floor last year during consideration of the Interior Appropriations Bill, giving us no opportunity to respond. Specifically, I refer to the colloquy between Mrs. Smith of Washington and Mr. Stenholm of Texas on July 17, 1995. You may recall that Mrs. Smith had offered an amendment to the Bill reported by your Subcommittee and

the full Appropriation Committee, reducing the recommended appropriation for the Woodrow Wilson Center by \$1 million.

In her comments in support of this amendment Mrs. Smith said:

In the well is a graph that will show my colleagues how different the Woodrow Wilson International Center is from other centers, Presidential centers, that have been established. The Woodrow Wilson Center started with a good idea, but became very heavily federally funded. I say to my colleagues, if you'll look, 76 percent of its budget is Federal funding, while all of the other Presidential foundations are totally private-funded. If you look at the staffing, you'll also see that it is very helpfully staffed with very little money going out to grants.

For his part, Mr. Stenholm added the following:

Several other foundations similar to the Woodrow Wilson Center, such as the James Madison Memorial Fellowship and the Harry S. Truman Scholarship, do not rely on the Federal Government for their existence. They have sought, and found, significant outside support. The purpose of this amendment is to encourage the Woodrow Wilson Center to follow the example set by these other foundations and seek support from outside organizations as their primary source of funding.

The four "Presidential centers" or "Presidential foundations" Mrs. Smith and Mr. Stenholm referred to are the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, the Barry Goldwater Foundation, the James Madison Memorial Fellowship, and the Harry S. Truman Scholarship.

All are worthy organizations, each established by Congress to accomplish a specific task -- to provide college students in a variety of fields with undergraduate scholarships; to fund high school teachers' pursuit of graduate degrees in American history and social studies; and to encourage useful new discoveries for the benefit of mankind.

Unlike the Wilson Center, none brings people together in residential fellowship to interact with each other; none conducts systematic outreach programs for the general public; none publishes or broadcasts. As single-purpose granting agencies, operating no in-house public programs, they need very few staff. Appropriate to their missions, most of their annual funds are devoted to grants to others. If the Wilson Center simply awarded funds to others, its staff could be drastically reduced, but it would not begin to fulfill its legislated mandate. In short, these other organizations have little in common programmatically with the Woodrow Wilson Center -- aside from memorializing a distinguished person important to our nation's history -- and provide scant basis for fair comparison.

The comparison is equally inappropriate where financial matters are concerned. Each of the four other organizations was provided a permanent federal endowment in its enabling legislation and subsequent enactments. Ranging from \$29,200,000 to \$51,500,000, these total over \$150 million. These funds, deriving from direct appropriation and earmarked receipts from the government's sale of commemorative coins through the U.S. Mint, provide perpetual endowments whose earnings (from Treasury interest payments on the federal debt) finance each of the other four institutions. In effect, all four of these other memorials enjoy a Congressionally-guaranteed entitlement to taxpayer funding in the form of permanent appropriations of federal funds.

Only one of these agencies, the James Madison Memorial Fellowship, raised any money from other sources in FY 1994, the most recent accounting period for which annual reports are available. The amount -- \$391,000 -- is less than one-seventh the level raised by the Woodrow Wilson Center to complement funding provided by this Subcommittee for the same period.

You will gather from these comments, Mr. Chairman, that it is neither accurate nor helpful to maintain that these four worthy organizations are "totally private-funded," or that they "do not rely on the federal government for their existence." To the contrary, they rely much more heavily on the taxpayer than do we, while raising much less from outside sources. To be blunt, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Stenholm are simply wrong.

It would be splendid if Congress in 1968 had taken Mr. Stenholm's advice by following "the example set by those other organizations" and providing the Wilson Center an initial endowment. Thanks to the wonders of compound interest, had the Center been granted in its 1968 legislation just one-tenth the total endowment provided to the other four memorials, we would have no need today for any annual appropriation. Regrettably, this was not done for us as it was for the others.

While we cannot make up in a brief period for 27 years of lost reinvested income, as encouraged by your guidance we have undertaken a capital fund drive to increase our endowment through contributions from private donors. It is long, slow, hard work. But it will serve the future well, and in the meanwhile we continue to raise substantial sums apart from those appropriated by your Subcommittee. You will recall that in FY 1993 and FY 1994 such funds accounted for almost precisely half our overall budget.

I would respectfully suggest that Mrs. Smith's statement that "The Woodrow Wilson Center started with a good idea, but became very heavily federally funded," reflects a profound misunderstanding of the Center's history. The 1968 Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act spelled out the mandate of the Center and authorized the appropriation of "such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes" of the Act. Rather than relying upon this authorization for full federal funding of all its activities, since its earliest days the Center has, with increasing success, sought funding from sources other than your Subcommittee. It would have been more accurate for Mrs. Smith to have said that the Center started with a good idea, and has consistently supplemented or replaced federal with private funding.

We expect close scrutiny from the Congress and we expect to be asked to justify the funds we request from it. In return, we only ask that the judgment of Congress be based upon facts rather than misinformation.

We appreciate your Subcommittee's consideration of our FY 1997 request and the personal attention you have devoted to the Center. We shall be happy to answer any questions you may have.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Given the restrictions on federal budgets, the Committee commends the Center for requesting level funding. How have you restructured your programs and activities to operate with the same funding as the current fiscal year while absorbing fixed costs?

As outlined on page 2 of our budget justification materials, the Center has had to take major steps to cope not just with the absorption of fixed costs, which next year will total some 6% of our total budget, but also absolute reductions from previously appropriated levels of over 41% of base. No agency or activity can sustain such reductions without serious disruption. Steps that we have taken to date include the following:

- cut federal employment levels 11%.
- cut federal conference funding 50%.
- cut Fellows' typing services 50%.
- eliminated federal funding for radio production costs through privatization.
- eliminated federal funding for internships through privatization.
- cut fellowship awards 10%.
- cut publication funding 12%.
- cut supplies by 8% and equipment replacement by 10%.
- eliminated all training funds and staff bonuses.
- eliminated rent costs at the new building site.
- eliminated all federal funding for furnishings for its quarters in the Ronald Reagan Building through privatization.

Was there an effort to concentrate on your highest priorities and eliminate other programs?

Because all the Center's programs are interrelated and interdependent, we have depended upon maximum reductions, privatization, and combination rather than eliminations except in a few cases. In each of these areas of reduction, elimination, or privatization, the Center has attempted to protect -- and even enhance -- the public's access to and benefit from our programs. Our ability to absorb any further reductions, while still honoring this principal objective, has been exhausted.

What private funds were available to you in the last and current fiscal years?

The Center has been successful in the last two years raising a wide variety of project funds from an impressively diverse assortment of foundations, corporations, individuals, and granting agencies. Foundation support has included major grants from the Harriman Foundation, The Pew Charitable Trusts, the Smith Richardson Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, the Goldsmith Foundation, the Ford Foundation, The Tinker Foundation, the Atlantis Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Corporate support has included donations from The Upjohn Company, Pfizer, Siemens Corporation, and the Bank of Cyprus. Other granting organizations include the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the United Nations Center for Human Settlements, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Flom Family

Philanthropic Fund, the World Bank, FLACSO, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Information Agency. Finally, some 36 contributions have been received from individuals totaling over \$80,000.

This variety is typical of Wilson Center efforts to leverage the annual appropriation provided by the Congress to provide enhanced levels of programming for the public. As summarized each year in the Appendices to the budget justification materials provided to the Subcommittee, these raised funds nearly double the amounts provided through direct appropriation. For FY 1995, we raised from all sources over \$5.7 million, as summarized beginning on page 19 of this year's budget. We anticipate that our success in FY 1996 will be no less impressive.

Rounding out the Center's private fund sources are the approximately 70,000 subscribers to The Wilson Quarterly whose subscription payments provide the income stream that supports the production and staff cost for our journal. Finally, as summarized below, the Center's endowment funds complete the private funding picture; the approximate \$1 million yield it provides is a direct off-set to the support which would otherwise be required from the taxpayer for Wilson Center programming.

What programs are solely supported with the private funds?

Nearly all programs of the Wilson Center are supported at least in part with funds raised elsewhere. Those programs which now are financed solely with private funds include the following: all salary and production costs of The Wilson Quarterly; similarly, all production costs of our radio program, *Dialogue*; both staff support and stipends for the Fellows' research assistants; all manufacturing costs for the publication of Woodrow Wilson Center Press books; all of the Center's food and beverage costs attendant to special events to the public; and finally, special projects, such as our Cold War History Project and our Environmental Change and Security Project. Each of these activities confers large benefits to the public, while being supported with dollars derived from sources other than the United States Treasury. It must be emphasized, however, that our ability to launch and sustain such programs and projects is directly dependent on the infrastructure of basic staff, equipment, and systems which this Subcommittee supports. In other words, the leaves and branches are dependent upon a healthy trunk and roots. Without federal funding for the latter, the entire enterprise would soon fail.

In light of continued constraints on federal dollars, what steps have you taken to raise additional non-federal dollars? To set up an endowment?

The Center has consistently raised several million dollars annually to augment and extend the value and reach of our federal appropriation. Our fund raising has included an emphasis as well on the creation of an endowment whose gradual growth has been reported to the Subcommittee each year in our budget justification materials. The market value of the Center's endowment funds now approaches \$20 million, four times its value in 1988. Five percent of this principal amount is available annually for expenditure. The \$1 million so produced each year funds very specific activities -- many as dictated by the binding restrictions imposed by the

original donors. Funds raised which are not restricted as to end use have also consistently been deployed to reduce the Center's requirement for federal funds. (For example, a variety of key administrative staff, including the Director of the Center, are paid from these funds.) Mindful of the commitment of both the Administration and the Congress to balance the federal budget, and the attendant downward pressure on discretionary domestic spending, the Center has taken major additional steps to raise even more funds and grow our endowment even faster. The Wilson Center's Board of Trustees and advisory Council have created a joint Development Committee to oversee and provide additional leadership for fund raising, including a \$300,000 privately-funded contract with a highly respected fund-raising firm to spearhead the effort. Central to these activities is progress toward and subsequent occupancy of the Center's new space in the Ronald Reagan Building, which will provide a broad range of "naming opportunities" for the recognition of major donors, as well as the visibility so important in such efforts.

In addition to the normal fixed costs increases, are there any additional requirements placed on the Center?

In addition to absorbing pay raise costs, associated benefits increases, rent escalation at L'Enfant Plaza, and general inflation in other object class expenditures, the Center faces one additional base reprogramming challenge for FY 1997 -- the return to our payroll of the Director of our International Studies Division who has been on special assignment to the National Security Council, and funded by U.S. Institute of Peace. Taken together, these costs total 6% of the Center's overall federal appropriation, and their absorption will stretch our ability to function as a viable scholarly center and public memorial to the limit. Exacerbating these problems is the fact that the Center's applications for competitively awarded grants from the State Department and USIA -- while fully meritorious and worthy of full funding -- will meet with reduced success in the current grant cycle, due to uncertain (and at best reduced) appropriations for those agencies. This will require yet further program shrinkage unless and until alternative fund-raising efforts make up the difference.

Your statement and budget request indicates that you have received verbal approval from the Administration via the General Services Administration for a 30-year rent-free lease at the new Ronald Reagan Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. When are you expecting to receive the official contract?

We have indeed received from GSA many assurances that the Center's occupancy of its space at the new Ronald Reagan Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, fulfilling the intention of Congress in the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968, would be made available for a term of not less than 30 years for an amount not to exceed \$1 annually. In advising the Wilson Center of the amounts it could request of Congress for FY 1997, the Office of Management and Budget urged that we conclude our formal arrangements with GSA "before the submission of the President's FY 1997 budget to the Congress."

We have worked diligently to comply with OMB's timetable; and with new leadership recently appointed at GSA, we are reasonably confident that a draft lease should be available for review soon. As soon as we have a document which we feel adequately protects the interests of

the Woodrow Wilson Center and the concerns of the Subcommittee, we will bring that document to the immediate attention of the Chairman, and his counterpart in the Senate, for their approval.

The Committee assumes that the \$2.3 million that GSA has set aside for the move to the Federal Triangle Building has not yet been obligated. Is this accurate?

This is indeed accurate. As promised in writing to the Subcommittee and its Chairman by both the Center's Director and Deputy Director for Planning and Management, not one penny of these funds has been obligated -- nor will they be until both House and Senate Subcommittees are satisfied with the financial protections provided by GSA for our space in the Ronald Reagan Building.

Please restate for the record how these one-time funds will be used?

Of the one-time costs GSA identified for finishing our space, only some \$40,000 is earmarked for non-public areas -- and that for enhanced sound-proofing of our Fellows' studies. (Staff areas will be finished only to minimal government standard.) The remainder of the funds already appropriated and set aside at GSA would pay for such essential matters as a telephone system; seats for a small auditorium; shelving for our reference library; restrooms for the public; fire walls, smoke containment, stair rails and other safety code compliance items; and those portions of the building's inherent structure (long since specified by the original architect as integral to the very fabric of the space -- such as stairways and light wells in the public areas) which depart from the typical "government staff cubicle" interior space fit-out that GSA routinely builds. The funding in question was provided in the Center's FY 1995 appropriation and, as stated above, will not be spent to finish our space in the Ronald Reagan Building until both House and Senate Subcommittees have approved the terms of the Center's future occupancy.

How does the Center plan to equip and furnish the new office space should the Committee approve the move?

The Center will attempt to raise cash and in-kind contributions to equip this new space with durable and dignified, but not lavish or ostentatious, furnishings. Current electronic equipment -- computers, printers, copiers and the like -- will be moved with us. Fund-raising for furnishings will commence as soon as the Center has gained final permissions from its Appropriations Subcommittee Chairmen to move. Any shortfall in this effort will be bridged by the use of current furnishings, with the permission of the Smithsonian Institution which owns them, and with such other "excess" government equipment as we may require. In either case, fund-raising efforts would continue until all such used materials had been replaced.

Will the Center incur any additional expenses, either one time or long term associated with the move? If so how do you intend to fund these costs?

One-time costs may (depending upon negotiations with GSA) include the expenses of moving existing files and equipment, and such other furnishings as we may need temporarily,

across town. Longer-range costs will be minimal, with the promised (and binding) waiver of rent. Indeed, the Subcommittee will enjoy a net budget reduction as occasioned by this move: both the Wilson Center and Smithsonian Institution will generate federal budget savings totaling approximately \$1 million annually in their space rental accounts which will accrue to the benefit and relief of the taxpayer. Meanwhile, the one-time costs of moving can and will be met through the careful application of base resources available to the Center. For example, we would appoint fewer Guest Scholars to be in residence during the brief but disruptive period of the Center's actual physical move from the Castle and L'Enfant Plaza to the Ronald Reagan Building. These modest savings, well within the Subcommittees' reprogramming guidelines, would be deployed to pay costs associated with the move, augmented as necessary with Center trust funds.

Are there any costs charged to the participants of your conferences to defray costs?

Over the years the Center has explored a wide variety of methods to increase its non-federal funding, by experimentation, by consultation with similar institutions, and by seeking the advice of professional fund-raisers. The charging of fees for our meetings turns out to be one of the least attractive and least cost effective of these methods. A fee sufficient to cover the added costs of collecting and keeping track of funds, while still producing any significant surplus, would reduce attendance in general, and particularly attendance of those for whom the meetings are particularly intended: government officials, Congressional members and staff, the press, academics, and students. It is for this reason above all that the Center has chosen instead to seek funds from foundations, corporations and other institutions rather than limiting participation to those who are willing and able to pay an admissions fee. In particular, we have used our federal conference fund -- now unfortunately but necessarily reduced by 50 percent -- as matching money to attract such outside support. As the list below shows, this effort has met with considerable success, but it should be noted that many of the donors on that list would not contribute to the support of a meeting for which admission was charged. There can be little doubt that the funds raised in this manner are far greater than those that might be raised by charging participants, and do not discourage attendance.

There are a few exceptions to this pattern, the most notable of which is the biennial meeting of our European Alumni Association. Although no fee is charged, scores of former Fellows and Guest Scholars from an area embracing the British Isles, the former Soviet Union, and the Middle East manage to find thousands of dollars to travel to these meetings and pay for their own accommodations. Although the same may be said on a smaller scale of numerous meetings we hold in Washington, the Center does not keep track of the cost to individuals for their participation.

Finally, I would add that the fruits of many of our meetings find their way either into books the Center publishes or articles that appear in *The Wilson Quarterly*. For these, of course, the Center does charge.

Cost-sharing underwriters of Wilson Center conferences during FY 1995 included the following:

Conference**Co-sponsor**

Human Rights & Values

The Andrew W. Mellon
FoundationEthnic Conflict and Governance
in Comparative Perspective

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Problems & Prospects of
Local Self-Government in the
U.S. projectSmith Richardson
FoundationHabitat II Seminar "Changes in
the Urban Landscape"World Bank Urban
Development DivisionThe Collapse of Communism and
Social Science TheoryRockefeller Brothers
FundReligion in Contemporary
China

Henry Luce Foundation

Comparative Perspectives on
Regional Economic Development:
Local Resources and the Role
GovernmentsAutonomous Province of
Trenton; International
Research and Exchanges
Board (IREX); and the
University of Trenton, Italy

Russian Political Elite Today

Michigan State University

Policy Forum: Stability and
Change in Russian Politics

IREX

Policy Forum, US Dept. of State
"Policy Forum: Health and the
Environment"

IREX

Policy Forum, US Dept. of State
"Policy Forum: Economics"

IREX

The Crisis in Chech'nia and the
Russian Federation

Georgetown University

Congressional Staff Briefing-
"The United States and the New
Russia: How High are the Stakes?"

Stanley Foundation

- Policy Forum, US Department of State
"Policy Forum: Ethnic Relations in
Kazakhstan and Ukraine" IREX
- The Function of Regional Chambers
of Commerce in Russia's Economic
Transition Center for International
Private Enterprise;
U.S. Information Agency
- Regions in Russia Centre for Research on
Canadian-Russian Relations;
Institute of Central/East
European and Russian
Area Studies;
Carleton University, Ottawa
- International Perspectives on
U.S. Counterproliferation
Doctrine Ford Foundation
- New Evidence on the Polish
Crisis and the Cold War Institute of Political
Studies, Warsaw; National
Security Archive; MacArthur
Foundation
- Churchill the Peacemaker International Churchill
Society
- The Revival of Moral Inquiry
in the Disciplines The Andrew W. Mellon
Foundation
- War and Democracy: A
Comparative Approach The Andrew W. Mellon
Foundation
- Project on Comparative Peace
Processes Ford Foundation
- Peace and Security in the
Americas Project Confidence
Building Measures MacArthur Foundation
- Redefining Regional Relations in
Southeastern Europe Sudosteuropa Gesellschaft;
Bank of Cyprus; University
of Cyprus
- Appraising Western Aid to
Eastern Europe Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Your budget mentions the Center's new World Wide Web site and describes it as an "inexpensive and well-organized" way to communicate world-wide. Some federal agencies have sizable costs associated with this service, how were you able to accomplish this task so inexpensively? What were your costs?

In creating the site, we were able to draw extensively on existing resources rather than procure new ones. Existing staff at *Dialogue* and the Woodrow Wilson Center Press worked hard to learn and implement this new technology, devoting evenings and weekends at no cost to the effort so as not to interfere with their regular duties. The basic infrastructure of our site -- the hardware, Internet communications link, and underlying programming -- was developed by the Smithsonian Institution which was gracious to share the fruits of their considerable efforts. The information in our site is mostly drawn from existing Woodrow Wilson Center documentation -- calendars, press releases, newsletters, and reports -- that is fairly easy to transfer from word processing formats to World Wide Web formats.

The principal expenditure in fashioning the site was creation of an electronic indexing and retrieval capacity that allows name and subject searches for all books written at the Center, all major Wilson Quarterly articles, all *Dialogue* broadcasts, and current news of the Center. The fashioning of this electronic research guide required only modest expenditure (less than \$50,000) most of which was required for retrospective indexing through outside contract. It will cost an estimated \$5,000 per year to update and maintain.

What specific type of information is available to the general public?

In addition to the search facility just described, the site provides calendars of forthcoming events and of forthcoming radio broadcasts, reports on meetings at the Center, information on fellowships and how to apply for them, a thorough description of the structure and activities of the Center along with its Fellows and key staff, and information on the Wilson Quarterly and the Wilson Center Press and how to place orders or subscribe.

Do you have any sense of how your principal audience has expanded?

We will arrange to count electronic visits to our site and will report those findings in future budget submissions. For now, however, we already have some telling anecdotes, such as this: at a meeting in Buenos Aires for Argentinian federal judges in training, one of our program directors was asked for information about the Woodrow Wilson Center. When he responded that he did not have materials with him but would send them, another participant said that was not necessary because he had gotten that information already from the Web site, and showed the sizeable printout he had just downloaded from our "home page." Such stories will likely proliferate as information about our web site is widely distributed. This will begin with our radio programming in late spring, when each broadcast will include our electronic address. Recent "Arbitron" surveys indicate a weekly audience of some 200,000 listeners, resulting in over 10 million received broadcasts per year. Happily, several major new stations have just signed on in California, Texas, Utah and Tennessee, which will expand this coverage even further. All of

these outreach efforts effectively leapfrog the Washington beltway and directly deliver Wilson Center programming to the public in their own hometowns.

How is this related to the Smithsonian's system?

Our site currently resides on the Smithsonian's system. It is designed, however, to be portable to another base should that become desirable in the future.

Statement by Dr. Walter Reich, Director,
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
For the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to submit this report on the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and to present for your consideration the fund requirements for the U.S. Holocaust Museum and its programs.

As a new institution, we take great pride in our progress over the first two years of operation. Substantive progress has been made in each area identified in or implied by the enabling legislation. Still, much remains to be done. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has continued to undergo a normal "shake-down" period since its opening. During this time, the needs of the Museum have been reevaluated in view of actual operating data. The most urgent problems which emerged in the first two years of operation were the needs for enhanced security and for additional visitor services to assure that the overwhelming number of visitors are adequately serviced and that the safety of our visitors, staff, and property is guaranteed.

This budget request attempts to address all of the most essential and basic needs of this new museum, with an eye towards assuring that the Museum begins its tenure as a Federal institution on a firm footing and, at the same time, taking a realistic approach to the funding necessary to accomplish this objective.

The Fiscal 1997 request is \$31,262,000 of which \$1,575,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program, and \$1,264,000 for the Museum's exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

The Museum possesses the world's most diverse collection of Holocaust-related artifacts and the largest collection of such artifacts outside the camp sites in Europe. The collections are central to our educational, academic and memorial functions.

The 30,000-object collection, as well as the 9,000 artifacts on long-term loan to the Museum, are the documentary proof of the Nazis' crimes. As such, they provide compelling and powerful evidence of the Holocaust throughout the Museum's various exhibitions, and a vital resource for scholarly research. Because of the unique nature of the collection, the Museum has faced unusual challenges regarding its care. Although our diverse holdings include fine art that was created during the Holocaust in camps, ghettos or in hiding places, this represents a small part of the holdings. The majority of the artifacts -- made of paper, wood, leather, metals -- are everyday objects that were not created for, or ever treated as, museum-quality material. These artifacts include items ranging from the prayer shawls, crutches and family photos the victims brought to the camps (not knowing they would never need them because they would be gassed after arrival) to military medals, shoes, concentration camp barracks, inmate uniforms, cobblestones, rubble from destroyed ghettos, Zyklon B crystals, and tree trunks from forests where Jewish partisans organized themselves for attacks on the Germans.

Furthermore, most of the objects entered the Museum's collections in a degraded condition, having languished for upwards of 50 years in musty attics, damp basements or former camps under Communist rule, where the care of collections was not a high priority. The majority of artifacts in the Museum collections must undergo some conservation treatment before they can be used for exhibition, research and educational purposes.

The Museum holds these objects in trust for the American people. Its obligation to insure that these fragile objects will be available in

perpetuity poses enormous challenges for our conservators. Retarding the deterioration process is a daily problem whether the objects are on display or in storage and requires -- in addition to treatment -- constant monitoring of, and attempts to control, environmental conditions.

The highly-acclaimed open-case design of the Museum's Permanent Exhibition, compounded by the unanticipated high visitation, presents many very unusual conservation difficulties. For example, since opening, approximately 4,000 of the 9,000 objects on display have been removed for special conservation treatment, and because of staff shortages, each of these objects has been off display for an average of seven months. Moreover, on-site treatment of artifacts on exhibit -- for example, surface cleaning -- represents a very substantial institutional expenditure because these processes can only be done when the Museum is closed to the public.

It is of interest that the analysis of the dust in the Permanent Exhibition reveals a very high content of blue-dyed cotton. This is the airborne remnant of the thousands of pairs of bluejeans passing through the exhibition each week.

Given the size, scope and frequency of collections maintenance needs, increased in-house capability for collections and exhibitions care is essential. Done right, it will enable the Museum to provide a comprehensive and educationally valuable experience for current visitors and future generations.

The institution's budget submission describes in detail the growing demand from scholars and the lay public for access to the institution's various archives and library. I want to call to your attention to one way in which these remarkable resources are put to good use. What began as an oral history last year became a Museum-HBO co-produced film, "One Survivor Remembers: Gerda Weissman Klein." This film was nominated for four Emmys, winning one for Outstanding Informational Special, and winning as well a Cable Ace Award. Just this month it won an Oscar for best short documentary film.

The Museum has made a concerted effort to secure as much authentic documentation of the Holocaust as is humanly possible and feasible. And, while it has had considerable success, the institution is concerned that it will miss the opportunity to reach two unique sources -- eyewitness accounts and as-yet untapped archival material, much of it in an advanced state of deterioration.

To obtain eyewitness testimonies, we have jointly undertaken interviews along with Yale University, which has the largest Holocaust oral history collection in the world, in Poland, the Ukraine and Israel and are currently in the process of organizing interviews with Holocaust perpetrators in Germany.

In addition to these personal accounts, there are invaluable archival holdings that, up to very recently, have been inaccessible since the end of World War II. The Museum, in part because of its unique Federal standing as the United States' memorial museum to the Holocaust, is being allowed to microfilm in Russia, the Ukraine, Estonia, Moldavia, Poland, former East Germany, the Slovak Republic, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary. In addition, we have just concluded an agreement with the French National Archives, for example, that will enable us to microfilm what may prove to be over three million pages of documents related to the Holocaust in France and elsewhere in Europe. Once we obtain copies of these documents, scholars from around the world will be able to study them in order to understand ever more about this painful episode in human history. These documents will join the vast number of documents we have already collected, which have brought us recognition as the central repository of Holocaust related documentation.

As I have stated earlier, the interest among the public has been much broader and deeper than anticipated. While now better prepared for ongoing, heavy visitor traffic, the Museum is still coming to grips with the effects of this popularity on the building and its exhibitions. During the last year a computerized maintenance program for all heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment was instituted, enabling the Museum to better control humidity and temperature in the exhibition areas. This was critical in order to protect the fragile, delicate items in the collection which are on display.

When one hears the term visitation, the first thing that comes to mind is not VIPs but the general public. And Americans and foreign visitors alike continue to come to the Museum in numbers that strain our resources but sustain, invigorate and challenge us. Indeed, across all of Museum's visitor surveys, the complaint voiced most often is that the exhibitions are too crowded.

To those who predicted that interest in the Holocaust and a United States Holocaust Memorial Museum would be ephemeral and would be restricted to a small segment of the public, we have three years of experience that says they are wrong. As in past years, aggregate attendance in FY95 remained at about the 2.0 million level; and approximately nine out of every ten visitors surveyed rated the quality of the visit as extremely or very positive.

And to those who assumed the Holocaust Museum's audience would be limited to the Jewish community, I should report that, according to our most recent survey, the vast majority of our visitors -- about 80% -- are non-Jewish.

Before turning to school groups and our efforts to address their needs, both at the Museum and via outreach, I want to note one very pleasing and unanticipated dimension of our visitation, namely the emerging role the Museum plays in the continuing education of more than 1,000 senior diplomatic, military, and intelligence officials who came to the Museum in FY95 as part of their official duties.

I am delighted to be able to report that the Museum is in huge demand by our nation's schools. In terms of visitation, secondary school groups, last year, comprised 60 percent of the pre-scheduled groups we could accommodate, and this does not account for those that pulled up in buses and just walked in. (Groups represent approximately 25 percent of the daily visitation.)

School group visitation, however, poses serious scheduling and maintenance problems that we will have to continue to address. School groups have traditionally sought spring visits, which means that for this period the Museum turns down nearly two out of every three school group requests. Our staff works hard to encourage school groups wanting organized visits to plan their trips for less hectic months.

Concerning the impact of high visitation by the young on the Museum's maintenance, there are no cure-alls. Extensive supervision is necessary but not always provided by staff, teachers and parents.

While the Museum struggles to serve better the general student population, it has been developing, thanks to a five-year grant from the Fannie Mae Foundation, an in-depth program for District of Columbia area schools and communities. The Museum has also received a grant from the Flom Foundation to conduct a similar program on a smaller scale with the Baltimore City School System. These programs use the Museum to teach students about the Holocaust and to train them in turn to act as tour guides at the Museum for their family and friends.

Last year, 67 students completed the 11-week course and 43 worked as interns. This year 75 students are enrolled in the course. In fact, one of the students, having successfully completed, in accordance with Federal regulations, is now a member of the Museum's full-time Visitor Services Staff.

Demand for educational materials is also very much on the rise. Last year, the Museum responded to more than 100 requests a day. In addition, with private funding, the Museum has established the Belfer National Educators Conferences designed for teachers with limited experience in teaching the Holocaust. In FY 1995, 440 teachers from 43 states participated in two three-day conferences. Applications rose from 1,200 last year to over 1,400 this year from 49 States. And grants from the Beitler and Schusterman families are making it possible for Museum staff to meet regularly with officials from various state departments of education and to sponsor a special conference for educational administrators.

A new source of extraordinary demand emanates from the Internet. We created a node on the World Wide Web in the fall of 1994 and instantly found it receiving over 8,000 queries each week. By the end of 1995, the volume was up to 40,000 queries a week, and I fully anticipate the traffic to continue to climb because of our efforts to put more and more of our resources on-line. The Museum sees the on-line mode as a powerful and effective means of extending its service.

Again in FY 1995, as in past years, the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration was held in the Rotunda of the Capitol. This time it honored the liberators of the camps and featured an address by Senator Strom Thurmond, the only serving member of Congress to have participated in the Allied liberation initiatives. The Museum hosted three other major 50th anniversary commemorations: the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, and V-E Day, which represents the end of the Holocaust. At the latter, the Medal of Remembrance was awarded posthumously to Earl G. Harrison who, as President Truman's special envoy played an instrumental role in alleviating conditions in post-war displaced person camps.

As I know the Committee is aware, running a museum means living with foot traffic and the attendant matters of worn carpets, stopped-up rest rooms, elevator repairs and pest control. It also requires not putting off structural repairs such as leaks in the roof, which can destroy priceless artifacts, or failing to adjust the heating and cooling systems, which are necessary for the comfort and safety of the visiting public. And it requires constant attention to security. During this past year, a number of changes in security arrangements have been instituted: package scanners and walk-through metal detectors were placed at all of the Museum and Annex entrances, roving security officers were added, the identification card system was upgraded, arrangements were made with the Army Corps of Engineers to design and oversee the reinforcement of the Museum's critical areas. Construction will begin in December 1996.

In addition, museums routinely need to fabricate, install, repair and maintain, and take apart exhibitions. Later this spring, for example, we will be dismantling a temporary exhibition, "Liberation 1945," which tells the story of the Allied liberation of the camps and the immediate post-war issues facing this country, such as war crimes trials and the repatriation of displaced persons. We also will be installing an exhibition on the 1936 Berlin Olympics. This latter exhibition describes the role Nazi propaganda and racial policies played in the 1936 Olympics and America's responses to the controversy surrounding those Olympic games.

The Museum has learned from its and others' experience that it is most effective and efficient to rely on a composite of on-site staff and on-contract personnel to maintain the building and support the

activities that take place within it. For tasks such as custodial services, it is cost-effective and safe to rely on contractors. The institution also will continue to rely on contracted individuals and teams with the specialized licenses and skills for security and to maintain the fire alarms, elevators, and heating and cooling systems, to provide quality pest control and refuse collection, to oversee a whole host of engineering, design and construction projects, and, under the supervision of our staff legal council, to prepare appropriate legal documents regarding a variety of issues such as contracts, loan agreements, and complex copyright issues.

For other skills, the Museum is best served by having on staff sufficient personnel to handle the daily servicing of basic electrical, plumbing, and carpentry and security needs. It also needs in-house personnel to give appropriate attention to the conservation, registrarial, archival, and cataloging needs that are the essential core activities that differentiate a museum from other institutions. These well-trained professionals give the Museum a first line of service and protection for our visitors and staff and the invaluable -- and, in many instances, irreplaceable -- assets we have in our possession.

Of course all of these activities require the attention of payroll, contracting, human resources and finance personnel, which constitute the core administrative infrastructure of the Museum. I would like to note here the fine support the Council and Museum have received in these areas over the past 15 years from the National Park Service (NPS).

When our relationship with NPS began in FY 1981, our budget was \$722,000 with 10 FTEs. In FY 1995, our budget was \$26,562,000 with 218 FTEs. Obviously, the amount of support that we require from NPS has expanded considerably. NPS, like other Federal agencies is downsizing. Therefore, payroll, contracting, and budget formulation, three of the administrative entities for which we rely on the support of NPS, are affected by these changes. NPS has found that it is not able to provide the level of support that is required in all of these areas. In the past, we were able to obtain the services of a variety of administrative staff, in a variety of disciplines, on a reimbursable basis. However, with the growth of our organization and the significant reduction in the administrative staff at the NPS, the available resources have been severely strained. As we have looked toward developing in-house expertise in these areas, we have discussed the situation with our contacts at NPS. All involved agree that the situation has become overwhelming as available personnel resources continue to diminish at NPS. The Museum is grateful for the expertise and guidance we have received from NPS over the years, and we hope to continue this relationship at a reduced level in the future. However, this downsizing at NPS has made it necessary for us to expand our in-house capabilities.

In closing, I want to emphasize the Museum's commitment to fulfilling its responsibilities to match public support with private funds. The most compelling indication of our success should come in FY97, when the institution will pay off its construction loan, thus honoring a Federal challenge to meet all of its construction costs with private donations. The Capital Campaign, which officially ended in FY 1994, raised \$194 million in cash and pledges. We have also raised to date \$8.5 million in restricted gifts and endowment funds and, each year, raise \$13.5 million towards our operating needs.

With the chapter closed on construction, the Museum will be in a position to turn more of its fundraising attention to restricted and unrestricted giving and to mounting an endowment campaign. The Presidentially-appointed Holocaust Council already has committed the institution to raising a \$250 million endowment as the first major cornerstone toward a more secure institutional future.

I thank you for this opportunity to report on the outstanding success of this preeminent institution. We are grateful for the support of the Committee and the Administration without which we could not have achieved the unexpected and most gratifying success we enjoy today.

U. S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL**FISCAL YEAR 1997 BUDGET REQUEST
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Question: The Committee provided the Holocaust Council with their budget request for Fiscal Year 1996 which represented a \$2 million increase over the previous fiscal year. This was done despite the fact that the Committee's allocation was over \$1 billion less than Fiscal Year 1995. In fact, the Holocaust Council was the only account in the entire bill that received an increase. This budget requests an additional increase of \$2.5 million. Why should the Committee consider another increase at the expense of the other agencies in the bill such as the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife or Geological Survey?

Answer: The Holocaust Council is extraordinarily grateful for the support it has received from the government -- support without which it would have been impossible to open and would be impossible to operate the Museum. It is unfortunate -- because of the significant needs that are central to a new institution -- that the opening of the Museum three years ago coincided with the push for downsizing in Federal agencies. It puts this institution in a difficult situation since we have been working with the Congress over the past several years to achieve, through a series of incremental increases, what we felt would be a base-line of operational support. The Fiscal Year 1997 request achieves this support. We are confident, barring unforeseen or uncontrollable circumstances, that we have come through our "shake-down" period -- a period where we have learned the basic necessities for operating this institution.

Gaining an understanding of what many of the Museum's operational expenses would be could only be learned through the experience of actually running the Museum after its opening. For example, security -- because of terrorist attacks in different parts of the world including the United States -- is far more costly than the Museum ever could have anticipated. Similarly, visitorship has been nearly four times what was predicted by experts we consulted -- 2 million visitors each year rather than 500,000 individuals. This unexpected popularity has made it necessary to hire additional visitor services staff and more contracted guards than had been planned; it has also added significantly to maintenance costs because of wear and tear to the building. Although the building is new, its award-winning architecture is complicated and costly to maintain with the more than 5,000 people who come through its doors each day.

Question: It is likely that the Committee's allocation for Fiscal Year 1997 will be less than the current year's 602 b. Should this occur and the committee be faced with reducing accounts, which areas would you consider your lower priority programs?

Answer: There are certain increases in our request which cannot be deferred. These include the additional funds for the security contract, climate-controlled archival storage space and additional staff office space. These are critical to the operational infrastructure of the Museum; and they are not the type of activities that can be covered by raising targeted endowment funds or restricted grants. Increases amounting to \$1.2 million are associated with much needed FTE's for maintaining our current level of operations and preservation.

We realize we would still have to cover significant Fiscal Year 1997 amounts for uncontrollable increases and fixed costs (e.g. pay adjustments and non-pay inflationary costs, on-line accounting charges, Bureau of Reclamation payroll processing charges, and the early retirement buyout tax). These fixed costs would be covered by forcing savings mainly through staggering hiring throughout the fiscal year.

The areas we would defer until our Fiscal Year 1998 request would include the direct line-items for the uncontrollable, fixed increases enumerated in the preceding paragraph, as well as the on-line library system, the FTE for an archivist/records manager, Council-related travel, a legal services contract, and educational outreach materials. We would attempt raising private funds to cover the costs of the educational outreach materials. All of these items would amount to a \$1.32 million request for Fiscal Year 1998, or -- should we be successful raising the \$50,000 for outreach materials -- to a \$1.27 million request.

Question: Your justification states that the Museum is fully committed to its status as a public-private partnership. Since the Capital Campaign has officially ended having successfully raised \$194 million and you are committed to paying off your building debt by the end of calendar year 1997, what are your plans for raising restricted funds for programs and unrestricted and endowment funds for general use?

Answer: The opening of the Museum in April 1993 generated a groundswell of interest and support that was captured through the establishment of the annual, two-tiered Education and Remembrance Fund to support the Museum's overall operating budget. In Fiscal Year 1995, the fund generated \$6 million in major gifts, and \$12 million in broad-based membership gifts. The net profit on the membership program was \$8 million.

Many of the major gifts are part of new five-year pledges for annual support. The largest such gift to date is \$1 million. Gifts in amounts such as \$100,000 and \$50,000 are not uncommon. In Fiscal Year 1995, the Education and Remembrance Fund raised \$4.5 million more than the \$13.5 million targeted for operating costs.

Our aggressive planned giving program solicits bequests and tax beneficial gift arrangements such as trusts, that also generate substantial income for the Education and Remembrance Fund and for the "21st Century Fund" endowment.

The endowment goal is \$250 million. The "21st Century Fund," already has more than \$8.5 million in hand.

As it grows, the endowment will become the source of a regular annual pool of restricted and unrestricted income. At this time, approximately \$1 million of this fund is unrestricted endowment and the remaining \$7.5 million is restricted for special uses. In addition to the current \$8.5 million corpus, a new \$5 million pledge has just been obtained, and another \$5 million in gifts are now in negotiation. Any residual income from the capital campaign also will be added to the endowment corpus.

Additionally, a restricted grants program works to solicit commitments for exhibitions, education and academic programs, and special projects. More than \$2 million in cash and pledges has been raised so far in Fiscal Year 1996.

Question: How effective is your membership program?

Answer: The Membership Program is highly effective. It consists of 225,000 individuals, foundations and businesses all over the United States. Its retention rate is considered among the highest in the museum field, and its total is the second largest museum membership in the country. As stated in answer to the previous question, \$12 million (gross, which includes \$4 million in direct-mail costs) was raised in Fiscal Year 1995 in broad-based membership gifts.

The largest gift solicited is \$1,000, of which 50 to 100 are made weekly. Larger dollar responses are not uncommon.

We are now in the process of conducting an upgrade campaign designed to identify higher potential donors in this pool and to solicit personally, or by other more direct means than the mail, for greater support.

Question: How many members do you currently have?

Answer: The Museum total membership consists of 225,000 individuals, foundations, and businesses.

Question: Of all your new requests for increases, which programs might be the easiest to raise private dollars to support?

Answer: Of all the requests for increases, only educational outreach materials (\$50,000) would be likely to attract private funding support. The on-line library system (\$250,000) might attract outside support but would be a much more difficult "sell" because of its cost and because research tools do not meet the usual criteria of interest for most donors.

Question: Your request includes programmatic increases totaling \$1.851 million and fixed costs of \$731,000. The program requests are divided into the following major categories: security; transition costs associated with performing your own budgetary functions instead of reliance on the Park Service, maintenance and other "enhancements". Of these, please prioritize your greatest needs.

Answer: As was outlined in the answer to question 2, apart from uncontrollable costs such as pay adjustments, non-pay inflation, on-line accounting charges, early retirement buyout tax, etc., our greatest needs include the security contract increase, several new FTE positions that support basic operations of the Museum, and additional space for storage and staff offices.

Again, the Museum would list the following areas of priorities that could be deferred until Fiscal Year 1998: the legal services contract, educational outreach materials, and the on-line library services.

Question: The Committee has provided additional funds over the last several years to enhance security needs. This year's request contains an increase of \$350,000. Can you give the Committee a detailed description of this specific request and please prioritize the list?

Answer: The security request in Fiscal Year 1997 increases our security contract by adding Public Safety Officers (PSO) to operate four magnetometers (metal detectors), guard the special exhibitions gallery, conduct exterior perimeter patrols, and provide temporary additional services for activities such as a visit by a head of state, after-hours educational or academic programs, and special events. All of these needs are of the highest priority. The costs break down as follows:

Magnetometers:

14th St.: 2 PSO's x 8 hr./day x 363 days x \$20.00 = \$116,200

15th St.: 1 PSO x 8 hr./day x 363 days x \$20.00 = \$ 58,100

Annex: 1 PSO x 8 hr./day x 363 days x \$20.00 = \$ 58,100

Special Exhibition Gallery:

1 PSO x 8 hr./day x 363 days x \$20.00 = \$ 58,100

Exterior Patrol:

1 PSO x 8 hr./day x 310 days x \$20.00 = \$ 49,600

Temporary Additional Services:

1 PSO x 4 hr./day x 100 days x \$24.35 = \$ 10,000

TOTAL: \$ 350,100

Question: Your maintenance requests involve additional FTEs.

Considering the additional costs involved with hiring permanent staff, why did you decide to request additional FTSS instead of contracting privately for these needs?

Answer: The most efficient organization for facility management combines the use of federal maintenance personnel and contract personnel. Certain aspects of operations and maintenance lend themselves well to the use of contracted employees. Tasks that require lower skilled employees, such as custodial and snow removal work, are easily contracted out. When the contractors are replaced through the bid process, start-up time for a new contractor is relatively short and the impact on the Museum is minimum. Certain maintenance and repair tasks are highly specialized or require unique training, licensing, equipment, education and experience. These include fire alarm maintenance, elevator maintenance, energy monitoring, computer controls system maintenance, pest control, refuse collection, large engineering and architectural design projects, and construction projects. These usually are done more efficiently by a private contractor because of the special requirements. The Museum does in fact contract these maintenance and repair tasks.

The remaining group of maintenance and repair tasks are performed by skilled Federal employees at the Museum. These craftpersons include heating, air conditioning, plumbing, painting, woodworking and electrical specialists. Having employees on staff is the most efficient and effective method of accomplishing these tasks. A well trained and loyal staff creates a bank of in-house knowledge and history. This group operates in a multi-skilled, multi-craft shop which allows for flexibility, craft coverage and emergency response that meets the needs of the Museum. Having an in-house maintenance staff gives the Museum the resources necessary to meet any emergency in the minimum amount of time because the craftpersons are on site and are familiar with the complex systems this facility operates. It takes years to develop the comprehensive knowledge of these systems. We increase responsiveness and reduce the opportunity of loss or damage of valuable artifacts and property, and increase the safety for staff and visitors. Normal maintenance and repair tasks are done more quickly and inexpensively because the employees are knowledgeable and on site, with tools and parts on hand. This is an efficient and safe way to operate. The three additional FTE's being requested in this area for Fiscal Year 1997 fall into this category. They are for a pipefitter/plumber, a maintenance work leader, and an architect/mechanical engineer.

The combination of Federal employees and contracted resources to accomplish maintenance and repair is used throughout the public sector. An all-contract operation presents serious problems: many firms providing contracting services prove unreliable or unstable, moreover, their workforce requires constant education to our systems.

Question: If you separate security, maintenance and fixed costs from your request, the balance of \$1.3 million is basically for program enhancements. Considering the federal deficit, and the Committee's expected "lower" allocation, could the Museum consider either slowing the pace of development at the Museum or raising private dollars to support these requests?

Answer: The Museum will pay off the remainder of its construction loan by December 1997.

The Museum has recently launched a \$250 million endowment drive. It already has used private monies to pay for an increasing percentage of its operating budget. In Fiscal Year 1995 nearly one-third and in Fiscal Year 1996, approximately 40 percent of the operating budget came from private sources.

Because of these already ambitious activities and initiatives, it is unrealistic to expect the Museum to raise unrestricted private donations to support the requests in Fiscal Year 1997 submission. These requests -- with the one exception of \$50,000 for educational outreach materials -- are unglamorous, basic infrastructure needs of a museum with collections, archives and a library to maintain and make accessible to the public. These requests do not lend themselves to outside support. The majority of these requests have nothing to do with an expansion of programming. Rather they all (with the one exception of the request for educational outreach materials) support the basic infrastructure of the Museum, and represent the needs of a new institution reaching its base-line of operational support.

Question: The budget indicates that the Museum is attempting to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other Federal statutes. Since the structure is only three years old, why was the building not adapted in accordance with ADA when it was constructed?

Answer: GSA declined jurisdiction over construction of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. As an independent Federal agency, the Museum did its best to adhere to the 1984 Building Officials and Code Administration (BOCA) Code and the 1987 DC Building and Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) Code. UFAS, as you may know, was subsequently replaced in large measure by ADA.

From the beginning of planning, the Museum intended to create an accessible building which was welcoming to all. The Museum's National Council directed that the institution, as standard practice, adhere to the strictest code.

Just three months before opening in the winter of 1993, senior officials, who were then worried that the building might not even be finished on time, learned from the Museum's consulting architect that he had discovered that some of the building's public restrooms did not meet Federal accessibility standards. The

Museum's director ordered a complete review which revealed many problem areas, some of which were easy to fix while others were more serious.

The Museum's board leadership quickly approved the use of donated funds to bring together a team of expert consultants, and informed the U.S. Access Board of these deficiencies and requested the Board's guidance. The design architect's firm hired its own expert as well.

At the time, determining fault was put aside so that all efforts could be concentrated on the task of correcting the problems. The question of "fault" was never pursued because access experts on the team acknowledged that many government accessibility standards are a matter of interpretation and difficult to sort out. David Capozzi, the U.S. Access Board official who dealt with the Museum, acknowledged that there can be ambiguity in the codes in some cases. The guidelines are specific, but they do not anticipate every architect's design. However, since the accessibility review by the team of experts, the Museum has worked diligently to correct its ADA shortcomings. Only the two handi-lift elevators (one at the Meyerhoff Theater; the other in the Hall of Remembrance) remain to be corrected.

Question: What are the other Federal statutes that you are referring to and when did these requirements become law?

Answer: The Federal Records Act (FRA) is a collection of statutes governing the duties of Federal agencies for the creation, arrangement, maintenance and disposal of records. Congress has held that the intent of the FRA is to:

- o assure "accurate and complete documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government;"
- o "control ... the quantity and quality of records produced by the Federal Government;"
- o "judicious preservation and disposal of records."

Under the rules of the FRA, all agencies are required to meet the requirements of the Act within a limited period of time. To date, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council has not been able to meet these requirements due to the lack of a skilled archivist to accumulate, evaluate, and catalogue all the materials already produced, since the Council's inception in 1980. The records manager would also act as the liaison to the National Archives for the agency and provide ongoing supervision of the processes mandated under the FRA.

Question: What enhancements to security have been made this past year and how effective have they been?

Answer: The Museum has installed magnetometers (metal detectors) at the Museum's 14th & 15th Street and Annex Building entrances during Fiscal Year 1996.

As a result of the installation of the magnetometers the Department of Protection Services (DPS) has confiscated in excess of seventy (70) weapons (e.g. knives, ammunition, guns, etc.) from visitors prior to entry of the Museum facilities. This effort has substantially improved the safety and security of the Museum staff and visiting public as well as of the exhibitions, collections, and facility.

The Museum also developed and awarded a new security officer/services contract for the Museum.

As a result of the newly awarded security officer/services contract, the officer candidates are more highly trained and better qualified to perform the services required by the Museum. The quality control measures requested under the new contract will also provide continued enhanced performance of assigned security personnel.

The Department of Protection Service has met the newly proposed minimum security requirements mandated under the June 28, 1995 Vulnerability Assessment, U.S. Department of Justice, United States Marshals Service.

As a result of the security and access control enhancements implemented in Fiscal Year 1996, which includes x-ray machines, magnetometers, package and parcel screening, escorting of staff visitors, enhanced closed circuit television (CCTV) security surveillance of building(s) perimeter, and increased exterior security roving patrols, the Department of Protection Services has met the protection requirements of the Vulnerability Assessment.

Question: Are there any new threats to security that have occurred this past year?

Answer: As a result of the increased terrorist activities of "militia groups" and associated organizations (e.g. Oklahoma City Bombing, white supremacists, hate groups, etc.), the resultant threat level to the Museum as a potential target has increased. Also the increased Islamic/Hamas terrorist bombings in the Middle East, specifically in Israel, have direct security implications for all major U.S. Jewish organizations. Although the Museum is not a Jewish organization, it may be perceived as a possible target, because it deals with a primarily Jewish event. Furthermore, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has a high public profile and respected reputation within the United States and abroad.

Question: Your request states that there is an increasing demand for new staff to deal with the rapid growth of the collection, requirements for temporary

exhibitions and demands from other institutions to borrow objects. Is the collection growth due to acquisitions or donations (please give percentage)?

Answer: In 1995, the Collection acquired 3,304 new objects, of which 1,277 were purchased and 2,027 were donated. These statistics, however, represent a highly unusual situation since they include a single collection of 1,100 objects that was purchased for the Kovno Ghetto exhibition. In general, we estimate that approximately 5 percent of new acquisitions are purchased and 95 percent are donated to the Museum.

Question: How many temporary exhibitions have you had the past two years and what were the costs involved in installation and dismantling them?

Answer: The special exhibition "Assignment Rescue: The Story of Varian Fry and the Emergency Rescue Committee" ran from June 1993 through January 1995. This 5,300 square foot exhibition cost approximately \$1.7 million (of which \$400,000 was privately donated) for research, design, fabrication and installation. De-installation costs totalled \$165,000 including storage. The exhibition will be re-designed to be shown at the Jewish Museum in New York in 1997. The cost of this re-design and re-installation is estimated at \$300,000 which has been funded through restricted gifts.

"Liberation 1945" opened May 8, 1995 and will close on May 8, 1996. This 5,300 square foot exhibition cost \$1.8 million in private funds. De-installation costs are estimated at an additional \$125,000.

"THE NAZI OLYMPICS Berlin 1936," designed as a travelling exhibition, will open in July 1996 at the Museum before beginning a nationwide tour. Total development, fabrication and installation costs are estimated at \$950,000. This does not include travel costs.

Question: What is the demand for lending objects to other institutions and what are the costs to the Museum? Are there costs to the recipient institution?

Answer: The Museum has processed outgoing loans for 20 institutions. Each loan includes several objects, with an average of six artifacts per loan. The Museum does not bear any of the direct costs of the loan. These costs -- such as special packing (if necessary), transportation and insurance -- are covered by the borrowing institution. Each loan involves substantial time from the registrarial, curatorial and conservation staff. We estimate that an average loan costs the Museum approximately \$1,200 in indirect costs (e.g. staff time and incidental expenses).

Question: During tight fiscal times, doesn't it make good sense to care for what you have and slow the pace of growth including acquisitions, programming etc.?

Answer: The focus of the Museum is on a limited period in history, from Hitler's assumption of power in 1933 through the liberation of the concentration camps in 1945 and the immediate aftermath of war crimes trials and displaced persons camps. The relatively open political atmosphere in Eastern Europe, the Russian Republic, and the former republics of the U.S.S.R. give the Museum an unprecedented opportunity to acquire artifacts and archival materials that will be lost should political conditions change. Therefore, it is imperative that the Museum not defer these opportunities. In addition, only a very limited amount of time remains to capture the testimony of eyewitnesses to the Holocaust and to acquire from them donations of artifacts and documentary materials related to the Holocaust. Again, this is an activity the Museum cannot afford to defer.

Concerning programming, the Museum is reviewing all its program initiatives to emphasize quality rather than quantity and to make economies where possible. And we always seek private funds to augment our slate of programming. For instance, we have raised \$1 million dollars to fund the re-design of the travelling exhibition, *Remember the Children: Daniel's Story*, and have raised more than \$3 million to fund national conferences for educators on teaching the Holocaust.

Question: How many volunteers does the Museum have and is this an increase from previous years?

Answer: The Museum currently has 300 active volunteers which is down from a high of 350 volunteers. Most of these volunteers have been with the Museum since the opening and we are experiencing a normal attrition process.

Question: How are volunteers used at the Museum?

Answer: Most volunteers work in the Visitor Services Department providing direct services to the public, such as group orientations, Permanent Exhibition timed-pass distribution and collection, information desk, etc. Volunteers also work with: Development (assisting with fundraising); Collections, oral history, and archival holdings (doing translations); Survivors Registry (helping visitors); Library (cataloguing and shelving); Education (assisting program planning); Historian's Office (conducting minor research tasks) and they provide general assistance for Communications, Special Events, and Group Scheduling.

The Museum also has dozens of volunteers across the United States who assist the Museum in fundraising efforts.

Question: If funds cannot be provided for some of the new FTE requests, can volunteers be used effectively for some of these purposes? If so, which ones?

Answer: The FTE requested for Fiscal Year 1997 are for highly technical positions that require both specialized expertise and full-time availability for the

institution. Many of these positions involve public safety, financial integrity, legal liabilities, and fiduciary obligations. Volunteers contribute four hours of work per week, and often miss weeks due to holidays, travel and personal needs. The institution, while it depends on volunteers, cannot place them in positions requiring daily availability, public safety, accountability, or technical expertise.

Question: What is the increase in visitation over the previous year?

Answer: Museum visitation has remained level. We project that visitation in our third year of operation (May 1995- April 1996) will remain approximately the same, near the 2 million mark.

Question: The Committee commends the Museum on their outreach and education programs. For those who cannot visit the Museum, what is offered on the INTERNET?

Answer: The Museum currently maintains two Internet World Wide Web sites.

The first is a public site which contains institutional information including visiting the Museum (hours - tickets - groups - directions), joining the Museum (memberships - gifts), learning about the Museum (background -departments - architecture), accessing Museum resources (library - archives - exhibits), learning about the Holocaust (educational resources; teaching guidelines), activities at the Museum (calendars - conferences - school programs), related organizations (Holocaust Organizations - other sites).

This site provides users with tools to do on-line searches of the Museum's library and document archive. It presents the full texts of a series of papers prepared by the Museum's Education Department of the teaching of Holocaust history.

We are also preparing for this site, electronic versions of Museum exhibitions and transcripts of papers, lectures, and conferences which occur at the Museum.

A second Web site, developed for use by high school students and their teachers (as part of program funded by the FannieMae Foundation), is in its demonstration phase. It is in use at a high school in New Jersey, a high school in Concord, Massachusetts, and in the District of Columbia high schools. During this demonstration phase, students and teachers are providing feedback to the Museum about the usefulness and effectiveness of the materials presented. The Museum is making modifications based upon this feedback. At the end of the demonstration period, this resource will be made available to any school which wishes to use it.

It contains text, historic photographs, artifacts, documents, maps, audio testimony of survivors and chronologies. It is all bound together in a narrative and thematic

structure to make comprehensible to high school students the history of these events.

An additional feature of this resource is that its users can communicate with one another about their observations and insights. This communications process will be available within schools and across schools (for example between inner city District of Columbia schools and suburban schools in Massachusetts).

Question: How much private funds were used during Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996 to date, and what were they used to fund?

Answer: A total of \$31.3 million in private funds supported the Museum's efforts in Fiscal Year 1995. Included in this total is \$16.2 million for repayment of the Museum's construction loan and interest expense. Approximately \$1.7 million was expended to operate the Museum Shop, which generated \$2 million during the year. A total of \$12.7 million went toward Museum general operations. Of this amount, \$6.23 million was used for fundraising activities, of which \$4 million covered the costs of the Museum's successful direct mail campaign; \$2.27 million supported administrative services, including the costs of special commemorative events, bank fees for donations, the annual audit and the Director's salary; \$1.53 million supported building maintenance and operations; \$1.09 million supported the work of the Research Institute, including support of archival projects abroad such as the copying of Holocaust-related materials in the archives of the SSB (formerly KGB) in Russia; \$2.03 million supported public programs and exhibitions, including some funds for the design and fabrication of the Museum's second special exhibition, "Liberation 1945." Additionally, \$636,000 in restricted donations made possible specific programs such as the Pearl Resnick Post-Doctoral Fellowship program which sponsors young scholars doing research in Holocaust and genocide studies and a program sponsored by the FannieMae Foundation, "Bringing the Lessons Home," that works with District of Columbia public school children.

In Fiscal Year 1996, the Museum expects to spend a total of \$29.5 million in private funds. Through February of FY 96, the Museum has spent \$4.2 million in private funds for operational purposes. Of this total, \$2.6 million has been spent to date on the Museum's fund-raising efforts, including the commencement of an endowment campaign with a \$250 million target; \$877,000 for administrative services, including the cost of commemorative events, bank fees for donations, the annual audit and the Director's salary; \$274,000 for support of public programs; \$376,000 for support of the Research Institute; and \$87,000 for building maintenance and operations. Projects made possible through private funding include oral history and audio/visual programs for the upcoming exhibition, "THE NAZI OLYMPICS Berlin 1936" (scheduled to open this Spring).

Additionally, the Museum repaid approximately \$11.2 million of its construction debt, including interest expense; \$800,000 was spent by the Museum Shop; and

\$416,000 in restricted funds have made possible special programs. These programs include a medical conference sponsored by Ruth Meltzer entitled, "Hippocrates Revisited: Medicine in the Third Reich," for which physicians received Continuing Medical Education accreditation for their participation.

Questions: How many conference and VIP events were funded during Fiscal Year 1995 and planned for 1996? What are the costs and are they paid with federal or private dollars?

Answer: The following is a summary of major activities held in Fiscal Year 1995 (including estimated costs):

Special Events

- Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg (\$35,000 private)
- Commemoration of the Liberation of Auschwitz (\$30,000 private)
- Days of Remembrance (\$30,000 federal/\$15,000 private)
- VE Day Commemoration (\$40,000 private)

Development

13 fundraising events (\$77,000 private)

Special Visits to the Museum

- President of Eritrea, Isaias Afwerki
- President of the Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma (\$200 private)
- President of Bulgaria, Zhelev Zhelyu (\$4,000 private)
- President of Albania, Sali Berisha
- President of Romania, Ion Iliescu
- Prime Minister of Poland, Waldemar Pawlak
- President George Bush
- Prince Joachim of Denmark
- U.S. House of Representatives Freshman Night (\$4,400 private)
- Japanese Government Officials (\$250 private)
- Cornelio Sommaruga, President, Int'l Red Cross (\$300 private)
- Int'l Criminal Tribunal Justices of the former Yugoslavia (\$200 private)
- Democratic National Committee (2 events/\$5,000 private)
- "To Bear Witness: An Ecumenical Gathering for the Living and the Suffering in the former Yugoslavia"
- Ambassador Schallenger, Secretary General of the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Polish Foreign Minister Bartoszewski (\$2,500 private)

Educational and Academic Conferences

Belfer Teachers Conferences (\$78,000 private)

The following is a summary of major activities that were (or will be) held in Fiscal Year 1996 (including estimated costs):

Special Events

- Candle-lighting ceremony ending 50th Anniversary of World War II commemorations with the Department of Defense World War II Committee (\$2000 private)
- Days of Remembrance (\$35,000 federal/\$15,000 private)
- THE NAZI OLYMPICS Berlin 1936 exhibition (\$11,000 private)

Development

21 events (\$131,000 private)

VIP's Visits or Events

President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu
 President of Austria, Thomas Klestil
 President of Paraguay, Juan Carlos Wasmosy
 President of Chad, Idriss Deby

Educational and Academic Conferences

- Schusterman Educational Administrators Conference (\$27,000 private)
 - Belfer Teachers Conferences (two) (\$99,000 private)
 - The Holocaust and American Culture Conference (\$7,800 federal)
 - Hippocrates Betrayed: Medicine in the Third Reich Conference (\$30,975 private)
 - Impact of Memories Teleconference (\$68,200 private)
 - Hitler's Willing Executioners (\$3,900 private)
 - Holocaust Precedents and the Obligations of Medicine Conference (\$28,000 private)
 - Tragedy of Romanian Jewry International Conference (\$15,000 private)
 - Prejudice in Historical Memory and Present Reality: Case Studies Conference (w/ Woodrow Wilson Center; \$12,500 private)
- Question: Are there any conference fees charged to deflect costs, if not

why?

Answer: To date, no fees have been charged individuals who participate in conferences of the United States Holocaust Research Institute. The Museum has been following a policy of making its programs available without charge in order to make them accessible to the widest possible public. Those large conferences for which attendees have the possibility of receiving professional accreditation

(e.g., CME - Continuing Medical Education - credit), and for which it might be appropriate to charge fees, are being funded by restricted private grants that cover the costs of these conferences.

Question: What percentage of the Research program needs are funded with private dollars?

Answer: In Fiscal Year 1995 the estimated total cost of the activities of the United States Holocaust Research Institute was \$4,654,856. Of this sum, 63.6 percent was paid with appropriated funds, 26.9 percent with unrestricted donations, and 9.5 percent with restricted grant monies (including distributions from restricted endowments). The use of appropriated funds is gradually becoming proportionally less over time: the total cost of the planned Fiscal Year 1996 activities of the Research Institute is \$5,955,919, of which 58.1 percent is to come from appropriated funds, 26.8 percent from unrestricted donations, and 15.1 percent from restricted grant monies (including distributions from restricted endowments). The appropriated funds are used primarily for the staffing and basic support activities needed to serve the public on a daily basis: the materials and reference services of the Library, the various Archives (documentary, photographic, oral history, film and video), and the Historian's office. Lectures, conferences, and other programs open to the public but aimed primarily at specialist audiences are funded heavily, though not exclusively, by restricted grants and income from endowments.

Question: The largest increase is Council Direction and Museum Support. While some of these categories fund operation and maintenance, an increase of \$215,000 is for the Council itself, including +\$115,000 for travel expenses. In FY 1996, the Committee provided increases in travel, fixed costs and approved a Council Relations position. In addition to the administrative staff on sight, there seems to be a large separate structure of committees and subcommittees. In fact, many new committees have been formed of late. Despite the fact that these are authorized, should dollars continue to be tight, and increases not funded, can the Council consider ways to reduce committees or their costs so that items such as security, maintenance and collections care can be considered for scarce federal dollars?

Answer: We will be discussing with the Council the concerns raised by the Committee. It should be noted that the Council has already begun to hold more meetings by conference call. It could continue this trend to cut further into the amount budgeted for travel and per diem for Council.

At the same time, it must be said that the enabling legislation has created a very large governing body and for it to fulfill its responsibility requires substantial public funding.

Question: What were the specific travel costs associated with the Council during Fiscal Year 1995 and planned for Fiscal Year 1996?

Answer: In Fiscal Year 1995, the travel costs associated with the Council were \$127,000 (\$49,800 appropriated, \$77,200 non-appropriated) which included 29 committee meetings, 10 meetings of the Executive Committee, and two full Council meetings. In addition, it included weekly trips to the Museum by the Council Chairman who is extremely active in the everyday running of the Museum.

In Fiscal Year 1996, the planned costs for Council travel are \$260,000 (\$53,000 appropriated, \$207,000 non-appropriated). This includes 10 meetings of the Executive Committee, an estimated 40 committee meetings (as a result of the creation of a Committee on Conscience, as well as Council involvement in a strategic planning process, and the further implementation of the Council's governance processes and committee structure), and two full Council meetings. This also includes estimated travel costs for the Chairperson of the Council who comes to the Museum almost weekly to meet with staff regarding the daily business of the Museum.

Question: How many meetings occurred for these same periods?

Answer: In Fiscal Year 1995, there were a total of 41 meetings. For Fiscal Year 1996, the estimated number of meetings is 52 for the reasons stated in paragraph two of the answer to the previous question.

Question: New staff is requested to hire an in-house budget analyst, contract specialist and payroll technician. The Committee assumes that this is an attempt to become self-sufficient and reduce reliance on the National Park Service; is this the case?

Answer: Yes. When our relationship with the National Park Service (NPS) began in Fiscal Year 1981, our budget was \$722,000 with 10 FTE's. In Fiscal Year 1995, our budget was \$26,562,000 with 218 FTE's. Obviously, the amount of support that we require from the National Park Service has expanded considerably. The NPS, like other Federal agencies is downsizing -- payroll, contracting, and budget formulation, three of the administrative entities for which we rely on their support -- are all affected by these changes. NPS has found it is no longer able to provide the level of support which is required in all of these areas.

Question: Is the Museum ready to assume this responsibility or is this partially because the Park Service, as a result of the downsizing of their Washington office, cannot adequately support the Museum's needs?

Answer: Essentially it is both. In the past, we were able to obtain the services of a variety of administrative staff, in a variety of disciplines, on a reimbursable basis. However, with the growth of our organization and the significant reduction in the administrative staff at NPS, the available resources have been severely strained. As we have looked towards developing expertise in these areas, we also see the benefits of having in-house staff on site to handle the daily needs of the Museum. As available administrative resources continue to decrease at NPS, the recruitment of in-house staff seems the most appropriate and feasible step. We have discussed the situation with our contacts at NPS. All involved agree that the situation has become overwhelming, as available personnel resources continue to diminish at the NPS. The Museum is grateful for the expertise and guidance we have received from the NPS over the years, and we hope to continue this relationship at a reduced level in the future.

Question: The budget reflects an increase for additional space rental of nearly \$300,000. Of that, over \$200,000 is for new office space. Can you provide a detailed list of each FTE, grade level, title and associated activity? Please be sure to list separately any SES positions.

Answer: The increased space request is necessary because of extreme over-crowding in the office space at the Museum and the Annex Building, in part due to the increase of positions through donated funds or restricted grants. The Museum hopes to move the Departments of Procurement, Technology Initiative, Oral History, Film and Video, and Wexner Learning Center, to 4,500 square feet of off-site office space. These departments contain 40 employees. A list of titles and grades follows:

<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Pay Schedule</u>
DEPARTMENT OF PROCUREMENT	
Contracting Officer	GS-14
Purchasing Agent	GS-07
Contract Specialist	GS-13
Purchasing Agent	GS-09
Contract Specialist	GS-14
*Contract Specialist	GS-12
*Clerk Typist	GS-04
*Purchasing Agent	GS-05
*Contract Specialist	GS-12
*Contract Specialist	GS-12
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	
Supervisory Computer Specialist	GS-15
*Administrative Assistant	GS-09
Supervisory Computer Specialist	GS-14
Computer Specialist (Systems)	GS-13
Computer Specialist (Programmer)	GS-11
Computer Technician	GS-09
Computer Specialist	GS-13
Applications Programmer	8a Contractor
Production Assistant	8a Contractor
FILM AND VIDEO	
Director, Film and Video	GS-14
*Administrative Assistant	GS-05
*Program Coordinator	GS-09
*Consultant (Federal)	GS-12
WEXNER LEARNING CENTER	
Supervisory Computer Specialist	GS-12
*Graphics Artist/Cartographer	GS-05
*Cartographer	GS-11
*Production Editor	GS-09
*Historian/Researcher	GS-11
*Researcher	GS-05
*Photographic Scanner	GS-05
*Historian	GS-12
*Text Editor	GS-07
*Consultant	GS-13
*Consultant	GS-13
ORAL HISTORY	
Historian	GS-13
Program Assistant	GS-06
*Program Coordinator	GS-07
*Researcher	GS-07
*Consultant	GS-13
*Consultant	GS-13
*Consultant	GS-13
*Consultant	GS-09

* These positions are supported by private donations. Pay is equal to the General Schedule (GS) rate.

Question: Please also list any grade or SES promotions since your opening in April of 1993.

Answer: When the U. S. Holocaust Memorial Museum opened in 1993, most of its positions and its organization, were undergoing a transition from the planning phase to the operational phase. In 1993, as directed by legislation, those positions which were responsible for "inherently governmental functions..[to] continue after the opening of the Museum" were brought into the Federal service. Beginning in 1994, as the Museum's true organizational functioning began to become more clear, a concentrated personnel management effort was made to determine actual duties and career patterns for these positions in relation to the nature of the work being performed. Also, these promotions represent a response to changes in the scope of work required to support the operational Museum.

PROMOTIONS SINCE APRIL 1993

<u>New Title</u>	<u>Promoted from Grade:</u>	<u>Promoted to Grade:</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
<u>Executive Office</u>			
Deputy Assistant, Museum Director, Admin	GS-0301-13	GS-0301-14	01/23/94
<u>Personnel</u>			
Personnel Mgmt Spec	GS-0201-12	GS-0201-13	02/18/96
Personnel Mgmt Spec	GS-0201-07	GS-0201-09	02/19/95
Personnel Mgmt Spec	GS-0201-07	GS-0201-09	02/19/95
Personnel Act Clerk	GS-0203-05	GS-0203-06	05/28/95
Administration			
<u>Office of Administration</u>			
Administrative Officer	GS-0341-07	GS-0341-09	01/07/96
<u>Office of Technical Services</u>			
Dep Dir of Operations	GS-0334-13	GS-0334-14	04/02/95
Computer Specialist	GS-0334-12	GS-0334-13	11/12/95
Computer Specialist	GS-0334-09	GS-0334-11	12/25/94
Computer Specialist	GS-0334-09	GS-0334-11	12/25/94
Computer Specialist	GS-0334-09	GS-0334-11	12/25/94
Computer Specialist	GS-0334-09	GS-0334-11	12/25/94
Computer Specialist	GS-0334-07	GS-0334-09	04/30/95
Administrative Officer	GS-0341-07	GS-0341-09	11/13/94
Photographer	GS-1060-05	GS-1060-07	11/13/94
<u>Office of Support Services</u>			
Support Svcs Super	GS-0342-12	GS-0342-13	01/08/95

Tele Specialist	GS-0391-06	GS-0391-07	12/19/95
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Office of Building Management

Rigger	WG-5210-09	WG-5210-10	02/19/95
Laborer	WG-5210-07	WG-5210-08	01/23/95

Office of Contracting and Procurement

Purchasing Agent	GS-1105-07	GS-1105-08	10/01/95
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Office of Protection Services

Security Specialist	GS-0080-11	GS-0080-12	04/30/95
Security Specialist	GS-0080-07	GS-0080-09	06/11/95

Office of Financial Services

Budget Analyst	GS-0560-07	GS-0460-09	10/01/95
Accounting Technician	GS-0525-07	GS-0525-09	07/23/95

Research Institute

Office of the Deputy Director for Research Institute

Research Prog Spec	GS-1701-12	GS-1701-13	09/04/94
Administrative Officer	GS-0341-07	GS-0341-09	01/07/96

Senior Historian's Office

Historian	GS-0170-07	GS-0170-09	08/20/95
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Department of Archives

Archivist	GS-1420-11	GS-1420-12	07/24/94
Archivist	GS-1420-09	GS-1420-11	02/24/96
Archivist	GS-1420-07	GS-1420-09	12/02/94

Department of Oral History

Program Mgmt Asst (OA)	GS-0303-05	GS-0303-06	01/21/96
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Registry of Holocaust Survivors

Registrar	GS-0301-12	GS-0301-13	09/04/94
Historian	GS-0170-11	GS-0170-12	03/05/95

Department of Photo Archives

Supvr Archivist	GS-1420-12	GS-1420-13	09/18/94
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Wexner Learning Center

Supvr Comp Spec	GS-0334-11	GS-0334-12	09/04/94
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Public Programs

Education

Director	GS-1701-14	GS-1701-15	10/16/94
Program Coord	GS-1701-11	GS-1701-12	10/01/95
Training Spec	GS-1712-09	GS-1712-11	11/26/95
Training Spec	GS-1712-09	GS-1712-11	10/15/95
Training Spec	GS-1712-09	GS-1712-11	11/27/94
Volunteer Coord	GS-0301-09	GS-0301-11	08/21/94
Program Asst	GS-0301-07	GS-0301-09	03/17/96
Supv Museum Spec	GS-1016-07	GS-1016-09	01/08/95
Supv Museum Spec	GS-1016-07	GS-1016-09	01/08/95
Supv Museum Tech	GS-1016-06	GS-1016-08	04/02/95
Supv Museum Tech	GS-1016-06	GS-1016-08	04/02/95
Museum Technician	GS-1016-05	GS-1016-07	04/02/95
Training Spec	GS-1712-05	GS-1712-07	02/10/96
Museum Technician	GS-1016-05	GS-1016-07	10/29/95
Museum Technician	GS-1016-05	GS-1016-07	10/29/95
Museum Technician	GS-1016-05	GS-1016-07	10/29/95
Museum Technician	GS-1016-05	GS-1016-07	10/29/95
Museum Technician	GS-1016-05	GS-1016-07	10/29/95
Admin Assistant	GS-0303-05	GS-0303-06	07/09/95

Collections

Museum Spec	GS-1016-12	GS-1016-13	08/07/94
Museum Spec	GS-1016-09	GS-1016-11	10/16/94
Museum Spec	GS-1016-07	GS-1016-09	01/07/96

Exhibitions and Publications

Program Manager	GS-1701-11	GS-1701-12	10/01/95
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Community Programs

Admin Assistant	GS-0303-05	GS-0303-07	07/10/94
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Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

Statement Submitted by the
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
to the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives

March 27, 1996

Agency Mission and Functions. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent Federal agency created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, plays a pivotal role in the public-private partnership to plan for, manage, protect, and use historic resources in the United States. Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers, state, local, and tribal governments, applicants for Federal assistance, the National Park Service, the business community, citizens' groups, and members of the general public all participate in these efforts and all have important roles to play. The Council itself is a cabinet-level body composed of private citizens and experts in the field appointed by the President, along with Federal agency heads and representatives of State, local, and tribal government. It provides a forum for influencing Federal policy, programs, and decisions as they affect historic properties in communities and on public lands nationwide. The Council is served by a small professional staff, with offices in Washington and Denver.

The Council's primary statutory role is to advise and assist Federal agencies so that the agencies can and will do a better job of planning and making decisions about the fate of historic properties when carrying out their programs. The vision of the National Historic Preservation Act is to have Federal agencies operate as responsible stewards of the Nation's cultural heritage. Development and implementation of effective policies and program initiatives supporting this vision is the key. With continued Council involvement, we believe that agencies will ultimately succeed in fully meeting their responsibilities under the law. However, in the interim before this long-term goal is achieved, there needs to be a process to ensure that historic preservation needs are balanced with Federal project requirements. The principal mechanism to achieve this balance is known as the Section 106 review process (*see below*).

As directed by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Council:

- Advocates full consideration of historic values in Federal decisionmaking;
- Oversees Federal agency planning and review of actions which may affect significant historic resources, and mediates in controversial cases;
- Evaluates Federal programs and policies to further preservation;
- Provides essential training, guidance and information to make the planning and review of Federal actions operate efficiently and with effective citizen involvement; and
- Recommends administrative and legislative improvements for balancing protection of the Nation's heritage with other national needs and priorities.

Level of Operations and FY 1997 Request. Under the current continuing budget resolution for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, the Council is funded at \$2.5 million for FY 1996, supporting a staff of 34. This represents a 15% downsizing of the Council from its operating level in prior years. The President's budget for FY 1997 requests \$2.5 million to continue the FY 1996 funding level. Our current estimates indicate that continuation of Council operations in a number of key areas will have substantial challenges to meet at this funding level. Due to additional costs of doing business, the \$2.5 million figure will occasion a further 12% reduction in the Council's operations in FY 1997. Staff level will shrink to 30 FTEs, a 25% reduction from FY 1995 for a small agency in which 81% of the budget is personnel costs due to the labor intensive nature of our workload.

Program Commitments at Projected Budget Level. Recognizing Congress' desire for downsizing the Federal government, and the Administration's 'reinvention' objectives, the Council is seriously re-examining both its duties under the National Historic Preservation Act, and the manner in which it conducts business, to determine how best to ensure efficient yet effective participation in the Federal preservation program at this budget level.

Given current and likely future budget constraints, the Council will concentrate on developing more efficient ways to monitor and improve Federal agency program performance, devising more cost-effective means for tracking and overseeing system operation of the Section 106 review process, and focusing its limited personnel and other resources on the most critical, controversial, or precedent-setting historic preservation cases and issues.

The Council's principal program objectives in FY 1997, in particular through the implementation of proposed revisions to the Council's regulations that are currently under development, will include:

- Greater deference to local solutions in individual situations arising under Section 106, while attempting to ensure quality control, consistency, adequate public involvement, and necessary conflict resolution to the extent feasible
- Better focus on truly significant properties at all levels of significance, as well as due attention to historic resources that members of the public care about and value
- Development and provision of necessary advice, guidance, training, and other assistance, especially for other Federal agencies and State Historic Preservation Officers, through electronic media, teleconferencing, desktop publishing, and other more limited means than in past years
- Gathering of information on creative, precedential, or otherwise successful solutions to preservation problems that can be made available to parties to the Section 106 process for broader application, in order to use the lessons learned in individual cases, and to avoid "reinventing the wheel"
- Cooperative work with agencies to assist them in developing better ways to integrate historic preservation into agency planning, resource management, and decisionmaking
- Examination of ways to effect better coordination of preservation activities among Federal agencies, and of Federal agency preservation activities with State and local priorities

--Continued assurance of public access to Federal decisions affecting historic resources at the state, local, and tribal level, to the extent that time and financial resources allow

In a positive vein, the Council is responding to the projected FY 1997 budget level with the following strategies:

Simplify the Section 106 process. Within the next few months, the Council will publish for comment revised draft regulations governing compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This is the culmination of several years effort to make its regulations more 'user friendly,' efficient, and streamlined. An anticipated achievement of these revisions is that more Federal activities will be reviewed and resolved at the State level rather than automatically elevated to the Council level. This will speed the process and involve fewer staff at all levels, although the approach certainly runs the risk of sacrificing consistency, sufficient expertise, or adequate public involvement in some instances, any of which could lead to costly administrative delays, disputes, or litigation..

The Council has long played a central and unique role in carrying out Section 106. Through the government-wide procedures it prescribes, the guidance and interpretations it provides, and the training, information and technical assistance it offers, the Council has ensured the smooth functioning of Section 106. Questions of application to a wide diversity of Federal programs have been addressed and effective information to the public made available so that citizens across the country can effectively participate in the planning of Federal actions that affect their cherished heritage. This program area will continue to receive attention to the extent practicable.

Shift focus of review. With diminished resources the Council has become more selective in case review, and concentrated its efforts and involvement on those projects affecting the most important resources, setting an essential precedent, or raising a major public controversy. This trend will continue and intensify under the FY 1997 level.

While much of the interaction with Federal agencies in the Section 106 process involves the State Historic Preservation Officers, the Council serves an irreplaceable function in assuring consistency between States and coordinating historic preservation reviews for multi-state undertakings such as pipelines, transmission lines, and interstate highways. Without the Council's substantive involvement, such projects would risk delays and conflicts in the environmental review process. This role is expected to continue, but is likely to be further restricted by declining resources.

The Council has also played an important role in large, complex, controversial development projects, involving diverse parties with differing concerns and agendas. Hundreds, or even thousands, of citizens may show up at public hearings or otherwise make their views known. The Council has demonstrated repeatedly that it can serve as a facilitator, mediator, and catalyst for helping to resolve these sorts of conflicts and make sure that the diverse concerns of various parties are considered and addressed in that solution. The Council will continue to play the role of mediator in a small percentage of Section 106 cases that fit these characteristics.

Seek cost-sharing arrangements and reimbursable agreements. In an effort to compensate for budget deficiencies, the Council has pursued reimbursable agreements with several Federal agencies in FY 1996, including the Department of the Army and the General Services Administration. While these are helping to meet our immediate fiscal shortfall and will result in program improvements for the Federal agencies

involved, they are not without cost. Development of such arrangements is time consuming, often yields no results, and creates pressures to choose programs to assist on the basis of immediate, short-term fiscal realities rather than on the long-term potential to advance historic preservation needs, good government practice, or the broader purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The projected budget levels will result in the following adverse impacts:

Personnel cuts. The 15% cut in FY 1996 appropriations has necessitated a personnel reduction from an authorized level of 40 in FY 1995 to an actual level of 34, a loss of 4 professional historic preservation specialists and 2 clerical positions. As professional staff diminishes and workload remains heavy, some Section 106 projects deserving more substantial staff involvement get only cursory review. Some historic properties are undoubtedly being compromised or lost because of this, but perhaps more important, agencies and project proponents from business and private industry are unable to take advantage of Council staff recommendations that could save them both time and money. In addition, the likelihood that a percentage of projects will be challenged, and either stopped or delayed, in court will undoubtedly increase. In the thirty years of the Council's existence to date, the courts have never overturned a Section 106 agreement document. With reduced secretarial and administrative support, professionals must perform much clerical and administrative work themselves, an obvious inefficient use of resources. A further 12% reduction necessitated by the FY 1997 level of \$2.5 million will require removal of additional professionals from work on both individual cases and programmatic issues, where agencies and project proponents could benefit from the Council's advice and could otherwise avoid time delays, increased costs, or duplicative efforts.

External communications. While adoption of revised regulations is expected to vastly improve the overall process, the Council will not be in a position to publish and distribute the new documents and supporting guidance to the extent desirable or necessary. Training for State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, Federal agency personnel, private industry, contracting firms, and other parties on implementation of the new regulations may have to be curtailed, undermining their effectiveness.

Conclusion. The Council is committed to ensuring effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of Section 106 by removing unnecessary layers of bureaucracy or redundant review, and promoting programmatic solutions to recurring planning and resource management problems. The Council and the Section 106 process stand as a successful example of an alternative dispute resolution process available at the national level. At the same time, the Council remains committed to ensuring quality control, consistency, coordination, and public access to the process to the extent that limited budgetary resources will permit. We appreciate the Committee's support for our program and our efforts.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD

Fiscal Year 1996 Reductions

Question. What has been the impact of the reductions taken in FY 1996?

Answer. The reduction of \$447,000 from FY 1995 to FY 1996, approximately 18% of the Council's budget, has occasioned a downsizing of the agency and a reduction of activity in those areas where the Council has some discretion over how it commits its resources. At the outset, it should be noted that the uncertainty of FY 1996 funding levels greatly hindered planning for these changes. The prospects ranged from having only enough funds to shut down the agency in FY 1996 to continued funding sufficient to maintain the FY 1995 level of operations. Accordingly, the Council approached FY 1996 with a variety of contingency plans. The series of continuing resolutions and the protracted government shutdown further complicated planning.

A management decision was made late in the summer of FY 1995 to trim the staff by four positions, from 38 to 34. Two positions were eliminated by attrition; the other two required reduction in force procedures. Recognizing that the strength of the Council lies in its professional staff, every effort was made to retain experienced professionals. However, at the same time, we acknowledged that the \$2,500,000 level was insufficient to maintain 34 positions and also provide necessary associated costs of doing business, such as travel, printing, equipment, supplies and administrative services. Encouraged by the report language to pursue reimbursable activities, we entered FY 1996 gambling that we could make further cost savings in our operation and generate sufficient income to meet a shortfall of approximately \$150,000.

Our strategy required examining every element of the Council program and eliminating or deferring expenditures wherever we could. Where possible, FY 1996 needs were met with FY 1995 monies. For example, we rescheduled our fall Council meeting from October to September, saving about \$15,000 in FY 1996 money. We purchased equipment with FY 1995 funds and have not spent any money in FY 1996. Our normal budget is around \$30,000 for these essential needs. Our annual report, required by statute and widely praised by its readers, was turned into a biennial report and funded out of FY 1995 monies. This saved \$10,000 in our FY 1996 printing budget. Supplies were pre-bought in FY 1995, so that we have committed only \$200 so far this year. A normal year sees \$20,000 spent on necessary office supplies.

After October 1, travel has been restricted to that reimbursed by other agencies, with virtually no Council-funded travel. As a result, we have spent only \$13,000 in the first half of this year; nearly half of that was member travel for the one Council meeting that has been held this fiscal year. Our normal annual travel budget is \$100,000. Likewise, all printing has been held to a minimum; less than \$4,000 has been obligated, compared to a normal annual expenditure of \$40,000. The same effort has been made in all accounts, large and small.

Combined with the successful closing of a reimbursable agreement with the Army, we have been able to make ends meet for FY 1996. However, this has not been without its costs. Priorities have been redirected, not on the basis of what is best for the National Historic Preservation Program, but rather by what will either provide funds to maintain the essential staff to do our work or what can be trimmed so that we do not have to cut further into our most precious resource. Deferred expenditures cannot be put off indefinitely; we will have to return to a budget that adequately provides for the essentials of supporting the Council and its staff.

Underlying this was the hope that we could weather FY 1996 and then stabilize our operation at the downsized level of FY 1996 for FY 1997 and beyond. Our budget request of \$2,888,000 reflects the needs for maintaining that level, with a staff of 34, and restoring the travel, other services, equipment, printing and supplies accounts that have been diverted in FY 1996 to meet basic salary and benefit needs.

Question. What services were you unable to provide as a result of this reduction? What programs or activities were delayed? Which were eliminated?

Answer. Because we are legally obligated to respond to request for project reviews under Section 106, most cuts fell in other areas. It should be noted, though, that the travel restrictions have impeded our ability to assist Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers, applicants and the concerned public in expediting Section 106 reviews. We cannot accurately assess the effect of this, but it is clear that numerous problems and conflicts could have been better and more promptly resolved had we the funds to travel in those case where our presence could make a difference.

The burden of the reductions fell on our efforts to improve Federal agency preservation programs. This was ironic, as the entire thrust of our regulatory revision efforts and our program initiatives is to invest more Council resources in this vital area. Likewise, users of the Section 106 process, ranging from SHPOs to Federal agencies and industry, universally see the most important long-term contribution of the Council to be its work to improve Federal agency historic preservation programs. However, because these activities do not have statutory or regulatory time deadlines, we have more flexibility in pursuing them. At the outset, we determined that we would only spend time on Federal agency program where an agency was willing to reimburse us for our time and costs. As a limited exception, we agreed to continue efforts that were well-advanced and a few particularly high-priority endeavors that we could afford. As a result, we did not proceed with a number of important efforts. These include review of the Department of Veterans Affairs preservation program and development of regional programmatic approaches for the General Services Administration.

Likewise, we cut back on a variety of other services we have traditionally provided Federal agencies, preservation partners and the public. Two positions lost were in the office that produces publications and manages the Council's training program. This has had serious repercussions. We have had to cut back on the development of guidance publications, including

Council FedNotes, a periodic publication aimed at bringing information on a variety of topics to users of the Section 106 process. These are important components of our efforts to improve agency preservation programs. FedNote topics from 1994 included Military Base Realignment and Closure and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Home Partnership Reinvestment Program. We have been unable to produce any this year.

The reductions have also impacted the training program. The development of needed workshops on Section 106 for State departments of transportation has ceased. Staff cuts and the extended shutdown made it impossible to deliver materials to the GSA Interagency Training Center on time for scheduled training courses. The ensuing rush printing increased GSA's cost by about \$10,000. More importantly for the long run, the loss of staff in this area has hindered our ability to cultivate opportunities for new cooperative initiatives with other agencies and institutions. This undercuts our effort to build cost-effective reimbursable arrangements.

While no project reviews were actually delayed, those without time frames, such as the development of programmatic agreements that reap long-term benefits in the saving of time and money for both agencies and the Council, have taken longer to advance. Further development of a programmatic agreement for the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority has been delayed, as has creation of State-based programmatic agreements for enhancement projects funded under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act. Revision of the Council Section 106 regulations has also suffered as essential human resources were diverted to meet immediate program needs related to our legally-mandated Section 106 obligations.

Project Delays

Question. To what extent were Federal or private projects delayed by the reduction in Council staffing? Which major projects do you know of that were delayed due to personnel shortages? What is the economic impact on developers or the Federal government of these delays?

Answer. As stated in the answer to the previous question, we have sought in our response to budget reductions to safeguard those personnel resources committed to carrying out our review functions under Section 106. We took this course of action to ensure that we remained capable of meeting our legal obligations under the Section 106 regulations and to minimize impact to other parties. Failure of the Council to meet these obligations could unfairly penalize Federal agencies, local and State governments attempting to carry out projects with Federal assistance, or private parties engaged in some form of development activities requiring Federal approvals or licenses. Because of this programming decision we believe that the Council's budget reductions have not to date been responsible for the delay of any projects. However, those activities without specific regulatory timeframes, such as the development of programmatic agreements for multi-state projects, may move ahead somewhat slower than they have. That is why our budget justification shows an increase in the number of cases carried over into the following fiscal year.

Question. You indicate in your prepared testimony that level funding at the \$2.5 million mark would occasion a further 12% reduction in Council operations. Why would there be such a large reduction given level funding?

Answer. In an agency as small as the Council, there are virtually no places to absorb the normal increases in the cost of doing business. Salaries and benefits take up 81% of our budget and fixed costs such as rent, administrative services from the Department of the Interior and equipment maintenance diminish our discretionary funds even more. Accordingly, something seemingly minor such as the 3% classified Federal pay raise scheduled for January, 1997, will cost us \$46,000. This translates into the annual salary of a Historic Preservation Specialist position at the GS-12 level.

It is also critical to acknowledge that, because we had slashed non-personnel costs to the bone in FY 1996 and met our deficit by reimbursables, we have no other funding categories to draw upon. We believe that, while we were able to make ends meet by concluding the Army agreement in FY 1996, we cannot, and should not, base our core staff level on the hope that future reimbursables may come along. Reimbursable agreements have good potential for expanding our capabilities; they should not be relied on to fund our basic operation.

The other major factor affecting the impact of level or reduced funding is based on our response to the FY 1996 reduction. As noted, this year the Council has disproportionately slashed spending in non-personnel areas that are essential to supporting the work of our members and professional staff. We cannot continue to run the agency this way over the long run. If the Congress decides to keep our funding level or reduce it even further, we will have to downsize permanently to a level below 34 FTEs. As demonstrated in our FY 1997 justification for the \$2.5 million level, we will reduce staff to a number that we can afford and still have the funds to meet travel, printing, equipment, administrative services, maintenance, supplies and communication costs properly associated with that staffing level. This would mean a reduction to 30 FTEs from the current 34.

Personnel Cuts

Question. You state that labor and expert personnel are key to your functions. Why does this level funding result in a 25% reduction in personnel? What priorities come before the need to keep this personnel? Are you able to outsource some of your personnel needs?

Answer. The 25% reduction in personnel represents the reduction from our authorized level in FY 1995 of 40 to our projection for FY 1997 at the \$2.5 million level, 30 people. Frankly, there is no priority that comes before maintaining our capable professional staff. The hard truth is that we have nowhere else to cut now. All the discretionary expenditures have been cut to the bone—travel, printing, equipment, maintenance, supplies and so on. We are unable to achieve any more efficiencies without reducing staff. Our one experience with outsourcing is our ongoing administrative services agreement with the Department of the Interior to provide certain

administrative services that are uneconomic to provide in-house. These include fiscal, personnel, procurement and some other administrative services. We pay \$117,000 annually, demonstrating that outsourcing still requires the wherewithal to pay for the service. Our assessments show no cost savings by going that route in other areas. We have some concern that we might actually be better served by using the \$117,000 to hire the in-house expertise to provide administrative services.

Possible Savings

Question. What potential is there to achieve clerical and administrative savings by collocating with other federal or planning agencies so you could centralize this support?

Answer. The staff reductions of FY 1995 fell most heavily on the clerical and administrative staff. The Administrative Officer position (GS-15) was left vacant upon retirement of the incumbent; two administrative support and clerical positions (GS-6 & 7) were eliminated, out of a total of 6 in the entire agency. One professional staff position (GS-12) was left unfilled. While we had not given serious thought to possible collocation until this question was posed, our assessment is negative. There are few services we currently provide that could be shared. Our current clerical staff is one receptionist, who handles the telephones for the Washington office as well as providing clerical services to the bulk of the professional staff; an administrative assistant who provides secretarial services to the Executive Directorate and supports the members; an administrative assistant who handles publications and information support; an administrative assistant who supports the training and education program; and a secretary for the Denver office.

As noted, we already draw on the Interior Department for administrative support in the fiscal, procurement and personnel area. This is conducted on a reimbursable basis per Section 205 of the Act. Renegotiation of the Interior charge, reflecting the downsizing of the Council, is underway. We hope to realize some savings, possibly as much as \$25,000.

Collocation could possibly provide us with more service, but it is doubtful that we could cut back on the current support staff. Offsetting any savings would be the significant costs of relocating the agency to a site where collocation could occur. This includes moving, telephone and computer wiring, and the purchase and installation of furniture. Our current Washington office is furnished with modular furniture that belongs to GSA and would remain in the Old Post Office were we to move.

Question. Is there potential for a closer cooperative relationship, including administrative services with either the National Park Service or the National Trust for Historic Preservation?

Answer. Section 205 of the Act says that financial and administrative services "shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior." We believe that this language restricts our ability to arrange for the provision of such services elsewhere. Were that not the case, it is possible that

we could transfer our arrangement for administrative services to another agency, such as the National Park Service. However, it is doubtful that significant cost savings could be achieved, unless the provider agency were to underwrite the cost of the service as a form of contribution to the Council. We are not optimistic in the current fiscal climate that another agency would see fit to do that. Likewise, the National Trust, besides being a non-Federal entity and therefore not really able to meet all the needs of a small Federal agency such as ours in personnel, procurement and fiscal matters, could not be expected to do the job for appreciably less than Interior currently charges us.

We can be more successful in specific program areas. For example, the Council is developing a closer cooperative relationship with NPS in its educational efforts. Our respective areas of expertise and jurisdiction complement each other in presenting a comprehensive course in the full range of Federal historic preservation laws. In FY 1993-94, the Council and NPS jointly developed a new and greatly needed course, "Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations." Course development was supported by funds from NPS and the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program, with assistance from the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and NPS and Council staff. In FY 1995, the Council and NPS jointly undertook revising and upgrading the course for DoD, which provided funding. The Council and NPS are presently working to institutionalize the course within DoD.

In addition, NPS and the Council, in partnership with the Coast Guard, jointly undertook tailoring the new course in FY 1995 for the Coast Guard as part of a multi-faceted project to initiate a comprehensive historic preservation program for the Coast Guard. Funding was provided by the Coast Guard. Continuation is dependent upon Coast Guard funding priorities. Likewise, NPS and the Council are presently seeking means to adapt this course for NPS personnel, as well as for a general audience.

While this has been a successful ongoing partnership, the Council has contributed most of the staff time and effort for developing curriculum and instructional materials and overall course administration. NPS has been an essential partner, but the initiative added work for Council staff. As with most of the Council's joint initiatives, such partnerships supplement rather than replace Council resources and efforts, and provide ways for the Council to leverage assistance and support for mutually beneficial goals.

Question. You have both an eastern and a western office of review. What cost savings could you realize by combining these offices? Given modern means of communications, is there still a need to maintain an office in the west? What communications system do you use to link offices?

Answer. About the only cost saving would be in the area of rent, which would be partially offset by adding space in Washington. Employee costs, communication, other services, equipment and supplies would remain about the same, with slight savings in some offset by increases in others. For example, we might save on equipment maintenance contracts by having a single one in

Washington, but would spend more in telephone and express services to communicate with other Federal offices located in Denver and currently within the local area of our Denver office. The big increase would be in travel costs, as much business is now transacted with other agencies that have regional offices in Denver or are located in cities more cheaply reached from Denver .

The Council has occasionally considered whether there are benefits to closing its one field office. Each time, including our current assessment as we contemplated downsizing for FY 1996 and beyond, we have determined that the level of service we can provide Section 106 users in the West would suffer inordinately and outweigh any possible cost savings. Not only does the Council's western office offer a geographic proximity to western SHPOs, Indian tribes, Federal agencies and the public, but it also brings an important regional perspective to our work that cannot be quantified in dollar terms.

The western office connects electronically to the Washington office using a communication router providing a direct line between our two local area networks. Also, hardware and software is currently being installed to connect to the Washington office and other Federal agencies via the Internet. Fax communications are used on a daily basis.

Legal Services

Question. Why do you need to maintain your own legal services office? Given the substantial experience of other Federal departments, such as the Department of the Interior, in historic preservation issues, could you not utilize such services?

Answer. When the Council was given its independence from the National Park Service in 1976, one of the reasons for that was the problem of getting independent legal advice and counsel. At that time, the Council received legal services from the Solicitor's Office, which was also advising the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and other Interior agencies that had cases pending regularly before the Council for review. Using the legal services of the Department, or for that matter, any other Federal agency, presents inherent conflicts of interest that undermine the essential independence of the Council. For example, it is not unusual for the Council's attorneys to be advancing before the Justice Department the Council position on a lawsuit against another Federal agency. The Council's legal staff reflects the policy positions taken by the independent membership of the Council, positions that sometimes are at odds with an agency accused of violating Section 106; it is doubtful the Council could rely on legal counsel from another agency to provide this kind of independent representation.

These conflicts become even more apparent in the day-to-day workings of the Council. Most legal work occurs in the informal advice provided to staff on Section 106 case reviews and reviewing agreements for legal sufficiency. This requires two abilities: first, a familiarity with the workings of the Section 106 process; and, second, freedom from the duty to advise other clients who also may be engaged in the Section 106 process, but on the other side of the table. It is possible that skilled lawyers could be found, possibly even without the taint of conflicting

clients. However, it is doubtful there would be any cost savings and there is not a doubt that the quality and timeliness of service to our staff and members would diminish greatly.

The Congress recognized the full range of this problem when it passed the 1976 amendments creating the Council as an independent agency. Section 205(g) of the Act specifically enabled the Council to have its own General Counsel, charged with advising the members and staff and given the express authority to represent the Council in court. Our experience over the past twenty years has confirmed the wisdom of that action.

Question. What was the cost of your Office of General Council in FY 1995 and what is anticipated in FY 1996? What do you anticipate the cost would be in FY 1997 if you are funded at (1) the budget request, (2) at the FY 1996 level, and (3) at a 10% reduction below the FY 1996 level?

The Office of General Counsel is made up of three individuals. However, it is important to understand how their time is spent. First, the Assistant General Counsel (GS-12) is part-time, working 26 hours a week. She is planning to go on maternity leave in October, 1996. Second, the General Counsel serves as the Deputy Executive Director, the number two management and policy position in the agency. Roughly 70% of his time is devoted to senior executive matters for the Council, including the lead role in budget formulation and fiscal oversight now that the Administrative Officer position has been eliminated. Only one attorney, the Associate General Counsel (GS-14), is devoted full-time to legal work.

Recognizing this, the cost (salaries and benefits) of staff devoted to legal matters in FY 1995 was \$174,000; in FY 1996, it is projected at \$178,500, but this does not reflect the maternity leave. If we were funded at the requested level of \$2.888 million, we would anticipate the cost to remain about the same. The \$2.5 million level would necessitate a reduction, ranging from \$35,000 to \$65,000, depending on exactly how legal staff was cut back. At \$2.25 million (10% below FY 1996), we anticipate the higher figure would have to be cut, resulting in \$113,500 allocated to legal services.

Cuts of this nature would be particularly problematic in FY 1997, as we plan to put revised Section 106 regulations into place. Loss of legal staff would delay getting new regulations published, as legal staff has led the regulation drafting effort. Also, our experience with the last round of regulatory revision has shown us that many questions of application arise with new regulatory provisions. If the Council can anticipate these and provide guidance and interpretations in advance, we can ease the transition for all users and reduce potentially significant costs borne by agencies and other users.

Question. What opportunities are there for you to receive legal assistance from outside sources, either private or other Federal?

As noted previously, there are inherent difficulties in obtaining the necessary legal services from outside the agency on a timely and cost-effective basis. Our work requires daily contact between the professional staff, as well as the members, and the legal staff. Litigation, counseling on cases and program improvement activities, ethics, legislative issues, the myriad requirements of such Federal laws as the Freedom of Information Act and recently-enacted regulatory reform legislation, and administrative law issues, such as procurement, personnel and reimbursements, demand a legal expertise that is well versed in the unique attributes of the Council. Our experience in the 1970s of relying on able but detached lawyers confirms the wisdom of the NHPA in giving the Council this critical in-house capability.

Increased Efficiencies

Question. What specific steps are you undertaking to increase your efficiency in monitoring Federal agency implementation of Section 106?

Answer. As the agency responsible for administration of the Section 106 process, the Council has a primary responsibility to oversee the overall operation of the Section 106 process to ensure that it is being carried out consistent with the purposes of the Act in a cost-effective and reasonable manner. Under the Council's existing regulations this oversight is largely accomplished through our review of individual cases submitted for Council review. These regulations require that when a Federal agency reaches, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, the threshold determination that an undertaking will have an effect to historic properties then subsequent review by the Council is required. This case review enables the Council to monitor how well each Federal agency is meeting the requirements of Section 106. Likewise, the absence of cases from an agency informs us of potential problems with how it is considering project effects to historic properties. As resources permit, we are then able to address these program deficiencies through staff contacts, or more general training approaches.

Changes the Council is now proposing to its regulations will fundamentally alter the role of the Council in individual case review. Under the proposed changes the requirement that an agency submit to the Council for review a finding of "no adverse effect" has been eliminated. The proposed revisions would also require only that an agency file a copy of a memorandum of agreement it has executed with the State Historic Preservation Officer; no action on the agreement by the Council will be required.

Thus, as the Council steps back from engagement in the more routine individual project reviews new techniques will need to be developed to enable the Council to monitor how well the Section 106 process is operating. Frankly, at the present we do not have specific proposals on how this will be achieved, and we are somewhat concerned about reduced funding levels impairing our ability to operate an effective monitoring system that is premised on an entirely different

relationship between the Council and individual cases. We do anticipate that we will develop methods by consulting with Federal agencies and SHPOs. We would hope to realize the maximum benefit from recordkeeping and reporting systems already in place within a given agency, thus avoiding the costs of establishing and maintaining a separate and duplicative datakeeping system.

Question. What savings do you anticipate from increased efficiency at tracking the Section 106 process? Are you establishing a computer database, or modifying existing systems?

Answer. We anticipate increased efficiency for Federal agencies, and thus for the Section 106 system as a whole, through revisions to the Section 106 process that would shorten review times and eliminate Council review for routine cases. By shifting the Council's monitoring strategy away from individual case review, we will produce savings government-wide.

Our current Section 106 database records closed cases we have reviewed with minimal information regarding agency, project, location, properties affected, and nature of closure (No Adverse Effect determination, Memorandum of Agreement, etc.) In the future, as we adjust to downsizing, revised regulations and new technology, we intend to put into place a system that will provide fundamental information on pending and closed cases and allow us to track the status of the case at the Council. Our ability to do this will, of course, depend on the availability of adequate resources.

From a technical perspective, the Council is currently using Microsoft Access software on our Local Area Network that connects all Council staff users. We anticipate adapting our current case database system to meet the changing needs in accordance with changes in the Section 106 process and the further evolution of the Council's monitoring methodology. We believe our current technology will support our needs for the foreseeable future, recognizing the rapid advances being made in computer technology may present us with more efficient options if we have the resources to invest in them.

Question. What computerized systems do you have for tracking your activities? Can these systems be checked and utilized by the States, private concerns, or other Federal agencies? What privacy measures would be needed on such systems?

Answer. As stated above, the current system records only closed Section 106 cases. It does not provide current status information. When we shift to a revised system, one of its objectives will be to provide up to date information on pending cases. At present, we have not given detailed consideration to the design of such a system, other than establishing some general objectives. We would not anticipate privacy problems, as the information included would be derived from material in our files that is a matter of public record. It is unlikely that sensitive information of concern from a proprietary, national security, archeological, or Native American perspective would be included.

The case data base is only one aspect of useful information within the Council's possession. As we move more toward Federal program improvement, the opportunity exists to organize and share valuable information on Federal agency historic preservation programs. We anticipate that in the course of working with Federal agency programs on a government-wide basis, the Council could serve as a clearinghouse for others. We will soon have our Home Page on the Internet in full operation. Initially, it will include information about the Council, the National Historic Preservation Program, the Section 106 process, training and publications, policy papers and studies, news and preservation information. It will be a valuable resource for the users of the Section 106 process and the public, permitting access to essential information and documents to promote greater understanding of the system.

Its long-term potential for assisting the Council in improving the Federal preservation program is even greater. For example, the Council's home page could feature a collection of information about the historic preservation programs of any Federal agency wishing to participate. In addition to identifying the agency's Federal Preservation Officer and other descriptive information about the agency's historic preservation program or initiatives, each agency could submit reports from its own data tracking systems, as appropriate for public dissemination and interest. With links to other home pages, the opportunity exists to significantly improve the public's understanding of and access to Federal preservation activities. The potential for cooperative activities with other Federal agencies is substantial.

The critical ingredient to realizing the potential, of course, is adequate resources for both the technology and the operation of a useful system.

Significant Properties

Question. Your testimony suggests that you may be able to incur savings by focusing more on "truly significant" properties and projects. This suggests that some of your dealings are for projects which are not truly significant. What consistency is there among the states at determining the levels of significance for properties to achieve protection? What role does the Council have or is this primarily a National Park Service function?

Answer. The meaning of the statement is that the current process often involves the Council in cases where the nature of the resource and the degree of impact does not really require Council attention. These can be effectively resolved by consultation between the Federal agency and the SHPO. Our regulatory revisions will address that situation. However, this should not be construed to mean that the Council should concern itself with only properties of exceptional significance. The Council seeks to ensure that the Section 106 process carries out the intent of the NHPA, that the Federal government avoid unnecessary harm to historic properties held in regard by local citizens. Accordingly, it is involved in many cases where the property in question is one of purely local significance, but highly valued within the community as a prime element of its heritage. The Council's role is to ensure that the Federal agency gives adequate consideration to those values and the public concern about them.

In order to be considered in the Section 106 process, a property must have sufficient historic significance to be listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This fundamental requirement was designed to ensure that the review process is triggered only by properties important enough to merit the resulting expenditure of public resources by Federal agencies. The National Register is maintained by the National Park Service, which has established objective criteria against which properties are evaluated. If correctly applied, these criteria ensure that only historic properties that merit consideration are addressed in the Section 106 process.

The process, though, is highly decentralized. Individual SHPOs make judgments on specific properties by interpreting and applying the criteria. At a conference held last fall jointly by the Council and the NPS, it appeared that there are differing views regarding the application of the criteria, suggesting a lack of consistency among the States. While the Council does not play a role in determining the eligibility of properties, we have observed through our administration of the Section 106 process numerous instances in which Federal agencies and SHPOs accept marginal properties as eligible for the National Register. This is an unfortunate byproduct of the increasing decentralization of the National Historic Preservation Program.

Currently, we are engaged in an effort with the NPS and our State partners to address this issue. We all agree that while the statutory basis for the National Register program is sound, steps need to be taken to ensure greater consistency and predictability in judging properties to be eligible for the National Register. We hope to jointly issue guidance with the NPS later this year to clarify the application of the criteria in the Section 106 process and thereby improve consistency.

Preservation Coordination

Question. Given the proliferation of federal historic activities in the various agencies what coordinating committees or bodies exist and what is the role of the Council in these?

Answer. The success of the National Historic Preservation Program is dependent on close coordination among Federal agencies, our partners in State and local governments, and related interests in the professional and private sectors. The Council itself was created to serve as a means of coordinating the views and interests of important players in the program. In many ways, its membership is a vehicle for cooperation and exchange. The members are appointed by the President or assigned by statute, and represent a range of Federal, State, and professional backgrounds. The twenty members are the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture; four other Federal agency heads; the Architect of the Capitol; four members of the general public, one Native American or Native Hawaiian, four historic preservation experts, and one governor and one mayor; the chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the president of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

Council members meet several times a year to discuss and consider the impact of Federal activities on historic properties, formulate recommendations concerning administration of

Federal programs that impact historic properties, and develop Federal policy positions on historic preservation issues. Often these meetings seek the input of others with an interest in the preservation program. Over the past few years, we have met with Native Americans, industry representatives and citizens across the Nation to get input on the issues before the members.

The Council is also a member of, and participates in, several committees and organizations whose express purpose is to facilitate an exchange of ideas and communicate information concerning historic preservation issues. A sampling of these include:

National Preservation Coordinating Council (NPCC) provides a forum for discussion and consensus building among the nation's preservation organizations and agencies. Members of the Coordinating Council are the American Institute of Architects, American Association for State and Local History, National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, National Alliance of Statewide Preservation Organization, National Center for Preservation Law, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Action, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historic Archaeology, US Committee/International Council on Monuments and Sites. The Council and National Park Service have been granted observer status and attend monthly meetings of this group.

Federal Preservation Forum seeks to enhance the quality, efficiency, economy, and cooperation among all aspects of federal historic preservation programs. These goals are achieved through dialogue among the participants in the federal historic preservation program, information exchange at meetings, training, and workshops. It also seeks to improve lines of communications between field personnel implementing federal programs and policy-making personnel in headquarters offices. The Council is a participating member of the Forum, and one Council staff member is a past member of the Forum's Board of Directors.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; Standing Committee on the Council. The Council attends and participates in the NCSHPO quarterly Board meetings and annual meeting. Individual states can bring issues to the Council, request clarification of Council policy, and report on Federal agency activities in their states. The Council provides information on new federal programs and policies that impact historic properties, and emerging trends within existing federal programs.

National Task Force on Emergency Response. The Council is an active participant in the National Task Force on Emergency Response, a partnership of Federal agencies, national service organizations and private institutions representing a wide range of cultural and historic preservation interests. The goals of the Task Force are to safeguard the nation's heritage from natural disasters and other emergencies and to use its expertise to help the general public recover from disasters. Members are committed to working together to meet future emergencies, with a swift and coordinated response. The Council's Executive Director chairs the FEMA Liaison Working Group. More detail on these activities is found in the answer to question 31.

Transportation Research Board; Committee on Historic and Archaeological Preservation in Transportation. The Council serves on this Committee with representatives of State Departments of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration Divisions, and private consultants. The Committee provides a National forum for concerns about cultural resources in transportation planning and implementation, and to advance state-of-the-art research and evaluation of cultural resource practice and policies. A recent TRB study addressed rehabilitation of historic bridges.

Task Force on Historic Urban Neighborhoods was organized to address ways to implement the Council's policy statement on affordable housing and historic preservation. It is comprised of the Council, the National Trust, NCSHPO, NPS and HUD. Using private foundation funding, the Task Force will sponsor demonstration projects to serve as models for the use of preservation techniques to advance affordable housing goals.

Council staff also serve on numerous Federal interagency committees and professional panels. These include: the National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee; the FHWA Committee for selection of innovative technological methods to rehabilitate and maintain the historic quality of roads; DOI Historic Preservation Fund Grants to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian; and various Federal awards committees and selection panels. These bodies provide a forum for the exchange of information and ideas that reduce duplication of effort and disseminate new techniques and technologies.

Failure To Agree

Question. You state that few projects ever fail to reach final agreement on historic preservation. How many projects failed in FY 1995 and how many to date in FY 1996? What percent of projects are delayed due to Council oversight and involvement?

Answer. Cases which have failed to reach agreement through consultation and thus require comment by the Council membership have traditionally been an extremely small percentage of the Council's caseload. In recent years this number has been further declining. In FY 1992 the Council had 8 such cases, 2 in FY 1993, 2 again in FY 1994, and only one case requiring full Council comment in FY 1995. For FY 1996, we are projecting 3 Council comment cases.

We do not have any quantitative figures that would enable us to provide a specific answer to the second question. It is our sense, however, that no projects are delayed as a direct result of Council oversight and involvement. The Council is constrained to act with specific timeframes (usually 30 days) under the Section 106 regulations. If it fails to meet those deadlines, the Federal agency is free to proceed, having afforded the Council its "reasonable opportunity to comment."

Certainly there are projects that are delayed because of the need to complete the Section 106 process. In our experience these delays are most often the result of agencies, contrary to the

advice in our regulations, initiating the Section 106 process late--rather than early--in project planning or failing to carry out the steps in a careful manner. In such instances, agencies may find, perhaps as a project is moving toward construction, that historic resource issues remain unresolved or members of the public may raise grievances that effects on certain historic properties were not addressed. Having to resolve these issues late in project planning certainly can result in project delays. Likewise, a Federal agency's failure to properly do the Section 106 process can result in court-imposed injunctions, delaying a project further. Fortunately, these cases are few, particularly in comparison to projects subject to other review requirements, such as the National Environmental Policy Act.

Often, of course, such planning shortcomings by an agency are inadvertent or honest mistakes and the agency or project sponsor could face serious problems if steps are not taken immediately to bring the Section 106 process to closure. Other times, a project may simply be on a fast track, requiring a quick response. Regardless, the Council always tries to be responsive to such situations, often adjusting our priorities in order to be helpful. We believe, if the number and sincerity of letters of appreciation we receive from agencies, local governments, and developers are an accurate indicator, that our performance record in this regard is quite good. We cite as just one example of our efforts the work we have recently done with the Corporation for Olympic Development in Atlanta to accommodate the extremely tight schedule to prepare for the 1996 Olympics this summer.

We would also like to add that a concern for timely completion of the Section 106 process is for us, as well as agencies, a principal motivation in the development of programmatic agreements. By stepping back from the press of project schedules and looking at an agency's programs, it is frequently possible to develop programmatic agreements that help to better integrate consideration of historic properties, and thus Section 106 concerns, into program implementation. In our experience, programmatic agreements are extremely effective in ensuring that needless project delays are avoided.

Section 106 Case Litigation

Question. What is, the level of court involvement in historic preservation cases? How many projects were delayed by litigation during FY 1995? Does the Council or its staff participate in litigation or testify in court on occasion?

Answer. On average, each year about a half dozen federally-funded or -permitted projects are challenged in Federal court under Section 106 (and occasionally, under Section 110 as well). The suits are brought by private citizens, Indian tribes, private historic preservation organizations, or occasionally State Historic Preservation Officers. To our knowledge, two projects were delayed in FY 1995 because of litigation.

The Council's legal staff provides litigation reports and other legal guidance about the NHPA to the Department of Justice and to United States Attorneys' Offices. Often Council legal staff

works closely with Justice attorneys and counsel for defendant Federal agencies to craft the government's answer to a complaint or prepare an appellate brief. A frequent outcome of our involvement is the Federal agency agreeing to take the steps necessary to complete the Section 106 process, thereby making the lawsuit moot and ensuring that the NHPA is followed.

On occasion, the Council's professional staff has provided affidavits for the record or, rarely, been deposed during the discovery process about the extent of compliance with the NHPA in the case. Very seldom have the staff ever been required to testify in court proceedings.

Training Activity

Question.. What training programs did you develop, implement or participate in during FY 1995 and FY 1996? What were the audiences and roughly how many persons did you serve?

Answer. Training programs developed, implemented, or participated in FY 1995 and FY 1996 include the following:

Continuing the program of introductory Section 106 courses (open enrollment). The Council offered 18 introductory Section 106 courses in FY 1995 for 695 persons. To date, we have held 6 such sessions in FY 1996 for 222 persons, with 7 additional sessions scheduled. We also expect to hold 2-3 additional "overflow" sessions this year, as most of the 1996 classes have had waiting lists. In FY 1995, the audience was 54% Federal, 14% State, 7% local, 20% private sector, and 5% Native American. The FY 1996 audience to date has been 50% Federal (nearly 3/4 from the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Transportation), 15% State (representing 13 States), 6% local, 23% private sector, and 6% Native American (representing 8 tribes).

Continuing the program of advanced seminars on preparing agreement documents under Section 106 (open enrollment). The Council offered 6 advanced seminars in FY 1995 to 163 persons, with an audience that was 39% Federal, 30% State, 2% local, 26% private sector, and 3% Native American. Three seminars have been held to date in FY 1996 for about 66 persons; the composition of the FY 1996 audience is likely to be close to that of FY 1995 .

Upgrading and presenting a new course for Department of Defense officials. Building on an FY 1993-94 joint initiative with the National Park Service, DoD, and NCSHPO to develop and pilot a new course on Federal cultural resource management laws and regulations, the Council in FY 1995-96 revised and upgraded the new course and offered it twice for DoD audiences. The Council took the lead in revising curriculum materials and coordination and administration of the multi-agency initiative. Fifty-five DoD personnel attended "Introduction to Cultural Resource Laws & Regulations" in 1995. This training initiative has been an important component of the Council's efforts to help DoD personnel understand DoD's preservation responsibilities and integrate preservation planning and

compliance into DoD's programs and procedures. The Council and NPS are working with DoD to develop the means and venue to continue offering this course for DoD officials.

Adapting and presenting a new course for the Coast Guard. As part of an effort to initiate a comprehensive historic preservation program for the Coast Guard, the Council, in partnership with NPS and NCSHPO, adapted the course on Federal cultural resource management laws and regulations for the Coast Guard. Sixty-five Coast Guard personnel attended two sessions. The Coast Guard is seeking means to support additional sessions in FY 1997.

NPS has assessed the course's suitability for Park personnel and is now working with the Council to adapt and offer the course for NPS personnel. This is particularly needed as NPS Section 106 responsibilities have become decentralized.

Special courses. The Council also provided special courses in 1995 and early 1996 for the BIA, northern Indian tribes, and California's Department of Parks and Recreation. The 1995 course on Federal historic preservation law for Native Americans included 23 BIA officials and 24 representatives of tribes in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Twenty persons with the California Department of Parks and Recreation participated in a special session of our introductory Section 106 course that incorporated information about relevant California environmental statutes and tailored the curriculum for State officials. Several requests for additional special courses are pending, and the Council expects to add at least two, one for the Air Force and one for the NPS, to its summer training schedule. All these courses were or will be conducted on a reimbursable basis.

Workshops. The Council, NPS, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers cosponsored a 2-day workshop in October 1995 for over 60 staff of State Historic Preservation Offices. After assessing responses to a 1994 Council survey of SHPO needs and priorities that clearly identified a need for training that addressed eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and its relationship to the Section 106 process, the Council initiated the cooperative effort and played an active role in its development and implementation.

In addition, the Council has on numerous occasions provided speakers for workshops, seminars, and conferences sponsored by a broad range of agencies, organizations, and institutions. The audiences are very diverse, including Federal, State, and local government officials, Native Americans, industry organizations and citizen groups. Examples include a one-day session in Vermont on Section 106 that drew 170 Federal, State and local officials and consultants and participation in conferences held by the Utilities Roundtable on Cultural Resources in Boise, a group of 30 electric companies primarily in the Northwest and by the Eastern Mineral Law Foundation in Baltimore,

where 175 mining attorneys were present. This year's constraints on travel funding has severely limited the Council's ability to provide guest speakers and instructors.

Question. What would be the training program activity for FY 1997 at (1) the requested funding level, (2) the FY 1996 conference action level, and (3) a further 10% reduction below that FY 1996 level?

Answer. At \$2,888,000, the Council could maintain a slightly reduced level of special courses and "scheduled" introductory and advanced courses, as well as develop and coordinate the considerable training and retraining activities that will be necessary to implement anticipated new regulations.

At the \$2,500,000 level of FY 1996, the Council would need to drastically reduce its program of "scheduled" introductory and advanced courses and suspend availability of special courses in order to develop and coordinate the training and retraining activities necessary to implement new regulations. The timing of issuance of new regulations would affect exactly how far back normal training activities would be cut. If they come late in the year, some regular courses might be held.

A further reduction of 10% (\$2,250,000), would at a minimum greatly reduce and more likely postpone any "scheduled" courses for FY 1997, eliminate any possibility of special courses, and seriously impede the Council's ability to provide sufficient and timely training and retraining to implement new regulations.

Question. Have you developed or explored the use of computerized training modules to replace or supplement your training programs?

Answer. Certainly, computerized or other "exportable" training modules would be valuable supplements to our training program, especially for those who cannot travel, and we would very much like to develop them and make them available. Developing and marketing such items, though, requires a substantial up-front investment in staff time and technology. At present, the Council lacks funds either to enable its education staff to acquire the training and expertise necessary for developing computerized training modules, or to out source such development. We have begun dialogue with the National Center for Preservation Training and Technology to explore whatever resources or expertise the Center might be able to make available for developing such modules. Indeed, one of the Council's expert members chairs the Center's training committee, and is most interested in partnership initiatives that might support such activity.

Internet Activity

Question. What is the progress of your Internet home page? If implemented, how many hits is it getting per month? What time and expense is involved in establishing the home page and in answering inquiries that it generates?

Answer. The Internet Home Page is in the final editorial review stages and we expect to be in operation by the end of May. We have been regularly receiving requests from the public for our home page site address and our agency e-mail addresses, but have not kept detailed records of them.

We started working with a contractor last fall, carrying out a contract that had been put into place in FY 1995. A staff working group, led by the director of our Information and Technology Center has coordinated the effort. The contract was for \$24,500 and covers hardware upgrades, installation of an ISDN line, software installation, setup, programming, and training. The actual development of the home page includes materials (mainly existing documents, but some revisions of these are being done and some new materials are being written expressly for the electronic medium), editing, layout and design. The contract cost includes one-year connection costs for thirty accounts and home page hosting for the year. Longer term costs will include monitoring by a Librarian, and regular maintenance and modification to keep materials up to date and responsive to user needs.

It should be noted that the contract to develop the Council's home page, establish the connection to the Internet, and provide e-mail for all staff was paid for with FY 1995 funds. No FY 1996 monies have been available for these purposes. Approximately \$10,000 will be needed to maintain our home page and Internet accounts for the office.

Question. To what extent might on-line services supplement or replace training and public outreach efforts? What publication or training cost savings do you anticipate eventually getting from enhanced on-line service?

Answer. Because the Council is only this spring coming fully on-line, it is too early to be able to predict with any precision to what extent on-line services might supplement or replace our training and public outreach efforts. We anticipate that on-line services may partially substitute for and supplement, but not replace, existing training and public outreach efforts. Certainly, the on-line services will make information about the Council, as well as many of the Council's publications and educational materials, available to a lot of people, streamline transmittal of information to those who have access to the Internet, and reduce some of our costs. We will eventually be able to realize some savings on postage and handling and personal telephone contact time. Making documents available on-line will allow us to reduce print runs. We are particularly optimistic about using on-line services to provide ready access to Section 106 informational material.

Training is somewhat different. On-line access may slightly reduce the number of persons who need to attend formal training courses, although it is not yet clear how effectively we can use on-line services for training purposes. The number of persons and offices with such access is presently small enough (current estimates run about 5%) that we are unlikely to realize many such savings in FY 1997. Also, although on-line capabilities present many possibilities for transmitting information to distant users and constituents, we are not presently aware of any on-line means of replacing the kind of multi-person dialogue, interaction, and group applications that are possible in a classroom.

As mentioned earlier, we plan to explore some distant training options that could include computerized modules, on-line services, or other possible technologies that might be pursued in cooperation with other agencies or organizations. Academic institutions that participate in the National Council on Preservation Education, as well as the National Park Service-affiliated National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, represent possible partners in such endeavors.

Question. What involvement do you have in Geographic Information Systems? What additional hardware, software, or training needs do you anticipate in the GIS arena during FY 1997 and FY 1998?

Answer. We have no direct involvement in either the use or development of Geographic Information Systems, although we believe GIS can be extremely useful for Federal agencies and SHPOs locating historic properties and using that information in Section 106 planning. Our experience with GIS has been limited to examining its potential application by individual agencies for planning and management purposes at Federal facilities or on Federal lands, usually under a specific Programmatic Agreement. This is the kind of Federal program improvement activity that we would like to have the resources to pursue. It involves cooperation with NPS and other agencies, but the Council would bring its unique perspective as administrator of the Section 106 process and have the capability to widely disseminate information on the use of GIS and related technologies for preservation planning. If the budget picture brightens for FY 1997 and beyond, we could invest some time assessing how best to use this technology and what we would need to commit to its application.

Question. Are you involved in the Federal Geographic Data Committee? Are you helping to develop national standards for geographic data regarding historic properties or landscapes?

Answer. The recordation and retrieval of information regarding the location of historic properties is of primary importance to users of the Section 106 process. As such, the Council has a great interest in systems that can be used to improve the use of this information. However, it is primarily the responsibility of the National Park Service, in its role as administrator of the National Register and State survey requirements, to address these issues. We have worked with them in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

With this said, we are not a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee, nor have we been directly involved in its work on national standards for the comparability of geographic data. Frankly, it is not an area where we had chosen to expend our resources. However, we are well aware of the potential pitfalls of collecting geographic information for GIS uses, and of computer-assisted land-use planning that approaches its task with varying scales and incomparable data elements. As GIS and related technology becomes more widely used for land-use and resource management planning for purposes like Section 106 review, it would naturally become more important for information to be collected, presented, and interpreted in comparable ways between jurisdictions, from agency to agency, and across different levels of government. Better ways to include and use information from historic maps and other archival sources for current planning needs also need to be developed. Cost-effectiveness argues for more intergovernmental attention to these approaches, and we will attempt to stay attuned to these developments and their implications for improving historic resource planning to the extent that our own fiscal and staffing resources allow.

We have worked with the NPS on related activities that bear more directly on the Section 106 process. We have periodically joined in discussions on its National Archeological Data Base, which is a computerized listing of archeological inventory projects and some of the results of those inventories, as well as NPS' development of standards for identifying and evaluating significant cultural landscapes. We have also participated in forums with the Corps of Engineers, BLM, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Army on their uses of GIS and related technology, and discussed these same issues informally with State Historic Preservation Officers as such systems might be used for Section 106 and related planning purposes. On occasion, individual Council staff have been asked to participate in professional peer review of methodological and technical publications and guidelines being developed by individual agencies on these issues.

Council Members

Question. Council members have special expertise and backgrounds in historic preservation. Are they able to provide objective solutions for the greater public good even when that may cause reductions in historic preservation?

Answer. The unique attribute of the Council is the diversity of views and experience the members bring to the table. This was the original intent of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Council was not to be a single-issue, preservation advocacy group. Rather, it was designed to balance the often competing interests of Federal program agencies, preservation experts and advocates such as the National Trust, State and local government, Native Americans and just plain citizens. Over its history, the Council has sought to find and advance the public interest in historic preservation. This does not mean preservation at all costs. It means finding the public benefit in a particular preservation issue, measuring the costs, financial and social, and making recommendations that acknowledge the important, but not overarching, role the preservation of our heritage plays in today's society.

Two examples demonstrate this characteristic and its value to the National Historic Preservation Program. The first involves Council concern that efforts to rebuild communities and provide affordable housing have failed to use preservation techniques to meet these goals and have often worked at cross purposes with local preservation initiatives. Building on staff work and initial Council recommendations to HUD in FY 1994, in FY 1995 Council members adopted a major policy statement to guide planning and review of federally-funded housing projects, in order to totally revamp and streamline review and procedural handling of affordable housing projects.

The strategy is intended to improve the relationship between historic preservation and housing needs, by introducing more flexibility to the application of historic preservation standards so that housing rehabilitation becomes less costly and the product is more in keeping with contemporary lifestyles of residents. Eventually, plans call for broad dissemination of information on mechanisms for streamlined review to target communities, and tailoring of the approach to such areas as designated Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, in partnership with HUD, SHPOs, and the affected communities. We are pleased to note that the policy statement and its related implementation strategies are being increasingly adopted and used by a growing number of communities throughout the country, who are eager to make historic preservation work to help meet their affordable housing needs.

The second example is the current rewriting of the Council's Section 106 regulations. These guide the involvement of Federal agencies, State, tribal and local governments, applicants, and the public when the effects of Federal actions on historic properties are assessed and dealt with. The path to the draft now being prepared for public comment has been marked by sharp differences of opinion regarding the nature and extent of a revised Section 106 process. In public meetings and through written comment on questionnaires and earlier proposals, the Council received a tremendous amount of input and opinion. Federal agencies argued for greater autonomy in meeting Section 106 obligations. State Historic Preservation Officers expressed concern about a diminishing Council presence in the process and increasing burdens on their offices. Native Americans voiced objections to a greater role for SHPOs and less access to the Council. Industry and business asked for a bigger role in the process and a reduction in the requirements for considering historic properties. Local government sought a place at the Section 106 table. Preservation professionals and citizen groups decried anything that could be construed as a reduction of the Council's, and the Federal government's, commitment to preserving historic properties.

As policy makers, the Council members tackled these tough issues. Through meetings of the members' Task Force on Regulations and at sessions of the full Council, a consensus emerged among the various members on how to strike a balance among all these competing views. The position, conveyed to the staff in policy direction and now embodied in the current draft, reflected the middle ground among the parties, carefully refined and crafted to carry out the policies and purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act. The resulting proposal will not be a "preservation at all costs" solution. However, it will reflect the thoughtful consideration of

the full range of forces and players that shape historic preservation decisions involving Federal undertakings. Efficiency will be balanced with public access and ensuring the rights of various parties to participate in Federal decisionmaking.

The reason that this balanced approach will prevail can be traced directly to the composition of the Council membership. It lies not just in having members with preservation expertise and backgrounds. It lies in the mix of those members with Federal agency leaders, their State and local counterparts and general public members. This attribute has served the Council and the National Historic Preservation Program well for 30 years.

State Involvement

Question. Which States did you have the most involvement with in FY 1995 and FY 1996? Are there States that are not anxious to have Council involvement?

Answer. The Council enjoys involvement with virtually all States and their respective State Historic Preservation Offices through conduct of Section 106 reviews. States with the largest annual number of Section 106 reviews include Pennsylvania, Virginia, California, Michigan, Illinois, New Jersey, and Georgia. When viewing these numbers it is important to note that Council/State involvement is roughly proportionate to a State's level of federally-assisted activity; it is also determined by how well Federal agencies conform to their Section 106 obligations. Some agencies, or certain regional or area offices, are less than conscientious about following the procedures. As a result, cases the Council should be notified of and involved in are often not brought to our attention.

Any State not anxious to have Council involvement has always had the option found in Section 800.7 of our regulations which allows states to substitute a State review process for the procedures contained in the Council's regulations. New Mexico is the only State to exercise this option, and it provides for Council involvement should the SHPO reach an impasse in negotiations with a federal agency.

A good indicator of SHPO attitudes towards the Council can be found in their written comments on our October, 1994, draft of revisions to the Section 106 regulations. Of 43 commenting SHPOs, 37 were supportive of the draft, finding it responsive to recent amendments to NHPA. One frequent SHPO observation regarding our draft regulations was "removal of Council from meaningful review of individual Agency undertakings will leave SHPOs vulnerable to local political pressures within the context of Federal law." Two SHPOs would rather keep the existing regulations, and another wanted to shift more responsibility back to the Federal agencies. Three found the draft regulations overly burdensome and advocated major revisions.

This high proportion of SHPO concern was echoed in comments on the July, 1995, informal discussion draft, which revamped the October draft substantially. Again, while SHPOs wanted to be able to reach agreements bilaterally with Federal agencies, a sizable majority still felt it was

essential that the Council review the outcomes. This was felt necessary to ensure accountability among Federal agencies, to promote national consistency and to prevent undue political pressure being placed on SHPOs.

While SHPOs are generally supportive of less Council involvement in 'routine' cases, the overwhelming majority of SHPOs welcome the Council's involvement, particularly in complex, controversial cases. Our current working draft of regulatory revisions respects this sentiment and significantly reduces the Council's involvement in project review while retaining a role in those cases where it is truly needed.

Federal Involvement

Question. Which Federal agencies did you have the most involvement with in FY 1995 and FY 1996? Are there Federal agencies that are not anxious to have Council involvement?

Answer. Agencies with which the Council had the most involvement during FY 1995 and FY 1996 include the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HOME, Hope III, Section 8 and Community Development Block Grant programs carried out by local governments), the Federal Highway Administration, the Corps of Engineers (civil works construction and Section 10/404 permitting), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (hydropower relicensing and natural gas pipeline certification), the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the General Services Administration, the Forest Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Resolution Trust Corporation/Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of the Army, the Air Force, and the Department of the Navy.

Asking what agencies "are not anxious to have Council involvement" might be better stated as "What agencies would like more autonomy over their cultural resource decisionmaking?" These fall into two categories. The first would be those agencies that wish to better integrate Section 106 with their normal planning processes, recognizing the particular attributes of their own programs. This would lead to less involvement by the Council, or the SHPO for that matter, involved in their routine Section 106 compliance.

Some agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service, are making progress internalizing cultural resource management practices. Other agencies are generally satisfied with the regular Section 106 process, but would like to resolve most cases at the State level. These agencies customarily act through a capable State counterpart agency and the Federal agency objective is to encourage the State agencies to resolve Section 106 issues with the SHPO. The leading example here would be the Federal Highway Administration, which encourages State transportation and highway departments to work with SHPOs.

Both of these approaches are desirable objectives for an agency's Section 110 program and ones that the Council supports. To meet the purposes of the NHPA, such agencies will have to adopt sound procedures, maintain suitable in-house expertise and demonstrate a commitment to give

historic preservation concerns their proper due in agency decisionmaking. The Council's role in these situations is threefold; first, it works with the agencies to assist them in establishing internal processes that achieve their goals while honoring the principles and requirements of the NHPA; after such procedures are in place, it continues to be involved in those cases where thorny problems resist resolution or the outside advice of the Council is sought by the agency; and finally, the Council, through its oversight role for the Section 106 process, monitors performance to ensure that the agency's process continues to meet the requirements of the NHPA..

There is another group of agencies that are not "anxious" to have the Council involved: the agencies that just do not want to be troubled with Section 106 and the Council. Not surprisingly, such agencies have not expressed this opinion to us. There are certainly some Federal agencies from which we seldom hear. While this silence could be interpreted as a result of active policies to exclude the Council from involvement, it more likely reflects a poor understanding of the agency's legal obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Question. Can you tell us which agencies you will be focusing on in 1997?

Answer. This answer is highly dependent on completion of revisions to the Section 106 regulations, interest on the part of particular agencies to work with us to develop better internal procedures, the level of the Council's FY 1997 appropriation, and the ability of those agencies to reimburse the Council for its efforts in this regard. As noted, program improvement activities are discretionary for the Council, so the brunt of any budgetary reductions will have to fall there.

To offset the decline in Council funding, we expect to continue the arrangements that we have begun with the Army under an interagency agreement this year, and are pursuing discussions with other Federal land managers (notably, BLM and the Forest Service) about nationwide programmatic agreements or similar mechanisms to better integrate historic preservation needs into their ongoing mission activities. If these materialize, those agencies will be priorities for FY 1997.

There are a number of other agencies that could benefit from review of their programs and recommendations for improvement, as well as training and guidance tailored to their program needs, but we cannot predict at this time which such agencies might be willing cooperators.

Question.. Which Federal agencies have the most well-developed programs for historic preservation?

Answer. We recently prepared a lengthy answer to this question for the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands of the House Resources Committee. A copy of that response, number one of the questions, has been provided to you. Rather than reprint that in its entirety here, we would refer you to it as the answer to this question.

Question. What involvement did you have during the past 2 years in disaster assistance and disaster-related projects?

Answer. The Council has worked closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), providing advice and assistance when historic properties are threatened or damaged by disasters. The Council and FEMA have developed a series of innovative Programmatic Agreements (PAs) that have enabled FEMA to meet historic preservation responsibilities for its Disaster Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs. Successful implementation of individual PAs following the Midwest Floods of 1993 and the Northridge Earthquake of 1994 have led to the joint development of a model PA now available to States to provide reasoned and prompt consideration of historic properties in the aftermath of presidentially-declared disasters.

Versions of the PAs have been applied on a case by case basis to meet the needs of each State and the circumstances associated with each disaster. During the past two years, agreements have been developed for Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Florida, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, California and Pennsylvania. These and similar PAs executed prior to FY 1995 include provisions to exclude specific routine activities from Section 106 review and streamline project evaluation during various phases of emergency response. They recognize the key role of the SHPO and earmark funds so the SHPO can actively help FEMA save a devastated community's historic landmarks. The agreements encourage early coordination among FEMA, the SHPO and State Emergency Management Office to exchange information regarding historic properties in the disaster area and allow SHPO participation in initial recovery efforts.

The PAs recognize FEMA's responsibility to perform emergency actions in response to an immediate threat to human life or property and specifically allow FEMA to conduct such activities without the SHPO or Council review. To avoid unnecessary demolitions, however, the PAs provide an expedited review process for emergency actions immediately following the disaster. They also set out procedures for the review of non-emergency stabilization, demolition, and repair activities. In recognition of the SHPO's expertise and FEMA's commitment to consider historic preservation concerns, the PAs waive Council reviews on routine projects.

The Council works regularly with FEMA in other areas. The Council's Executive Director chairs the FEMA Liaison Working Group of the National Task Force on Emergency Response and participates in other activities of the Task Force as requested by FEMA. The Council and FEMA are also pursuing a nationwide approach to Section 106 with the FEMA Historic Preservation Consultation Forum, a vehicle for involving each and every FEMA Directorate in historic preservation issues, and FEMA's Federal Preservation Officer. The goal is to establish a National system overseen by FEMA and the Council, relying on State Disaster Plans for a state-based approach to historic preservation concerns following a disaster.

At FEMA's request, Council staff have served as instructors for agency training sessions at their training facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland in 1995, and have been invited to do so again in 1996. In addition, training has been provided on several occasions at FEMA's Northridge Disaster Field Office.

The success of programmatic agreements in a number of states recently prompted unanimous passage of a Resolution of Thanks to FEMA by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. FEMA's appreciation for the Council's assistance was, in turn, expressed by letter to the Council's Chairman. FEMA's reiteration of its firm commitment to their partnership with the Council and SHPOs, stands as testimony to that partnership's importance to Federal disaster recovery policies that recognize the public's appreciation for their historic communities.

Not all disaster work has been with FEMA. For example, the Council worked closely with the Oklahoma SHPO to develop a Programmatic Agreement for the City of Oklahoma City's Community Development Block Grant Emergency Supplemental Fund. This fund was established for projects for the recovery from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. Congress has appropriated \$39 million and additional sums of State, local, and private monies will be committed. The Agreement provides an expedited process for identifying historic properties and exempts numerous projects from review by the SHPO or Council. The SHPO has reviewed nearly 425 eligibility determinations under the Agreement and is confident that the Agreement will greatly assist the recovery of downtown Oklahoma City.

Base Closure

Question. What is your on-going involvement in military base closures? What is the cost of this involvement? Is there an opportunity for reimbursement for this work?

Answer. The Council has been working closely with the Army to develop a comprehensive approach to base closures that includes a prototype programmatic agreement, implementing guidance, training for Army staff, and community outreach. The agreement will expedite the consultation process, ensure that historic properties do not deteriorate, and provide recipients with reasonable flexibility in marketing and reusing historic properties. Subsequent guidance and training will assist the Army in maximizing benefits from the agreement. Community outreach, intended to inform and empower communities to participate in the Section 106 process and to fully realize the redevelopment potential for military historic properties, has included presentations at conferences sponsored by the Army and DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment and training and reference material for the DoD Base Transition Office.

These ongoing efforts have contributed to the timely and successful resolution of historic preservation issues for Army base closures. Much of the draft language has already been included in agreements. Published materials have helped both Army staff and communities in understanding historic preservation issues. The consultation process, even where standard

resolutions have been applied, has provided a forum for interested parties, especially communities and other local groups, to express their views. Recent examples of successful resolutions that accommodate viable reuse of historic properties and the need of local communities include Fort Des Moines, IA, Fort Sheridan, IL, Fort Devens, MA, Fort Ben Harrison, IN, and Lexington Army Depot, KY.

The Council has invested staff time and effort over the past two years to address military base closures. We estimate the expense of providing this assistance to be about \$125,000. To enable us to make a meaningful contribution to this important Federal program we have researched the base closure process, reviewed DoD regulations, policies, and guidance, consulted with DoD and Army offices, and consulted with communities and private groups such as the National Association of Installation Developers. Thus, we have developed a thorough working knowledge of the Base Realignment and Closure Program (BRAC) and integrated this with our experience with historic preservation in Federal programs such as community development to develop sensible solutions that benefit both the Army and the local communities affected by base closures.

Our assistance to the Army and our successful resolution of a number of significant Army BRAC actions has been largely responsible for our success in negotiating an Interagency Agreement with the Army. Under this agreement, the Army provides the Council with full reimbursement for staff time and expenses for base closure assistance and a broad range of other historic preservation program assistance to the Army

Technical Preservation Solutions

Question. What is the importance and value of technical solutions to historic preservation? What are you doing to enhance technology and applications in preservation?

Answer. New technical solutions to preservation problems can increase efficiency and effectiveness, provide a more cost-effective (and therefore more attractive and "saleable") solution to balancing preservation with other needs, and result in net cost-savings over the long-term. As noted in the responses to earlier questions, Council staff keep abreast of advances in technology and their application to historic preservation problems in their particular disciplines, and advocate use of such technologies when appropriate in guidance, Section 106 consultation, and agreement documents. Staff members have been involved on a professional basis in researching and advising on such technical applications as sampling and predictive modeling for identification of archaeological resources, energy efficiency studies for historic buildings, window repair and replacement, lead-based paint abatement, birdproofing, bridge repair and replacement standards, remote sensing and non-invasive site investigation procedures, and a variety of other technical approaches and tools.

We work closely with such research and development organizations as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), the various technical

branches of the National Park Service, and the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and stay attuned to programs and projects of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPITT). The unique perspective the Council brings to these endeavors is a real-world understanding of how certain technical solutions relate to solving problems arising in the Section 106 process and the competing factors of cost, viability and project demands.

Cooperative Agreements

Question. You describe an important agency cooperative agreement being established with the BLM. Given the substantially similar missions and lands administered between the BLM and the USA-Forest Service, have you considered including the Forest Service in this agreement with the BLM?

Answer. We have had discussions with both the Forest Service and BLM about cooperative activities. However, our understanding is that currently both the Forest Service and BLM are considering rather different approaches to addressing their historic preservation program needs, and that the Forest Service is placing a high priority on developing internal policy and guidance documents. Likewise, any final agreement reached with either agency will reflect the unique internal structure, policies and procedures that distinguish the two agencies. The principles of such arrangements will certainly be similar, but application through the respective administrative structures of the two agencies will require differences. Of course, due to the overlapping interests and commonalities of land and resource management mandates and needs, particularly in the western states, we will be working with both agencies in parallel fashion

Question. At what point of Federal program development is the need for Council assistance, involvement, or monitoring reduced to the point where the Council is better served by concentrating on other higher priority agencies?

Answer. Given the scope of Federal programs and the diversity of historic preservation challenges they face and given the Council's very limited fiscal resources, the Council must exercise great care in how it allocates its assistance to Federal agencies. Without doing so, it is quite likely that the Council could be consumed by the needs of a few Federal programs at the risk of being unable to assist others. To help ensure maximum success for our investment of time and resources, our program initiatives are guided by a number of priority-setting principles, e.g., the likelihood of substantial impacts to historic properties from a program, the degree of agency commitment to improvement, the adequacy of agency resources to ensure that improvements are carried out, the effect of our involvement, the priority of the program as seen by State Historic Preservation Officers, and the availability of Council staff resources to complete the initiative. An additional issue, necessitated by our reduced budgetary resources is whether or not the agency is able to reimburse the Council for expenses it may incur. Unfortunately, this latter factor may outweigh many of the preceding.

Of course, circumstances for each Federal program are different and making judgments regarding beginning or terminating our involvement are usually difficult. There are, however, some benchmarks that are useful. For example, the successful development of a programmatic agreement is often the occasion for the Council to remove itself from active engagement in a situation. The programmatic agreement sets into place a system that the agency can then carry out; only in the need to resolve a disagreement or amend the programmatic agreement is further involvement by the Council necessary. It should also be noted that much of the assistance the Council provides to agencies is of an informal nature; responding to specific issues, proving suggestions, and sharing information about how similar issues have been handled by other Federal agencies, what seems to work and what doesn't.

Question. Could monitoring, oversight and technical assistance functions be implemented by one of the more advanced Federal agencies? What legislative changes would be needed? What would be the fiscal and service implications of such a change?

Answer. In 1976, the Congress recognized that effective oversight of the National Historic Preservation Program really required an independent agency that had historic preservation as its sole responsibility. The Council's previous status of being staffed by the National Park Service had led to conflicts of interest when the Council sought to review actions taken by the Park Service affecting historic properties.

Twenty years of evolution of the program has not changed that fundamental problem. It will not work to entrust project and program oversight to an agency or department that has its primary mission something else, whether it is national defense, building highways or managing the National Park System. Preservation will always take a back seat, in resource commitment and in policy decisions, to the agency's primary mission. One need only look at the way agency commitments of resources to carrying out preservation obligations has diminished as budgets have shrunk to realize that this will always be viewed as a secondary responsibility.

We cannot responsibly suggest legislative language to implement such changes.

Federal Leadership

Question. Now that the values of historic preservation are widely recognized, why should the Federal government still desire to be the leader in the movement?

Answer. While many of the values of historic preservation are recognized, the best, most effective, and most efficient ways to protect and enhance those values in the public interest are not necessarily obvious or widely recognized. The Federal government is one player in the partnership that has evolved with States, localities, Indian tribes, and the private sector to address these needs. As a principal owner, manager, and steward of the Nation's lands and resources, as a highly visible presence (through post offices, courthouses, national parks and forests, military installations, and other facilities) in local communities, and as a principal planner and shaper

(through housing, transportation and development funding and environmental and economic permitting) of the Nation's land-use patterns, the Federal government's responsibility to historic preservation and the public interest remains as it was so clearly articulated by the Congress in the preamble to the National Historic Preservation Act thirty years ago.

Preservation Benefits and Limits

Question. What are some of the economic benefits of preservation?

Answer. The benefits are myriad and permeate all segments of the American economy. Numerous lengthy studies have been done on just certain aspects; we would be pleased to provide a bibliography if the Committee so desires. The following brief discussion highlights several broad categories of economic benefits derived from historic preservation.

Cost-effectiveness of managing and maintaining federally-owned property. Federal agencies have an affirmative responsibility under Section 110(a)(1) of NHPA to preserve and use historic buildings and the Council facilitates their realization of that mandate. Particular success has been achieved with the Department of Defense that has resulted in substantial savings to the Federal government. For example, Department of Defense studies have found rehabilitation costs to be about one quarter to one third of replacement costs. Also, the process of rehabilitating a historic facility consumes less energy and resources than new construction.

Generation of investment through Federal tax incentives. Federal tax law offers a 20% tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic buildings either listed on the National Register of Historic Places or those certified as contributing to a state or local registered historic district. The credits are dollar-for-dollar reductions of taxes owed. Since 1976, despite a significant reduction in the tax benefits in 1986, over 25,000 buildings have been preserved using the historic preservation tax credit. This represents an investment of over \$16 billion in our nation's historic resources that yield phenomenal financial benefits to all segments of the economy. These advantages are illustrated in the comparison of rehabilitation and new construction that follows.

Rehabilitation vs. new construction. When comparing the impact of \$1 million in rehabilitation to \$1 million in new construction, it is found rehabilitation provides that (1) \$120,000 more will initially stay in the community (2) five to nine more construction jobs will be created (3) 4.7 new jobs will be created elsewhere (4) \$34,000 more retail sales will be realized in the community (5) \$107,000 more in household incomes will be created.

There is a typical cost savings of about 4% to rehabilitate than to build new with no demolition. However, if the old building is razed and replaced with a new one, the cost savings can reach 16%.

Job creation and other economic development through heritage tourism. Heritage tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of what is becoming the world's largest industry; the Travel Industry. One-third of all vacationing families in the United States visit historic sites. The heritage traveler visits one-half day longer and spends \$62 more per day than other tourists. In addition to obvious economic benefits to local business, between 10% and 20% of every dollar spent by the heritage tourist goes into the coffers of state and local governments.

Local economic development. There are many examples of historic preservation assisting in economic revitalization of towns, cities, and rural areas, and improving the quality of life for local residents. One such example that is supported by local-private partnership is *The Main Street Program* administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Main Street Program has involved more than 1,100 towns, cities and neighborhoods in 41 states since 1980. In addition, hundreds of communities have independently adopted the Main Street strategy for revitalizing their commercial core. Cumulatively, these communities have realized (1) more than \$27 of new investment for every \$1 spent to support the local Main Street program (2) more than \$5 billion has been reinvested in physical improvements (3) over 36,000 building rehabilitation projects have been completed (4) a net gain of more than 102,000 new jobs (5) a net gain of more than 28,000 new businesses.

Question. There are occasional reports of historic preservation being required of unwitting property owners who seek to rehabilitate or modernize their properties but are prevented by persons who are accustomed to seeing the property the way it is. What are some of the limits to preservation? At what point does something no longer new become historic and when is it junk?

Answer. At the outset, let us emphasize that the Section 106 process, or, for that matter, any other provision of Federal law, cannot prevent a property owner from altering or demolishing a historic property. The NHPA extends only to Federal actions and can only influence, not direct, a Federal agency decision that might affect privately-owned historic properties. This is a critical and often misunderstood aspect of the Federal historic preservation program. It leads to much unfounded criticism of Section 106, the National Register and the Council.

When we hear these reports, most of the time the problems stem from a local jurisdiction establishing and enforcing a local ordinance that is based on locally established standards, using criteria that are applied too inflexibly by local historic preservation review boards, or have arisen because of poor communication with local property owners or the desires of local property owners to do whatever they want on their properties no matter how it may affect their neighbors' interests. Use of clearly established standards, agreed-upon criteria, a recognized process, and adequate public involvement, as well as public education, can alleviate many of these conflicts.

In the national preservation program, the National Register criteria and evaluation guidelines provide a yardstick to separate historic resources from "junk" when properly applied. Historic resources must not only have demonstrated significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture; they must possess integrity of design, setting, materials,

workmanship, feeling, and association, and they must normally be at least 50 years old. Federal agencies, SHPOs and local governments carrying out Federal legal responsibilities use these criteria daily to evaluate the eligibility of properties for the National Register. Eligibility determinations follow a set procedure prescribed by Council and NPS regulations and result in decisions whether a particular property is given consideration in the Section 106 process.

There are occasions, albeit rare, where the criteria are not properly applied. This is an unavoidable side-effect of the generally desirable trend of decentralization in the National Historic Preservation Program. It must be noted that mechanisms exist for those who feel that a wrong decision has been made. However, the proper recourse is not always known by the party in question and the result is the addition of another "horror story" about misguided government programs and bureaucratic misdeeds.

Section 106 Regulations

Question. What is the status of the reworked Section 106 regulatory guidelines? When will they be released yet again? What has been the cost of reworking these guidelines? How many staff members have been engaged in this process?

Answer. Revision of the regulations is now back on track, after the unexpected diversion of resources to deal with the threat of closure of the Council last summer, the necessity of accommodating the significant downsizing of FY 1996 and the protracted government shutdown last winter. The Task Force of Council members met on March 21 and resolved several fundamental policy issues that had arisen from comments on the July, 1995, discussion draft and the need to rethink the Council's role in the process due to reduced resources. Based on this direction, a new draft has been circulated to the Task Force members this week. The Chairman hopes to submit a proposed rule in May to the Office of Management and Budget for clearance to publish for comment in the Federal Register. The time it will take for clearance is uncertain, but we have been working with Federal agencies and OMB to expedite this review. When published, we anticipate a 60-day public comment period. After that, it is difficult to predict the progress of putting final regulations into place. That is largely dependent upon the content of the comments. New requirements for congressional review of final regulations will also add time to getting these revisions into effect. For that reason, we have projected new regulations in place during FY 1997, but probably in the latter part of the fiscal year.

The cost is difficult to estimate. Council member time and meetings, both task force and full Council, have probably involved about \$80,000 since 1993. The full professional staff has been involved in varying degrees over the course of the revisions. Their role has ranged from work groups to devise new approaches to Section 106 to reviewing public comments to review of innumerable internal drafts. The General Counsel has taken the lead on this effort, assisted by the Assistant General Counsel and about four senior staff. We reported to the House Resources

Committee an expenditure of \$146,755 in FY 1995 alone. Overall, the cost of this has probably exceeded \$300,000. Fortunately, much of these costs were incurred when the Council was operating at a higher funding level in FY 1994 and FY 1995.

Question. How many public and external comments do you anticipate when you release the reworked regulatory guidelines? What will be the cost of dealing with this input?

Answer. When we first published the regulations for comment in October, 1994, we received nearly four hundred comments. These ranged from Federal agencies and State Historic Preservation Officers to affected businesses, Indian tribes, local governments, preservation and professional groups and the concerned public. Last summer we sent a revised discussion draft to those commenters for informal review. We received nearly 100 responses. We believe the lower response rate was due in part to a much more positive reception of the revised draft; people are less inclined to comment on something they do not find objectionable. Based on this, we would expect public comments on the current proposal to be in the 200-300 range. The cost of dealing with this input, based on previous experience, will be about \$30,000 in staff and member time. This assumes a comparable amount of involvement as before from the staff that has been working on reviewing comments and developing changes in response.

Question. Who was able to provide informal comment on the Section 106 regulatory guidelines before they again go out for public comment? Have you had any problems with the Federal Advisory Committee Act in limiting your ability to work with the public, the preservation community, and the States at enhancing these regulations?

Answer. Due to the Administration's commitment to work closely with those non-Federal parties affected by Federal regulations, we were able to solicit comment for the full range of Section 106 users. As noted earlier, this included written comments from all kinds of governmental and private sector users. We were also able to meet with Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers, representatives of industries with an interest in the Section 106 process, Indian tribes and the preservation community. We have experienced no problems with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (from which we are statutorily exempt) or any other impediment to communicating with concerned Section 106 participants.

Question. What is the status of efforts and regulations that protect Native American cultural sites? Do you also have involvement in protecting landscapes with cultural and historic value?

Answer. The revised regulations will include special provisions for consultation with Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and other Native Americans, as anticipated and directed by the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. Guidance on these subjects is on hold pending regulatory revisions. We have also participated in consultation with the National Park Service as they have finalized the regulations implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA; regulations published at 43 CFR Part 10), and have also discussed their guidelines for tribal preservation programs that remain in draft. We are

involved with protection of landscapes of cultural and historic values, to the extent that such landscapes meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and are potentially affected by Federal undertakings subject to Section 106. Consideration of these historic resources would occur in the normal course of the Section 106 process.

Reimbursable Agreements

Question. What ability do you now have to cost-share your activities or provide technical services on a reimbursable basis? What legislative changes would be desirable to enhance your abilities in these areas?

Answer. At the request of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, we provided a full report on this question in March of this year. Rather than restate the conclusions here, we refer you to the report itself. It contains some specific legislative recommendations.

Question. Is the Council continuing its efforts to enter into agreements with States? What progress has been made in the past year?

Answer. Due to the preoccupation with revising the Section 106 regulations over the past three years, the Council has not pursued further agreements with States. Nor have any States pursued such agreements. The revisions in the Council's regulations which are now pending will serve to address many of the same issues that have arisen in past discussions with States. New Mexico remains the only State with a State-substitution agreement, and Federal agency participation with New Mexico under that agreement as a substitute for following the Council's regulations remains voluntary.

Council Meetings

Question. How often will the Council meet in 1996, where, and what are the agenda topics?

Answer. The Council normally meets quarterly, which, depending on the precise scheduling, may be either three or four times a fiscal year. Council meetings have been restricted to only two this year because of cost, primarily a lack of travel funds to bring the members to a meeting site from various points around the country. Each Council meeting (travel, salary and per diem) costs an average of \$16,000-20,000, depending upon location, related business (such as pre-meeting task force deliberations) and any special itineraries for site visits to gain knowledge of local preservation issues or problems. Staff preparation time is not included in these figures. Our October, 1995, meeting was moved back into September, to avoid obligating FY 1996 monies.

The Council met in March of 1996, and the main focus of the agenda was on working with Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Army hosted the meeting at Fort Myer, in Arlington, Virginia. Other agenda topics included action on the reimbursable activities report to

the Congress, status reports on the regulations, endorsement of a proposed preservation Executive Order, planning for the Council's future, and activities to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the NHPA.

The next Council meeting will be held in late summer or early fall, at a place and with an agenda yet to be determined. Its timing and content will likely be determined by the progress of the regulatory revisions and the decisions made by the Congress on reauthorization and appropriations. The meeting will likely be scheduled so that it can be moved to either side of October 1, depending on the availability of funds.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
HARVEY GANTT, CHAIRMAN

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1997
APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

MARCH 26, 1996

To the Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I thank you for an opportunity to submit this prepared statement for the record in support of our 1997 Justification for Appropriation. I am excited to again present the National Capital Planning Commission's (NCPC) program to you.

During fiscal year 1996, the Commission unveiled the draft Monumental Core Framework Plan, and presented it to the American public for comment. The draft plan was presented to the President on March 19, 1996 and, was applauded in the Oval office for its inspiring 21st century vision of Washington. President Clinton released the following statement after his review of the draft plan:

"This nation has the resources and imagination to create a more efficient and beautiful capital and to enhance its position as one of the world's great cities. This draft plan for Washington's Monumental Core can be a key instrument in this continuing transformation. I commend the National Capital Planning Commission for its leadership in preparing our nation's capital to be a vital city in the twenty-first century and invite all Americans to participate in the process."

Since the creation of the Commission in 1924 as a park agency and its expansion as a park and planning agency in 1926, the Commission under the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, was designated as the central planning agency for the Federal and District of Columbia (D.C.) governments. The Act was amended in 1973 by the D.C. Home Rule Act which made the Mayor of D.C. the chief planner for D.C., while the Commission continued to serve as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the Washington area. The Commission takes its responsibility to protect, preserve, and enhance the functioning and image of our national capital very seriously, and this Monumental Core plan -- the first in a series of major sector plans -- provides a guide for our capital's development well into the next century.

As Chairman of this small federal government agency, I am extremely proud to present an accomplishment which enjoys support at the Federal, State, and local levels of government, and on both sides of the aisle. Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich has released the following comments on the draft Monumental Core Plan:

"This Draft Plan embodies exactly the kind of inclusive planning and new thinking we need to create the best capital city in the world, a capital city all Americans can take great pride in. The vision is a bold one, blending urban pragmatism with majestic architectural design, promising to move Washington towards being the urban jewel it should be in the 21st century. America's capital belongs to the American people, and I encourage all Americans to learn about this plan, to comment on it, and to participate in the process to define their capital's future."

During fiscal year 1997 the Commission will complete its review of comments received from the American public, revise the plan, and adopt related policies in the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital to initiate implementation of this long-range vision. The Comprehensive Plan guides Commission approval or rejection of all Federal projects throughout the District. The Commission also uses the plan to advise on federal projects in those areas.

Faced with the challenges during fiscal year 1996 of operating under several continuing resolutions, and of doing more with less, NCPC has continued its work on the development of the next sector plan, the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center area which comprises 16,000 acres and includes 14 Federal agencies engaged in national and international activities; reparation, adoption, and submission to the OMB of the 1996-2001 Federal Capital Improvements Program for the region which totaled more than \$ 5.1 billion; review and approval of plans for new Federal buildings in the District of Columbia; and coordination of Federal plans with local, state, and regional programs.

In addition, with the sunset of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation on April 1, 1996, NCPC will be entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing development proposals and proposed plan amendments to ensure that development and redevelopment in the Pennsylvania Avenue area is carried out in accordance with the PADC plan -- 1974. With this responsibility, NCPC has been granted an additional FTE.

NCPC strives to maintain its reputation for planning excellence and, in fiscal year 1997, will focus on fostering partnerships in the development of geospatial data for use in decision-making. The Commission staff is in the process of collecting data, in consultation with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and will participate in the standardization of this data making it electronically accessible to all interested and affected parties. The Commission supports the Administration's goal of coordinating geographic data acquisition and access and

believes that, with public and private sector application of geospatial data in such areas as transportation planning, community development, emergency response, and environmental management, we will avoid wasteful duplication of effort and promote effective and economical management of resources by Federal, State, and local governments.

I am also pleased to report that the Commission has achieved its goal of streamlining many of its administrative processes and looks forward to strengthening and enhancing the professional planning programs during the next fiscal year. We have recently completed the second five-year organizational review resulting in an increased use of information technology and the re-engineering of several manual business and planning processes. With an increased and effective use on technology, Commission presentations have been propelled into the 21st century. This effort has reduced the amount of time for project review and approvals and has substantially improved the quality of staff analysis for each of the Federal projects presented.

As the Congress and the Administration continue to "re-size and redefine" the Federal government, we stand ready to provide professional planning advice. As professional planners we are already familiar with the fundamental issues associated with right sizing and consolidating government functions and facilities.

The Commission's 1997 budget justification is consistent with the Office of Management and Budget's 1996 planning guidance. It reflects a net increase of \$795,000 over the FY 1996 operating level and only \$256,000 over the approved 1995 level.

I thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement for the record. The members and staff of the National Capital Planning Commission will be happy to answer your questions.

**INTERIOR and RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE
QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
FY97 REQUEST**

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

FY 1995 Appropriations.	\$5,655,000
FY 1996 Conference Level.	\$5,090,000
FY 1997 Request	\$5,885,000
Difference.	+\$795,000

FY 1996 Staffing	54
FY 1997 Staffing	55
Difference.	+1

Proposed Funding Increases

QUESTION

1. Your request for FY97 represents an increase of more than 15% over the FY96 conference level. What activities will be enhanced by such an increase?

ANSWER

1. While the FY97 request represents an increase of 15% over the FY96 conference level, the Commission operated at more than a 10% reduction in the FY95 enacted level with a 50% reduction in several object classes cumulatively (travel, consultants, other services, supplies, and equipment). The FY97 request reflects less than a 10% increase over the FY95 enacted level. This increase, along with many of the cost-saving measures taken during FY96, will allow the Commission to restore operations to its FY95 level.

QUESTION

2. Please prioritize the increases that you have requested.

ANSWER

2. Among the Commission's priorities for FY97, are the startup of Beltsville Agricultural Research Center sector plan, and a joint photogrammetric geographic information system. These projects will require expertise in highly specialized areas on a temporary contractual basis.

Because much of the Commission's 1996 work plan was severely impacted by operating under continuing resolutions, the contracts and consulting object class (25.1) has been assigned the highest priority. Other increases are prioritized as follows:

- 11.0 Personnel Compensation
- 12.1 Personnel Benefits
- 24.0 Printing & Reproduction
- 21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons
- 23.1 Rental Payments to GSA

The increases are necessary in order for the Commission to meet its mandated responsibilities.

QUESTION

3. Are there any decreases in your proposed budget?

ANSWER

3. There are no decreases in the FY97 proposed budget when compared to the FY96 conference level, however there are decreases in the following object classes when compared to the FY95 enacted levels:

<u>Object Classification</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons	\$ 18,944.00
23.3 Communications, Utilities & Misc. Charges	\$ 36,934.00
24.0 Printing & Reproduction	\$ 15,620.00
25.1 Contracts with Experts & Consultants	\$ 52,485.00
25.2 Other Services	\$ 60,295.00
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$ 35,999.00
31.0 Equipment	\$ 40,323.00

QUESTION

4. Please explain the proposed increase for personnel compensation and for personnel benefits. What would be the result if the FY97 allocation is insufficient to fund this requested increase?

ANSWER

4. The increase for personnel compensation reflects full funding for 55 FTEs and assumes no vacant positions. It also includes funding for the general pay increase. The actual costs for FY95 for personnel compensation (\$ 2.6M) and benefits (\$.45M) supported only 51 FTEs. While the Commission is planning to fill positions during FY97 at the lowest possible grade and pay levels, several career ladder promotions scheduled for FY96 which have been delayed due to budgetary constraints, are now rescheduled for FY97. Several vacancies which were targeted for immediate fill during FY96 have been reprogrammed for recruitment during late FY96 with reporting dates in

early FY97. The filling of vacant positions will be staggered and prioritized during the fiscal year to lessen the impact and/or eliminate the need for furloughs or reduction in force actions.

If delaying promotions, staggering recruitment for vacant positions, and normal attrition do not result in the Commission being able to fund personnel compensation and personnel benefits, a second reduction-in-force may be necessary.

Potential Savings

QUESTION

5. To what extent were savings obtained during 1996 by: (1) leaving vacant positions unfilled; (2) eliminating personnel and positions; (3) furloughs?

ANSWER

5. NCPC saved an estimated \$146,320 (less than 6% of total salaries expense) by leaving vacant positions unfilled during FY96. By eliminating 3 positions, NCPC saved an additional \$84,437 (totaling less than 10% of total salaries expense). There were no savings as a result of furloughs during FY96.

QUESTION

6. What would be the impact of leaving unfilled positions vacant during FY97?

ANSWER

6. The 4 positions left vacant during FY96 must be filled in order to restore NCPC to its FY97 operating level and accommodate additional program requirements which have resulted from the sunseting of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC). During FY96 and early FY95, there are several voluntary retirements planned. These positions must be filled immediately to provide required services in several of the Commission's major program areas.

QUESTION

7. What is the status of your reinvention and downsizing efforts? Were any savings obtained, and if so, where?

ANSWER

7. NCPC has just completed the second of its five-year total organizational reviews which resulted in the elimination of several personnel and positions. A new organizational chart is attached for your review. The Office of Administration and the Intergovernmental Planning & Public Affairs Office were reduced by 3 and 1 respectively. The separation actions were effective April 15, 1996 and resulted in an estimated savings of \$ 84,437.

QUESTION

8. What is the status of your streamlining study? What opportunities does it suggest for fiscal and/or personnel savings?

ANSWER

8. During FY96, the streamlining of administrative processes was given top priority by the Commission. Utilization studies for human resources are conducted periodically by the Commission. The most recent organization review completed at the end of January, 1996 resulted in 4 positions being abolished. The FTEs will be programmed to support central mission related activities and distributed among the planning operations divisions. Our efforts are now focused on identifying and acquiring the critical skills needed in order to operate in a streamlined environment. We plan to realize additional personnel savings by using intra-agency detailees selected for developmental assignments and Intergovernmental Personnel Assignments (IPAs), where possible to supplement the planning staff..

QUESTION

9. Have you investigated the opportunities for obtaining outside service for certain of your administrative or legal functions, such as personnel, procurement, budget, or legal offices? What savings, and what changed services, might you [sic] expect to obtain from outsourcing these functions to another Department, agency or the private sector?

ANSWER

9. With more than a 30% reduction in the staff of the Office of Administration, we are investigating the use of extended cross-servicing with the Department of Treasury, General Services Administration, and the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center to provide personnel/payroll support. With the elimination of the Procurement/Contracting position, we will again rely on the Department of Transportation's contracting offices for assistance with competitive contracting. Many administrative functions have been consolidated and are now being performed by the same staff person with the use of information technology. Our experience in 1994 with using outside legal counsel for issues and advice proved extremely costly, inefficient, and ineffective.

QUESTION

10. To what extent are you able to recoup some of our [sic] expenses by charging fees for goods or services you provide the public and other government agencies?

ANSWER

10. The National Capital Planning Commission has few goods or services of a commercial nature for which we could charge either the public or other government agencies. We do currently provide, at reproduction cost, maps of various parts of the National Capital Region when requested, but these funds are deposited in the U. S. Treasury's general fund account. With the completion of several early tasks under the current (digitizing) contract, we will have data to produce on demand, i.e.

several electronic mapping products which will be available to the public and other government agencies.

At the present time, NCPC has no statutory authority which would permit us to retain the proceeds of the sale of any of these products. Such authority would be helpful, but since such maps and geospatial data products constitute only a small part of our workload, their sale would permit the recoupment of only a very small portion of our expenses.

QUESTION

11. What opportunities are there for you to either solicit or to accept funds as either fees or grants to further accomplish some of your long range planning functions?

ANSWER

11. As noted in the response to 10, above, this agency has no statutory authority to solicit or retain fees for certain goods and services which we provide to the public and other government agencies. We do, however, have limited statutory authority to accept gifts from outside sources for the making or modification of a general of comprehensive plan and the making or modification of project area redevelopment plans and for surveys . . .and other administrative expenses in connection therewith (D.C. Code §5-815).

In addition, that same code section authorizes the Commission to receive from states, municipalities and the District of Columbia, any grant funds appropriated by Congress to those entities for comprehensive planning and survey purposes.

The agency has no gift or grant authority beyond those set out above. In addition, the statute is silent on the Commission's ability to solicit funds for such activities. Although the rules on solicitation, generally, are somewhat unclear, any solicitation done would have to be accomplished very carefully to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

QUESTION

12. Your FY96 allocation was a 10% cut below the FY95 funding level. What services and activities were cut back to achieve this savings? What personnel reduction or alterations were involved in achieving these savings?

ANSWER

12. Most of the non-fixed object classes were frozen for the first half of the fiscal year. Some remain frozen. Included in these object classes are staff training, travel, awards, transit subsidy, supplies, and equipment. Several staff promotions were delayed and 4 positions were abolished. The Commission instituted an immediate hiring freeze on October 1, 1996. Instead of incurring travel costs Commissioners have conducted meetings using teleconferencing and have on occasion personally assumed the full cost of traveling to Washington, DC for the monthly Commission meeting.

QUESTION

13. Your rental payments to GSA constitute fully 22% of your FY96 allocation. What opportunities are there for you to achieve savings in this category?

ANSWER

13. We have investigated the possibility of exchanging office space with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), who are rumored to be relocating to their headquarters location. When contacted, GSA was not aware of any proposed move by the small IRS office that shares space on the third floor with the Commission. We are still investigating the possibility of reducing the amount of space needed by the Commission and hope that, if the small offices of the IRS do move, the Commission's request to exchange office spaces will be seriously considered.

QUESTION

14. Your request for other services, supplies and materials, and equipment remain substantially below the levels that were funded in FY95. What kinds of items are included in these categories? How have you been able to achieve these substantial savings in these areas? Are you accumulating a backlog of maintenance, purchases or other items that will need to be rectified in the near future?

ANSWER

14. These categories include training, a variety of maintenance agreements, agreements for various government services, supplies, and equipment. Completion of initial computer technology training, and a freeze on computer hardware and software purchases for systems' upgrades have produced substantial savings in these categories. Additional savings were achieved by canceling several subscriptions and annual maintenance agreements. We have also reduced the number of telephone lines used by the Commission by more than 30%, and are currently investigating a transfer to the GSA WITS system for telecommunication services. While we do not anticipate a significant backlog of purchases, we do recognize that future purchases to support increased use of information technology will have to be made in order to restore efficient operations.

QUESTION

15. You are a small agency with just 54 FTEs yet your organization is split up into 9 different administrative units, each of which has a director or lead person. Have you considered reducing this organization and consolidating the supervisory responsibilities of the various directors and section heads?

ANSWER

15. In order to delegate day-to-day management responsibilities down to the lowest possible level, each of the divisions have assigned directors. These directors manage the employees who perform planning review and support activities. This allows the Executive Director to focus primarily on the external environment and the statutory requirements to coordinate comprehensive planning in the National Capital Region.

We have considered, and are considering, the possibility of consolidating two of the operations divisions. We are examining the potential adverse impacts on the staff and the resulting costs to effect the change.

QUESTION

16. You have 4 persons providing executive director office functions, and in addition have an executive officer in your administration office and an executive assistant in your Secretariat office. What opportunities are there for savings in your executive director office or other executive functions?

ANSWER

16. The Office of the Executive Director was reorganized three years ago resulting in the transfer of three positions to operational areas experiencing increasing workload, particularly in the area of planning information technology. Although four positions were retained in the office in the interest of maximizing efficiency, two are assigned functions that extend across the operational divisions of the staff. The Deputy Executive Director, who represents the Executive Director on occasions as required, also serves as Director of Operations. In this capacity, the deputy is responsible for coordinating the work of the four line divisions, making assignments that cross unit lines, and assigning personnel on temporary bases to cover particular staff needs. The Assistant Executive Director for Special Projects is a temporary time-limited position for managing a number of projects that employ teams of staff members from the operating divisions, while also requiring high level representations on behalf of the Executive Director. For example, the incumbent manages the Commission's geospatial data acquisition and coordination program. This effort has required coordination at the highest levels of the District of Columbia Government and with senior officials of several Federal departments. The incumbent is also assigned responsibility to coordinate and guide initial implementation steps in the Monumental Core Plan with Federal and District agencies, and with the private sector. This position was not placed in an operating division, because it requires guidance for senior level staff members from various divisions, and close collaboration with the Executive Director, i.e. greater efficiency is achieved by its placement in the Office of the Executive Director.

The Executive Officer is the Director of the Office of Administration and serves as the top administrator for the Commission. Full authority and responsibility to act on the behalf of the Executive Director are delegated to this position in all matters of financial management, budget, personnel, organization and staff utilization, space and facilities, procurement and supply.

The Executive Assistant in the Office of the Secretariat serves as the primary staff liaison and Secretary to the Commission. This position is responsible for coordinating Commission meeting agendas, serving as Commission parliamentarian, and responding to all Commissioner scheduling, information, and coordination needs. This is historically a critical function and one of such importance that the appointment is made by the Commission.

To streamline administrative processes, the staff of the Office of Administration has recently been reduced by three (3) positions. These slots will be transferred to the program areas to handle the increasing workload in the operational divisions. This "right-sizing" was accomplished since the submission of the budget justifications and is not reflected in the organization chart accompanying the justification.

PADC Responsibilities

QUESTION

17. The Office of Management and Budget has allocated an additional FTE for you to help with your new duties regarding responsibilities of the former Pennsylvania Avenue Development Commission. To what extent will this FTE provide adequate coverage for these duties? Does your funding request provide for coverage of these duties? What is the additional cost of these duties?"

ANSWER

17. With only three city squares within the PADC area still requiring redevelopment, it is estimated that one FTE can deal with all possible plan change and project change requests, as well as all building permit applications referred by the District government. The Commission is currently entering into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with GSA and the National Park Service, for the purpose of ensuring that the development and redevelopment within the PADC area complies with the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan of 1974, as amended, and the PADC's General Guidelines and Square Guidelines. One FTE is adequate (working with the existing Review and Technical Planning Services staffs) to ensure that the supervision of the plan is carried out in a responsible and efficient manner and with appropriate public participation.

The Commission was given an additional \$70K to fund an additional FTE. It is anticipated that this position to support the newly assigned PADC responsibilities will be a permanent full-time position. The cost will not exceed the requested amount.

Monumental Core Framework Plan

QUESTION

18. The release of the Monumental Core Framework Plan and model has precipitated a tremendous amount of publicity and public interest. Please provide a brief summary of the initial press coverage and public response.

ANSWER

A DREAM THAT CLINTON AND GINGRICH AGREE ON
U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

*A CAPITAL THAT IMPROVES WITH AGE - PROPOSAL'S UNBLINKING VISION
BRINGS THE FUTURE INTO FOCUS*
WASHINGTON POST

*Get Thee to Union Station [to] see the provocative, beautifully presented Monumental Core
Framework plan, 'a proposed vision for the Nation's Capital in the 21st Century.'*
ROGER LEWIS

18. The above quotes and the attached chart and articles highlight the unqualified success of *Extending the Legacy* since it was publicly unveiled in a standing room only ceremony at Union Station on March 26. Planners, architects and engineers, recognizing that something important is happening, have rallied behind the plan through letters, articles and endorsements. At the request of Union Station, the exhibit was extended for an additional week because of the noticeably high level of interest in the project.

And most important of all, the public has embraced it. In three weeks NCPC received over 2,300 responses to its questionnaire, many of them written on both sides, and up and down the margins. They express broad support for the plan's specific recommendations as well as excitement about its promise. It is clearly striking a cord regarding how Americans, locals and tourists alike, feel about their National Capital. A summary of press coverage follows:

**Summary of 1996 News Coverage of Monumental Core
PRINT MEDIA**

Outlet/Reporter	Title	Date
Washington Post/Ben Forgey	"Plan for a 21st Century Capital: Commission's Blueprint would Affect all Quadrants of the City"	March 19,1996
Washington Times / Brian Bloomquist	"Clinton Hails Futuristic Plan: But Others Discount Loopy City Design"	March 20, 1996
Roll Call/Duncan Spencer	"In the Neighborhood" (regular column)	March 21, 1996
Montgomery Journal/Matt Hamblin	"A Planning Report that Dares to Dream" (op-ed)	March 21, 1996
Dayton Daily News & Times Union /Marianne Means	"A Monumental Waste: Beautiful Plan Ignores D.C.'s Needs" (op-ed)	March 22, 1996
The Washington Post / Ben Forgey	"A Capital that Improves with Age: Proposal's Unblinking Vision Brings the Future into Focus"	March 23, 1996
Associated Press/ LeRoy Tillman	"Plans to Revitalize Nation's Capital Overlooks Current Problems"	March 26, 1996
AP/LeRoy Tillman	"Proposal Unveiled to Remove Urban Blight from Nation's Capital"	March 26, 1996
USA Today	Untitled--part of "States" section	March 26, 1996
The Washington Times /Lisa Nevans	"City Plan Panel to Ask for More Muscle: Want Federal Leaders to Ensure its Future"	March 26,1996
The Washington Times/Adrienne Washington	"Better" Capital City Often Leaves Residents Out" (column)	March 26,1996
AP/Prince George's Journal/LeRoy Tillman	"Washington Restoration Planned"	March 27, 1996

Outlet/Reporter	Title	Date
The Washington Post/No author	"Around the Region: D.C. in the 21st Century"	March 27, 1996
The Bond Buyer/Amy Resnick	"Federal Commission Announces Plan to Revamp D.C.'s Layout"	March 27, 1996
Investor's Business Daily	From wire reports	March 27, 1996
Atlanta Journal & Constitution and Palm Beach Post Bob Dart	"Washington's Future Could be Rosy, Planners Say"	March 27, 1996
The Times-Picayune/Wire Reports	"Panel Proposes Washington Make-over"	March 27, 1996
The Washington Post/ Roger K. Lewis	"Fine-Tuning a Vision for D.C's Next Century"	March 30, 1996
The Washington Times / Tom Sullivan	"Commission Lays Out Plans for 21st-Century Washington"	April 6, 1996
US News & World Report/Wire Report	"A Dream that Clinton and Gingrich Agree On"	April 8, 1996
Architecture / Deborah K. Dienur	"Make No Small Plans"	April 1996
City Paper/Mark Jenkins	"From the White House to Your House: The NCPC's Vision"	April 11, 1996
Historic Preservation/Allan Freeman	Capital for a New Century	May/June, 1996

MEDIA RESULTS REPORT
(AS OF 4/2/96)

Outlet	Story Date	Notes
TELEVISION		
C-SPAN 1	3/26, 7:10 pm	46 minute -- full coverage of press conference
C-SPAN 2	3/26, 6:00 pm	
WRC-TV (NBC) Channel 4	3/26, 12:00 pm 5:00 pm (re-run)	1 minute story, includes clips from Eleanor Holmes Norton
WRC-TV (NBC) Channel 4	3/26, 6:00 pm	1 minute story, includes graphics of plan, Tom Davis quote
WJLA-TV (ABC) Channel 7	3/26, 5:00 pm 3/27, 6:00 am (re-run)	2 minute story, includes visuals, clips of Tom Davis, Reg Griffith, Marion Barry
WJLA-TV (ABC) Channel 7	3/26, 11:00 pm	Anchor reader, includes visuals of plan
WUSA-TV (CBS) Channel 9	3/26, 5:00 am	30 second story, includes graphics
WUSA-TV (CBS) Channel 9	3/26, 5:00 pm	1.5 minute story, includes visuals of plan, clips of Marion Barry
WUSA-TV (CBS) Channel 9	3/26, 6:00 pm	1 minute story, includes visuals
WTTG-TV (FOX) Channel 5	3/26, 6:00 am to 7:00 am	Live shots throughout am news broadcast, including visuals of plan and Union Station
WTTG-TV (FOX)	3/26, 12:00 pm	20 second anchor reader, includes visuals
WDCA-TV (UPN) Channel 20	3/26, 10:00 pm	
Newschannel 8	3/26, 1:00 pm 6:00 pm (re-run)	3 minute story includes interview with Reg Griffith, clips of Tom Davis, Marion Barry
C-SPAN 1 Washington Journal	3/27, 9:00 am	Interview with Reg Griffith

Outlet	Story Date	Notes
C-SPAN 2	3/27, 5:30 am	35 minutes-partial coverage of press conference
C-SPAN 2	3/27, 6:15 am	15 minute story, clips from press conference
Newschannel 8	3/27, 6:00 am	
RADIO		
National Public Radio (on WETA)	3/19	25 second mention during classical show
WAMU	3/26	Story reported by Danielle Karson
WTOP	3/26, 7:00 am, 8:00 am, 5:00 pm (re-run)	Story includes focus of future of transportation
WAMU	3/27, 7:00 am	4 minute, very positive
ONLINE SERVICES		
Washington Post Digital Ink	3/26 to present	Graphics and text of 25-page <i>Extending the Legacy</i> digitized

QUESTION

19. Your public outreach efforts have resulted in a large number of persons sending in a survey form giving their opinions of the new plan framework. How many written comments have you received so far and how many do you anticipate receiving. For what time span will this public input continue? What amount of staffing is required to assemble, analyze and respond to this large amount of public input? What do you anticipate this public comment analysis will end up costing? Have you interacted with other agencies with more extensive experience in public comment analysis to learn of cost saving or efficiency procedures to enhance your ability to learn from and respond to the input?

ANSWER

19. From March 26 through April 17, NCPC has received over 2,500 public comments (2,300 questionnaires plus 200 letters, e-mails, voice-mail, etc.). The public comment period will continue until October, 1996. Comments will be entered into a database for analysis and response and will be used in preparing the final document. This analysis will be done by NCPC's existing staff and outside experts as required. Using existing resources supplemented by part-time student interns, and experts in specialized fields of planning, it is estimated that the direct cost of this analysis and the planning work to make necessary changes and refinements in the draft plan that respond to the comments are estimated at approximately \$140,076 through the end of October. We have discussed public comment activity with experienced agencies such as the Smithsonian Institution, and will continue to explore additional sources to assist in the analysis and statistical modelling of the responses to the survey.

QUESTION

20. When do you anticipate completing and releasing the final Monumental Core Framework Plan? What amount of staffing and funding will be required to prepare the final version and what distribution and printing costs are you anticipating?

ANSWER

20. After the public comment period ends in October and the responses have been analyzed by the staff with the assistance of several experts in each of the specialized planning fields, NCPC hopes to prepare the final plan for release by the end of this year (or early in 1997). In addition to NCPC staff assigned to this task, the agency will use outside experts on a limited basis to support the final plan. Total cost for the preparation, (including the formulation of proposals that respond to the public comments) printing, and distribution of the final plan is currently programmed at approximately \$500,000.

QUESTION

21. The framework provides a dramatic vision for the future. How will the NCPC work with other federal agencies, the District of Columbia, states, counties and the private sector to help realize some of this plan?

ANSWER

21. NCPD has worked closely with other federal agencies, the District of Columbia, states, counties and the private sector in formulating the Monumental Core Framework Plan and will continue to work closely with these parties in the effort to help realize the plan. Given the 50-to-100 year time horizon of the plan, the implementation effort will last many years. The Commission will work with these agencies and jurisdictions through a variety of mechanisms, including regular consultations and discussions, exchanges of information, collaboration on specific projects, and public meetings. As stated in the Extending the Legacy booklet (pg. 24):

Local governments and federal agencies will be responsible for implementing the plan, with technical and financial help from the federal government for extraordinary public expenditures such as transportation or major parks and river improvements.

Projects that straddle jurisdictions, or that are simply too complex for one agency to manage, will require a new development partnership of local, federal and private interests...Other projects could be carried out by coalitions of existing agencies. Reconfiguring the highways around the Kennedy Center, for example, could be a joint venture of the National Park Service and the District of Columbia's Department of Public Works.

QUESTION

22. What has been the role of the District of Columbia government in formulating the Monumental Core Framework Plan?

ANSWER

22. The District of Columbia has had an active role in formulating the plan. The District has four seats on the Commission, the Mayor, the Chairman of the City Council of the District of Columbia, and two mayoral appointees. All have contributed their views and suggestions during the formulation of the plan. One of the mayoral appointees is the Vice Chair of the Commission, who as Chairwoman of the Monumental Core Task Force, has been particularly involved in staff strategy sessions, major briefings and discussions at Commission meetings. In addition, District government officials were participants in several work sessions that the Commission organized to solicit ideas and suggestions for various aspects of the plan. We have also regularly briefed and consulted with District agencies such as the Office of Economic Development, Tourism, Department of Public Works, and the City Administrator.

QUESTION

23. How do you expect to be able to link the comprehensive planning you do with the output of the Monumental Core Framework Plan?

ANSWER

23. As a sector plan of the Comprehensive plan for the Nation's Capital, the Monumental Core Framework plan is inherently linked to the Commission's comprehensive planning. As the framework plan is completed and approved by the Commission it will become part of the overall Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and will be used as a guide for orderly development in the central downtown area.

Other Major Activities**QUESTION**

24. Your budget justification mentions that you will be starting new major sector plans soon. What plans do you anticipate attempting during the next ten years?

ANSWER

24. Following the completion of the Monumental Core and Beltsville plans, we anticipate initiating sector plans for Bolling Anacostia Federal sector area in the District of Columbia and the Quantico Federal sector area in Virginia.

QUESTION

25. The Beltsville area plan has made slow progress. What actions do you anticipate taking during FY97 if you receive the allocation for outside contracts and consultants as requested. If this category is reduced to its FY96 level, how much activity on the Beltsville Plan will result?

ANSWER

25. The Commission requested funds primarily for outside consultants in the areas of the transportation and environmental assessment. If these funds are not available, the Commission's work on the Beltsville project will continue to be slow, but somewhat facilitated through cooperative agreements with other agencies conducting environmental studies in the same sector and perhaps by creating detail assignments with other federal agencies to supplement the staff resulting in completion of the plan much later than originally scheduled.

QUESTION

26. Do you have the ability to use in-house planning expertise to get the Beltsville area project underway. What are the opportunities to obtain detailees from other federal agencies or other jurisdictions with specialized skills to move this planning project along?

ANSWER

26. The Commission does have in-house planning expertise, and the Beltsville project is already underway. The Long-Range Planning staff has begun to collect data and develop working relationships with other agencies for the project. Because we were successful in obtaining detailees

from other agencies to work on the Monumental Core plan, we will look for similar opportunities to detail specialists from other agencies to work on the BARC plan as needed.

QUESTION

27. What geographic area is covered by this Beltsville effort? What jurisdictions are involved? Are they all collaborating with you on this effort? To what extent are there opportunities to develop a shared project work fund so the various agencies and jurisdictions could help support this effort? Are there opportunities to share personnel or equipment in lieu of exchanging funds?

ANSWER

27. The Beltsville Sector generally includes the federal facilities and their environs in northern Prince George's County, Maryland with portions in Montgomery County (White Oak). These facilities include: the USDA's Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, The National Park Service's Greenbelt Park and Baltimore Washington Parkway, a State Department facility, NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Department of the Army's Laurel Armory, U.S. Secret Service Training Center, Patuxent Environmental Science Center, FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine, Adelphi Laboratory Center and the FDA Consolidation at White Oak in Montgomery County. We are collaborating with other agencies to make our data collection more efficient. For example, we have already begun working with the US Army Corps of Engineers who are collecting data on the Anacostia watershed. We are presently negotiating an agreement with the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (PG County) to share digital mapping data.

In addition, the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center is providing substantial digital information on their site as part of the update of their current master plan. On May 9 we will meet with a task force of agencies in the Beltsville sector that will be affected by planning efforts to brief them on the work program and the issues we have uncovered so far in our data collection effort. We will look for every opportunity to partner with other federal agencies in this effort and will pursue interagency cost-sharing agreements to fund the project.

QUESTION

28. What is the status of the 2050 Plan?

ANSWER

28. What began as the 2050 project/plan has now become an important part of the long range planning effort. The Commission has completed initial stages of work, including identifying five regional development scenarios that should be tested in the development of long-range planning guidance for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. In addition, basic methodology for the collection and coordination of planning data from important public and private sources throughout the region has been developed. Successive stages should include developing computer models for applying the regional scenarios, testing alternative Federal employment levels and deployment patterns through the scenario models, and developing region-wide policy guidance for the Federal establishment well into the 21st Century. Projected 2050 plan work also includes completing and implementing models for coordinating planning data through advances in planning information technology from various public and private levels throughout the region, including

satellite photography, aerial photography, land use and transportation data, socio-economic data, and related information.

QUESTION

29. Please provide some examples of how the current budget problems faced by the District of Columbia have directly and indirectly affected your planning activities.

ANSWER

29. As part of its statutory responsibilities in approving plans for the MCI Arena, the Commission was required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which involved a requirement that the Commission negotiate a Memorandum of Agreement with the District of Columbia incorporating measures to mitigate impacts of the arena project on surrounding historic resources. Because of District budget limitations, many worthwhile measures could only be incorporated in prospective or general terms, limiting, in some cases, the extent of possible mitigation.

QUESTION

30. What is the situation regarding federal office space availability in the planning area? To what extent are you able to control the overall migration of federal office space out of the District of Columbia and into neighboring jurisdictions?

ANSWER

30. One of the issues to be addressed in the Beltsville Sector plan is whether additional office space is needed and suitable in the sector. There appears to be some current demand by some agencies to place headquarters facilities in an area that is not well served by public transit and has previously been devoted largely to lower density research use. The Commission has a policy in its Comprehensive Plan to maintain a ratio of 60 percent federal employment within the District and the other 40 percent outside the District in the National Capital Region. Our recommendations are only advisory outside the District. The ratio has been falling for many years. Recently large installations such as the Internal Revenue Service office complex have been built outside the District under congressional mandate. We hope that our efforts with the Monumental Core Plan, particularly in the South Capitol Street area will promote an increase in this ratio in the District in the future.

QUESTION

31. Please provide some examples of projects which have been rejected by the NCPC this past year.

ANSWER

31. The Commission rejected a proposed \$27,000,000 campus-type office complex at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center in Prince George's County, Maryland. This action (recommendation) was contained in a report to the Department of Agriculture dated May 4, 1995 and in the Commission's Federal Capital Improvement recommendations for FY 1996-2000 and FY 1997-2001.

- Excerpt from Federal Capital Improvements Program -

PROJECT NOT RECOMMENDED IN THE PROGRAM

Although submitted by the respective agency for inclusion in the FY's 1997-2001 program, the Commission does not recommend funding and construction of the following project because it is inconsistent with Commission policies.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1). USDA Office Facility, Prince George's County, Maryland

\$5,000,000 additional construction funds for a campus-type office complex consisting of (4) low-rise buildings totaling 350,000 square feet of space. The proposed site consists of 45 acres of land located within the boundaries of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center in Prince George's County, Maryland. This project is a major element of the USDA's Washington Area Strategic Space Plan to consolidate and reorganize USDA Headquarters. The proposed facility is to be used as swing space for the modernization of the USDA's South Building in the District of Columbia, and to permanently house 1,500 personnel from leased space in buildings in the Washington area. Total Project Cost: \$56,000,000; Prior Funding: \$46,000,000; Parking: 878 automobile spaces; Employment: 1,500 to be transferred from other locations.

Comment: Not recommended. The Commission, at its May 4, 1995 meeting, reviewed the master plan modification and location, program and design concepts for the Office Complex, and had a number of concerns as follows: 1) the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center is designated in the Comprehensive Plan as an important regional open space resource whose green open space character should be maintained, with limited building development and employment density; 2) the need for this proposed facility is unclear in view of current plans to "downsize" the Department of Agriculture; and 3) the transfer of employees to the complex from the District of Columbia, in conjunction with the modernization of USDA's South Building is inconsistent with Commission policies which call for retaining 60% of regional Federal employment in the District, the established seat of the National government.

Although staff has had a number of meetings with USDA and its representatives, USDA let a design/build contract for the site at BARC without formal action by the Commission. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended (40) U.S.C. 71d (a) ("Planning Act") requires each Federal agency, prior to the preparation of construction plans or to commitments for acquisition of land in the region, to advise and consult with the Commission in its preliminary and successive stages of planning. The Planning Act outlines the required procedure for agencies to follow which do not agree with the Commission's advice, including giving suitable consideration to the views of the

Commission before pursuing a different course of action. The Department of Agriculture has not advised the Commission of its intent in response to the disapproval of the office complex proposal. Therefore, no final action by the Commission on the project has been taken at this time, and the Commission continues to recommend against funding for this project as part of the FYs 1997-2001 Federal capital improvements program.

Other proposed capital projects that the Commission has recommended for deferral include:

\$1,600,000 construction funds for six new family housing units at Walter Reed Army Medical Center - Main Section, Washington, D.C. (Disapproved because of unresolved historic preservation issues.)

\$3,000,000 in design costs related to the replacement of aging medical and pathological incinerators at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. (Disapproved because of unresolved environmental issues.)

QUESTION

32. Besides the Beltsville area plan, what other activities or plans do you anticipate working on with contracts for experts and consultants if (1) you get your request, and (2) if your funding for this category is held at the FY96 conference level.

ANSWER

32. Funding at the requested level will allow NCPC to accelerate the development of standardized digital cartographic data for use by Federal agencies in the National Capital Region and the District of Columbia. In the spirit of Executive Order 12906, NCPC and the District of Columbia are sponsoring partners under contract with PhotoScience, Inc. to acquire, distribute and utilize geographic data and mapping for use in community planning. We will coordinate, and assist other Federal and local partners (see question #34) in the identification of geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries in the National Capital Region. Digital files of all geographic data, digital plot files of all area plots (in both computer assisted design (CAD) and geographic information systems (GIS) formats) showing certain identified features in three dimensions against an otherwise two-dimensional background are critical for testing in the preliminary stages of this project. Successful testing will lead to immediate implementation, resulting in a more effective and economical system of acquiring, processing, storing, and distributing geographic data.

Geospatial Data

QUESTION

33. What efforts do you have underway to collaborate and coordinate the acquisition of geospatial data for the National Capital planning area?

ANSWER

33. NCPC's need for geospatial data varies across the National Capital Region. As a result NCPC's role in acquiring geospatial data and coordinating with other agencies also varies.

In suburban areas NCPC's current requirements for geospatial data can generally be met by small-scale data from the Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey. In the vicinity of federal installations it is desirable to have more detailed geospatial data. Fortunately, such large-scale data is rapidly becoming available. All of the major suburban local governments are in the process of creating large-scale geospatial databases. In a few cases federal installations have also produced geospatial data for their own facilities management purposes. Thus, in the suburbs NCPC has not taken a lead in data acquisition. Rather we have focused on standardizing, exchanging, and coordinating information and data with both local governments and other federal agencies. For example, NCPC will meet the geospatial data requirements of the Beltsville sector plan by cooperating with the installations and with local governments and without buying significant amounts of new data.

Within the District of Columbia, however, NCPC's need for large scale data is greater because of the Federal presence, and the District Government does not have a program in place to create and maintain such data. NCPC has formed a partnership with the District of Columbia Government to jointly build and maintain a large scale geospatial database for the Nation's Capital. The project is called the Washington Geographic Information System (WGIS). A one-page technical description of the WGIS mapping contract is attached. A full briefing on the WGIS can be provided.

The District of Columbia Department of Administrative Services (DCDAS) and the Department of Public Works (DCDPW) have the leading role on the District side, but numerous other District agencies participate.

QUESTION

34. What partners have you worked with to date and what additional partners do you anticipate working on with respect to geospatial data?

ANSWER

34. In addition to our relationship with the District of Columbia government (described above), NCPC is seeking to share the costs and benefits of the WGIS project among several Federal Agencies and the private sector. We have already briefed and are encouraged by the responses of:

Organization	Technical Staff Contact	Technical Staff Briefing	Policy level Briefing	Partnership Agreement in Process
Federal				
Architect of the Capitol	xx			
Department of Defense	xx			
Military District of Washington				
Naval District of Washington	xx			
Arlington Cemetery	xx			
Corps of Engineers	xx			
General Services Administration - NCR	xx			
Library of Congress - Mapping division.				
National Park Service	xx	xx		
Smithsonian Institution	xx			
State Department				
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Arboretum				
U.S. Department of Transportation	xx			
U.S. Postal Service				
U.S. Department of Justice	xx	xx	xx	xx
U.S. Geological Survey	xx			
United States Secret Service	xx			
Local and Regional (non District of Columbia)				
Arlington County Virginia	xx			
D.C. Financial Control Authority				
Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments	xx	xx		
Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority.	xx	xx		
Private Sector				
Bell Atlantic	xx			
Environmental Systems Research Institute	xx	xx		
Evans and Sutherland	xx	xx		xx
Local Universities	xx			
Lusk/TRW/Ready	xx			
Potomac Electric Power Company	xx	xx		

Organization	Technical Staff Contact	Technical Staff Briefing	Policy level Briefing	Partnership Agreement in Process
VARGIS Inc.	Xx	xx	xx	xx
Washington Gas	xx			

QUESTION

35. What hardware and software do you already have in place, and what additional needs are you anticipating for FY97 and for FY98 to help you in the GIS arena?

ANSWER

35. Current GIS Hardware

3 Sun SPARC Workstations
 Digitizing Table
 Pen Plotter
 10 gigabytes of storage

FY97 & FY98 Major Hardware Acquisitions

3 Sun Ultra Workstations
 Silicon Graphics (or comparable workstation)
 Data warehouse system with at least 120 gigabytes of storage
 Access to District of Columbia Government Wide Area Network
 CDROM publishing hardware
 Networked ink jet plotter
 Large format full-color scanner
 High-resolution digital camera

Current GIS Software

ESRI ArcView 2.1 (11 seats)
 ESRI ArcInfo 7.4 (9 seats)
 ESRI ArcInfo Network, TIN, and Grid packages (1 seat each)
 ARRIS CAD 6.0

FY97 & FY98 Major GIS software acquisitions

Keep all software up-to-date by upgrading as new versions become available.
 ESRI ArcScan and ArcPress packages
 AutoCAD (1 seat)
 Real-time 3D data creation and simulation software
 ESRI/Oracle SDBE
 Develop Applications

QUESTION

36. Have you established a system to share geospatial data? Have you established meta data standards? To what extent are you involved with the Federal Geographic Data Committee and how is that group assisting the coordination functions that you have with regard to planning data in your area of responsibility?

ANSWER

36. Public access to WGIS data will be via the World Wide Web (WWW). Data and meta data from the WGIS mapping project will begin arriving this spring. NCPC's WWW home page will be linked to the FGDC and other relevant sites. NCPC will employ FGDC standards for meta data and geospatial data transfer. Both meta data and base mapping data will be available on the Web. The one exception will be the Digital Orthophoto layer. The large file sizes associated with this layer will make distribution over the Internet impractical until technology improves. NCPC is developing a method of handling requests for and distribution of the orthophotos.

NCPC is a member of the FGDC's subcommittee on base cartographic data, but as a small agency with a regional interest it is not practical for NCPC to extensively participate in many of the FGDC's activities. In particular it is not practical for NCPC to participate in the setting of standards for the nationwide mapping programs run by USGS and other agencies. However, once the standards are adopted by the FGDC, NCPC benefits by not having to "reinvent the wheel" for such things as meta data. NCPC also benefits when other agencies follow the standards and make their data available. FGDC provides a forum (face to face and online) for NCPC to make contacts and exchange data and information with the appropriate people.

The District of Columbia Wide Area Network (DCWAN) will be used to exchange data with our partners in the District government. A similar network or high band width Internet connections will be used to exchange data with partner federal agencies and private firms.

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Center of Expertise in Photogrammetric Mapping has been particularly helpful to NCPC and the District Government. The Corps provided NCPC with a technical expert who helped negotiate our mapping contract.

QUESTION

37. Do you anticipate that there will be some opportunities to retrieve costs associated with sharing geospatial data?

ANSWER

37. If NCPC were granted authority to accept funds, a user fee schedule would be established for gaining access to this valuable information and the ability to manipulate the data for use in producing maps, etc. These fees would be used to support the cost of maintaining and updating the databases which store the geospatial data.

QUESTION

38. What involvement with the Internet and World Wide Web do you have at this time? How do you anticipate this changing during the next two years? Do you anticipate making some of your planning data, information, or geospatial data available over the WWW during the next two years?

ANSWER

38. NCPC has direct access to the Internet. With a high bandwidth connection to the Internet, all users have access through the agency's wide area network. This gives every staff member direct access to the WWW, FTP, Telnet, and external E-mail. NCPC is now emerging as a provider of Internet content. As a prelude to publishing data, NCPC recently installed a firewall security system and a dedicated WWW server. Work on NCPC's homepage is well underway and is expected to be released within the next two months.

In addition to the geospatial data content described in the answer to question #36, NCPC will be posting basic information about the agency's mission and function, the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital, the Draft Monumental Core Framework Plan, and the Federal Capital Improvements Program on the Web.

QUESTION

39. How are you able to track open-space or natural areas values within the planning area? What other agencies or partners are you working with in these areas?

ANSWER

39. NCPC does not currently maintain an inventory of all regional open space. However, we do maintain an inventory of Federal land which accounts for much of the region's open space. NCPC collects and uses environmental data from various sources such as topography and hydrography from USGS, soils from the Soil Conservation Service, flood areas from FEMA, and wetlands from the National Wetlands Inventory. In the early stages of the WGIS mapping project, WGIS will be generating a variety of environmental data in a level of detail never before available for the District of Columbia including a database of parks. It is expected that data sharing with local governments will provide a regional coverage for open space and other GIS layers. If it is determined by our customers, that a regional open space inventory is needed, we would use remote sensing to develop such data.

QUESTION

40. What additional training or personnel needs will you have as you increase your activities in GIS?

ANSWER

40. NCPC currently has the equivalent of one full-time employee dedicated to GIS. In addition to administering the mapping project, he is in the process of training the agency's professional staff to be able to analyze and output GIS data using ESRI's ArcView software. The entire professional staff will have been trained by the end of July 1996. Two additional full-time entry-level technicians will be needed to support the professional staff and to check the quality of WGIS geospatial data as it is produced by the partners and forwarded electronically to NCPC.

Miscellaneous**QUESTION**

41. What has been your involvement in the closure of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House and the subsequent planning effort? How does this effort fit into the broader downtown and regional plans?

ANSWER

41. At the request of the Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, the Commission provided professional advice and consultation on possible implications of the closing on traffic circulation in the area. Subsequent to the closing, the National Park Service was assigned responsibility for preparation of interim and permanent improvement proposals for the closed portion of the avenue. At the Park Service's request, the Commission has served, along with ten other agencies, on an advisory group formed to provide input into the planning process and to react to proposals that emerged from the process. The Park Service is expected to release a report in the near future outlining various alternatives for landscape treatment of the closed street space. Following a public comment period, the Park Service expects to select a development option and then proceed with preparation of plans for avenue improvements. The Commission will comment on the "alternatives" report and will subsequently review plans prepared to implement the selected option. As it has proceeded, the planning effort is not inconsistent with applicable plans, and the Commission will focus its comments on continued compatibility with plans for the surrounding downtown area and the region.

QUESTION

42. What has been your involvement in the downtown revitalization efforts of the District government? To what extent has NCPC has been involved in the planning of the MCI Arena and supporting facilities? What is the cost and NCPC time involvement in these efforts?

ANSWER

42. The Commission has no responsibilities in connection with private downtown revitalization efforts underway through the District government. If rezoning proposals are involved in the revitalization effort, the Commission has a Federal interest advisor role.

With respect to public (District) buildings such as the MCI Center, on public land and partial public funding (public improvements), the Commission must be consulted. The location of the proposed MCI Center is in the "Central Area" of the city in which the Commission has in-lieu-of-zoning authority (pursuant to D.C. Code, 1981 edition, sec. 5-432), and Downtown Urban Renewal Plan revision approval (D.C. Code sec. 5-801 et seq.).

The Commission staff has been working on the MCI Arena with the District government (Office of Planning, Department of Housing and Community Development, Department of Public Works, Corporation Counsel and the Office of Economic Development) for over the past year and a half. In October, 1995, the Commission approved the site and building plans for the Arena along with associated modifications to the Downtown Urban Renewal Area Plan and the closing of the 600 block of G Street, NW. As the "lead" Federal agency involved in the arena project, the Commission was responsible for compliance with Federal environmental and historic preservation statutes. NCPC time devoted to the process was 4,110 hours at an approximate total cost of \$120,000.

QUESTION

43. How does your planning role fit into and coordinate with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government (COG) coordination efforts? What has been your involvement with the COG 25-year transportation and land-use planning effort? What do you anticipate your involvement in this effort will cost, and what personnel time is required, for FY97 and FY98?

ANSWER

43. As the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region (NCR), NCPC has responsibility for coordinating Federal policies, plans and programs with the District and the Maryland and Virginia jurisdictions. Our operating procedures are to coordinate directly with the affected local jurisdictions and COG, since COG traditionally has served as the regional clearinghouse for such matters with the local elected officials.

In an effort to better coordinate planning and development activities in the region, NCPC and COG entered into a cooperative agreement in 1982 reinforcing and clarifying the general policies under which planning and development coordination should occur. Under this agreement, COG serves as the regional development and planning mechanism on regional development issues for the local elected officials, and NCPC is recognized by COG and the state and local jurisdictions as the agency that represents the Federal interest, i.e., our mandate pursuant to the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, and the concerns of the Federal departments and agencies who may be impacted by state and local plans and proposals. This agreement has been effective in ensuring efficient coordination of both Federal and non-Federal development activities in the NCR.

The Commission's involvement in the COG/Transportation Planning Board's (COG/TPB) Vision Planning effort includes formal briefing by COG/TPB on the overall goals and objectives, and the process for developing a new long range transportation plan for the region, participation by Commission members and staff in the initial Vision Workshop, and staff participation in the monthly Vision Planning Task Force meetings that will provide the basis for a draft plan later this year. COG/TPB is aware of our ongoing Monumental Core planning work. As part of our process, we have briefed the COG and TPB leadership and their staffs on the proposals contained in our Monumental Core Framework. Within the next month, we will formally present our Monumental Core proposals to the COG Board, TPB and Vision Planning Task Force for comment and consideration as part of the draft Vision Plan. We do not envision our involvement in the COG/TPB Vision Plan to require additional funds or personnel time above our normal budget requirements for FY 97 and FY 98.

QUESTION

44. Please explain how you do, or do not have duplication of planning effort with the Council of Governments, the DC Public Works department, or other institutions?

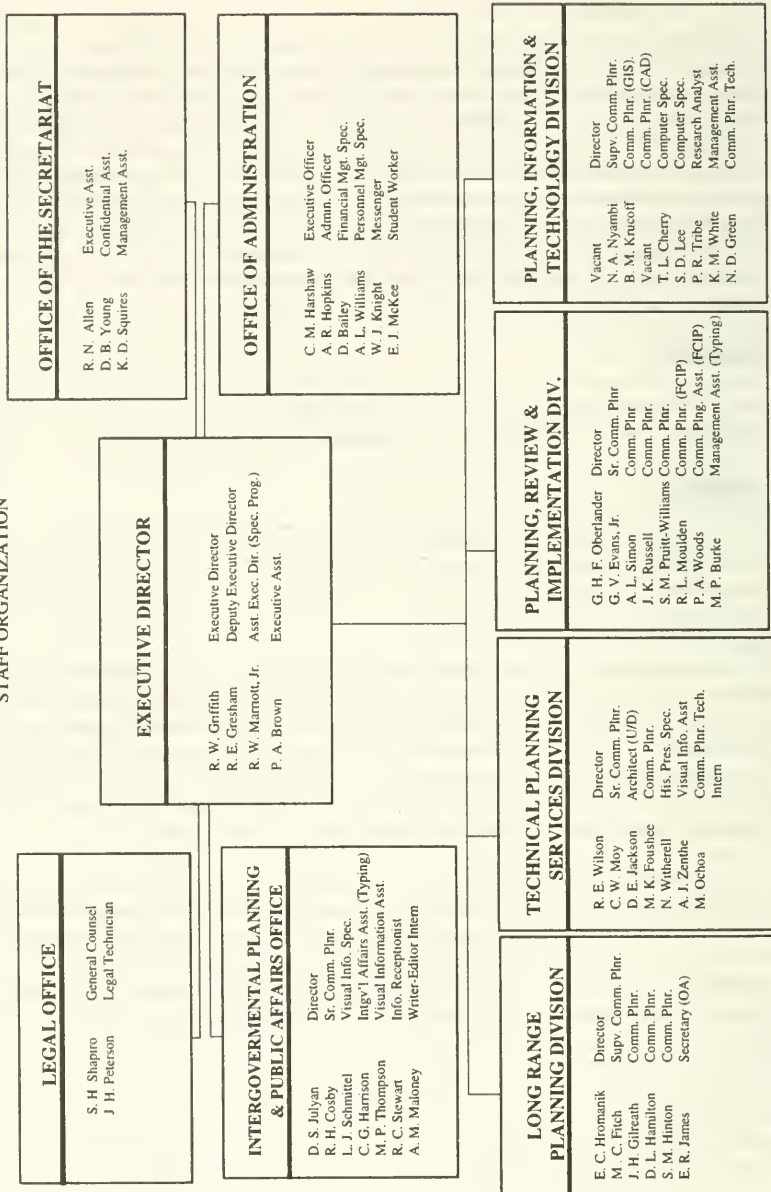
ANSWER

44. NCPC does not have duplicative planning efforts with COG, DC Department of Public Works (DCDPW) or any other institution. As mentioned, NCPC is the central planning agency for the Federal government in this region with responsible to do comprehensive planning for the Federal establishment. No other agency, body or institution has this responsibility.

This planning is manifested in the adoption and updating by NCPC of the Federal elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital, the annual adoption of the Federal Capital Improvements Program (FCIP), and the review and approval of Federal development activities in the NCR. The Comprehensive Plan and FCIP documents contain planning and development policies and recommendations for the Federal departments and agencies who have or need to establish physical facilities in the NCR. They also serve as an effective means of planning coordination with COG and the state and local jurisdictions.

COG/TPB planning responsibility, as demonstrated in its proposed new Vision Plan, is applicable primarily to the state and local governments, and the DCDPW proposed transportation vision plan will establish long range transportation policies and guidelines for the District. Both are important to the Federal establishment. Plans of this type are necessary as the region continues to grow and new problems and issues emerge. The Commission's role in coordination is a critical component in comprehensive planning for the region.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
STAFF ORGANIZATION



Washington Geographic Information System (WGIS)

Funding Partners:

- National Capital Planning Commission
- D.C. Department of Public Works
- D.C. Department of Administrative Services

WGIS Committee Participants:

- D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics
- D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
- D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
- D.C. Department of Human Services
- D.C. Metropolitan Police
- D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness
- D.C. Office of Planning
- D.C. Public Library
- Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

**Coverage Area:**

- The District of Columbia
- Plus predominately Federal areas of Arlington County including: Arlington Cemetery, Fort Myer, and the Pentagon.
- Pilot area includes 14 map tiles running from the United States Capitol south to the Anacostia River

Map Products:

- 1:1000 True Color Digital Orthoimages
- 1:1000 Detail Planimetrics
- Land Ownership Map
- 3D CAD of Pilot Area and the Monumental Core
- Test of Raster Intensive 3D GIS

Graphic & Attribute Data Integration Products:

- Public Utilities Map and Database
- DC Street Inventory System
- Land Ownership Database
- Computer Aided Mass Appraisal Database and Images
- Building Address

Contractors:

- Photo Science Incorporated: Prime/Photogrammetry
- Dewberry & Davis: Subcontractor for Data Integration
- Bryant, Bryant, & Williams: Subcontractor for 3D CAD

To Be Complete In 1996:

- Control and Acrotriangulation
- Pilot Study Map Production
- Digital Orthoimage & DEM Production Entire Coverage Area
- Detailed System Design

A RENDEZVOUS
WITH DESTINYFDR
MEMORIALFRANKLIN DELANO
ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL
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Dorann H. Gunderson

825-A Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.228.2491
FAX 202.228.1010

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

BUDGET FOR \$125,000 FY 1997 REQUEST FOR ADMINISTRATION

Donor Recognition	\$ 2,000
Equipment	1,500
Phone	1,000
Photo Services	1,500
Postage & Courier	1,500
Printing	5,000
Salaries	107,000
Supplies	3,000
Travel & Expenses	<u>2,500</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$125,000</u>

BUDGET FOR \$375,000 FY 1997 ONE-TIME
REQUEST FOR MEMORIAL DEDICATIONTwo-Day Celebration

Security	\$175,000
Equipment	125,000
(sound, lights, tents, chairs, etc.)	
Overtime	40,000
Printing/banners/signs	30,000
Photographers,	
Video record	<u>5,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$375,000</u>

FISCAL YEAR 1997 JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT

Project Description: The FDR Memorial Commission was created by Public Law 372, August 11, 1955, as amended or supplemented by Public Law 86-214, 87-842, 89-305, 91-398, and 97-224 to plan, design and construct a permanent memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the nation's 32nd president, in the city of Washington. In addition, the FDR Memorial Commission was mandated by the Congress in 1992 to raise \$10 million from non-federal sources to supplement federal appropriations for Memorial construction.

The business of the Commission continues in high gear as the construction schedule of the \$52 million Memorial is approximately at the half-way point.

As of March 1, 1996 the Commission's Capital Campaign has raised \$3.9 million in cash and \$520,000 in pledges from non-federal sources.

Assuming that the full funding of \$147,000 for Fiscal Year 1996 takes place, the following can be deemed valid:

Appropriation of the current request of \$125,000 plus approximately \$10,000 (available for Fiscal Year 1997 from the original one-time appropriation of \$500,000 granted Fiscal year 1993 for Commission office expenditures and fundraising), will enable the Commission to complete its authorized mission and to work towards fulfilling the Congressional mandate of raising \$10 million from non-federal sources to supplement federal appropriations for Memorial construction.

The dedication of this presidential memorial will be only the third of its kind in the twentieth century. It is anticipated that Americans from across the nation will join in the dedication events which will honor an entire generation, as well as our 32nd president.

Completion and dedication of the FDR Memorial is expected in the Spring of 1997; therefore, the Commission anticipates it will conclude its activities at the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

May 1, 1996
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission
Committee Questions, FY 1997 Appropriations
Subcommittee on the Department of the
Interior and Related Agencies

1. What date do you anticipate the Memorial will be completed and on what dates will the dedication be held?

Answer: Barring conditions similar to that which were experienced in Washington, D.C. and other material resource areas for the Memorial during the winter of 1995-96, the National Park Service expects the Memorial will be completed sometime within the projected timeframe between the end of April and the first half of May 1997. It is anticipated that a Memorial dedication/public opening date will be set for sometime after the completion of construction, therefore, it will probably take place in the last half of May or early June 1997. This will provide time to test all electric and water pumping systems and other equipment.

2. On what date do you anticipate turning the Memorial over to the National Park Service and what date do you anticipate closing the Memorial Commission office and terminating personnel?

Answer: Upon completion of the Memorial construction and after the dedication/public opening, the Commission will officially turn the Memorial over to the National Park Service. The Commission anticipates wrapping up activities after completion of the Memorial construction and as soon as records are transferred to the National Archives and vendors from the dedication/public opening have been paid, which will probably be in July 1997; however, the actual timing of plans to close down the Commission will be based on the construction schedule of the Memorial and the dedication/public opening.

3. How much of the \$42 million appropriated by the Congress for the Memorial construction has been spent?

Answer: All of the appropriated funds have been obligated.

4. The Commission was mandated to raise \$10 million from non-federal sources for the Memorial construction. How much has been raised to date? How much additional is currently pledged? How much of this money has been obligated?

Answer: To date, \$4,400,000 in cash has been raised, and \$420,000 in pledges. None of the funds from non-federal sources has been obligated.

5. You indicate that the Commission has raised \$3.9 million as of March 1, 1996 and has an additional \$520,000 in pledges. How much was raised during the past 12 months?

To date the Commission has raised \$4,400,000 in cash and \$420,000 in pledges. A year ago in the Commission's FY 1996 statement to the appropriations subcommittee, it was reported that \$3,100,000 in cash and \$1,100,000 in pledges had been raised. (A pledge of \$500,000 was subsequently recinded from the \$1,100,000 amount.) A total of \$1,300,000 additional cash has been raised in the last year.

6. Have you undertaken a direct mail campaign for fundraising?

Answer: Over the last several months the Commission has undertaken a test program of direct mail conducted by Steve Cram & Associates. The Commission will decide the feasibility of whether to move forward with a full-scale direct mail program as soon as all results from the tests are in and an assessment can be made.

7. What are the prospects of other fundraising tools, such as the commemorative coin?

Answer: To date, effort to enact a commemorative coin bill for the FDR Memorial have not been successful. The House and Senate Banking Committees and the Administration have expressed concern over the proliferation of commemorative coin programs and pending coin legislation. Currently, there are two bills pending in the Senate: S. 446, the FDR Memorial Commemorative Coin Act, and S. 885, the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1995, which includes the FDR Commemorative Coin Act plus five other commemorative coin programs. A companion bill to S. 885 is also pending the House. The Senate Banking Committee is withholding consideration of any commemorative coin legislation pending review of a report by the Government Accounting Office (GAO) on the commemorative coin program. GAO expects to release their report some time in May.

Highlights of the Capital Campaign, including prospects of other fundraising tools are as follows:

- The Blum-Kovler Foundation contributed \$500,000 to the Memorial fund.
- The government of Great Britain made a major contribution to the Memorial fund.
- The AFL-CIO Executive Council fulfilled their three-year pledge to the Memorial fund.
- The Commission conducted two mail solicitation appeals to its "house" list (previous donors) with profitable results.
- A major fundraiser will take place April 30, 1996, with activities throughout the day, culminating with dinner at the White House, hosted by the President and Mrs. Clinton.
- Mr. Jack Valenti continues to meet one-on-one with CEOs of major corporations to solicit contributions.
- The National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps launched a national fundraising campaign for the Memorial called "March of Dollars for FDR" and contributions continue to come in.

8. Will the Memorial construction be completed if you are unable to fulfill your \$10 million in fundraising? How might this impact the dedication date?

Answer: Yes. Memorial construction will be completed without reaching the \$10 million fundraising level.

9. If there are delays will you need to request additional salary to maintain your staff beyond the third quarter, FY 1997 termination date you now predict?

Answer: Yes. If there are delays the Commission will need to request additional administrative funds, including salaries, to maintain the Commission office beyond the third quarter, FY 1997 termination date predicted.

10. What costs will be involved in shutting down the Commission office and in transferring the Memorial to the National Park Service?

Answer: The National Park Service is not aware of any transfer costs. Historically, the site has been maintained by the National Park Service, and it will assume Memorial operation and

maintenance upon dedication/public opening. The National Park Service budget request for the Memorial is \$825,000 and fifteen FTE's. In preparation for shutting down the Commission office, the Commission anticipates additional costs in the area of sorting, labeling and packing old and current records and artwork and coordinating these efforts with the National Archives, the National Park Service and the Memorial designer's office in San Francisco. An estimated \$11,000 in additional costs for salaries has been included in the FY 1997 request.

11. The Commission received a large increase in funding for FY 1996 for additional salary costs. How has this increase aided the raising of funds for the construction, facilitated the construction or aided planning the dedication of the Memorial and subsequent activities?

Answer: Funding for FY 1996 has not been available to the Commission due to the impasse over the passage of the FY 1996 Department of Interior appropriations bill. As of April 1, 1996 through a series of continuing resolutions, an aggregate of \$21,355 has been made available to the Commission based on the FY 1995 appropriation of \$48,000. Salary costs and the number of personnel have remained constant since 1993. The FY 1993 one-time appropriation of \$500,000 for salaries and expenses (P.L. 102-381, Oct. 5, 1992, amended to be available until expended), has been utilized for administrative expenses, including salaries. This seed money has supplemented the FY 1994 appropriation of \$49,000 and the FY 1995 appropriation of \$48,000 (\$3,000 recinded for "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-terrorism Initiatives, for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred at Oklahoma City, and recissions act, 1995"). The requests for FY 1996 of \$147,00 and for FY 1997 of \$125,000 will enable the Commission to maintain a constant level of oversight for this multi-million dollar Memorial project.

12. The Commission requested a one-time request for \$375,000 to fund the Memorial dedication. This request is not part of the President's budget. Why was this request rejected by the OMB?

Answer: The Commission's one-time request for \$375,000 to fund the Memorial dedication/public opening was sent to OMB as an amendment (December 11, 1995) to be attached to the Commission's original request for FY 1997 of \$125,000 (August 30, 1995) for administrative expenses. It is possible OMB failed to match up the two separate requests.

13. Are there no other Federal funds available to cover the security costs of the dedication?

Answer: The Commission is unaware of other Federal fund to cover the security costs of the dedication/public opening. The National Park Service offers no response, given the unknowns of the scope of the ceremony.

14. Your dedication celebration request includes projected overtime costs of \$40,000. To whom will these funds be paid?

Answer: The projected overtime costs of \$40,000 would be paid as reimbursements to the U.S. Park Police, the Department of State security service, the Metropolitan Police and other federal security departments.

15. What private funds are available or will be raised to pay for the dedication?

Answer: The Commission was mandated by the Congress to raise private, non-federal funds to help offset the cost of Memorial construction. The Commission's Capital Campaign is

actively engaged to meet that goal. Until the goal is reached, the Commission deems it counter-productive to also solicit private, non-federal funds for the dedication/public opening. Any private, non-federal funds raised in excess of the goal will be turned over to the federal government and could be used for the Memorial dedication/public opening.

16. Have you undertaken any special fundraising efforts, or solicitation of donations of goods and services, to support the Memorial dedication?

Answer: Until the goal to help offset cost of the Memorial construction is reached, the Commission deems it counter-productive to also solicit private, non-federal funds for the dedication/public opening. The Commission has not, therefore, undertaken any special fundraising efforts, or solicitation of donations of goods and services, to support the Memorial dedication/public opening.

17. Why is the dedication ceremony expected to cover 2 days? What cost savings would be realized by having a one-day dedication?

Answer: The dedication/public opening celebration for the FDR Memorial will be only the third time in the twentieth century that our nation will have dedicated a presidential memorial. The last presidential memorial to be dedicated was the Jefferson Memorial, dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1943 at the height of World War II. The scope of the dedication celebration will include international representatives of U.S. allies, veterans, Social Security recipients, Civilian Conservation Corps alumni and scores of Americans from across the country. These various groups will have their own special events spread over the two days, which will require additional traffic control and security. All of this will be in addition to the actual dedication ceremony by the President of the United States at the Memorial site. This presidential memorial dedication/public opening will have appeal and interest to a broader spectrum of visitors than the July 1995 dedication of the Korean Memorial, which included several days of activities and received \$350,000 in federal funding.

18. What special fundraising efforts are now underway as the dedication is now only one year away?

Answer: Same as for question # 15.

19. The Commission has no FTE's yet salaries constitute fully 86% of the FY 1997 budget request. How many people are supported by the requested salary level? During FY 1996 you had a similar ratio of salary to total request. Since the Commission will terminate at the end of the third quarter, why are there not larger salary savings during FY 1997? What are the annual pro-rated salary requests for FY 1996 and FY 1997?

Answer: The Commission staff are full-time contract employees of the Commission. The requested salary level will compensate three full-time contract employees. The salary savings for FY 1997 comes from the fact that the Commission anticipates operating 75% of the fiscal year instead of 100% of the fiscal year. The business of the Commission will remain at a high level throughout its last months of existence as it continues fundraising, continues to oversee all aspects of the Memorial construction, oversees the planning and implementation of the dedication/public opening, and implements the transfer of forty- two years of historical records to the National Archives. The annual salary request for FY 1996 was \$125,000 (April 19, 1995 answers to Additional Committee Questions). The annual salary request of \$107,000 for FY 1997 includes \$11,000 for a special part-time employee for shut-down tasks, leaving

\$96,000 for all other staff salaries for 3/4 of FY 1997. The \$96,000 extrapolates to \$128,000 for a full fiscal year.

20. How many visitors do you anticipate will use the Memorial during the next 2 years?

Answer: It is estimated by the National Park Service that 6 million visitors will pass through the site over a two year period.

21. What economic impact on the tourism of the National Capital area is anticipated due to the presence of the FDR Memorial?

Answer: The new FDR Memorial will be an added attraction to the Nation's Capital experience, thereby increasing the National Capital Area tourism base.

22. What are some of the other benefits of the Memorial?

Answer: As a nation we share a common memory, which helps define who we are as Americans, whether we are Americans by birth or by choice. Our national memorials are symbols of this common memory. The FDR Memorial will honor not only President Roosevelt, but an entire generation of Americans. The Memorial will provide extensive opportunities to generations yet to come, for interpretation of the events of the period and the direct impact President Roosevelt had on national and world-wide affairs during some of the twentieth century's most momentous years.

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